

**The National Gallery of Canada.**—The National Gallery was founded in 1880 by the Marquis of Lorne, then Governor General of Canada, and at first served only as an exhibition gallery. In 1907 it was provided with an Advisory Arts Council and in 1913 was first incorporated under a Board of Trustees. Since then it has assembled a permanent collection of pictures and sculpture, prints and drawings, representing the styles, past and present, of various parts of the world, intended for the enjoyment of the public and the improvement of arts and industrial products, and to form the basis of a program of art education. The National Gallery Act, amended in 1951, gave the institution a larger Board of Trustees and other advantages.

The collection of the National Gallery today is of international repute and is accessible to the whole country by means of catalogues, photographs, colour reproductions and, to a limited extent, by loans. The Canadian section, naturally the most inclusive, is the best available source for the study of Canadian art. Each year, examples of the best contemporary work are added, along with those of earlier periods.

The Gallery conducts a nation-wide program of extension. It has prepared about 45 special exhibitions, the majority of which are available to the entire country and are widely circulated. As many as 200 separate showings have been held annually. In addition, individual loans of material from the collection are made to centres in many parts of the country each year. In this way original works of art are constantly being brought to the attention of the public. Sets of reproductions are also sent on tour of localities that have not the facilities for handling originals. Under the auspices of the Gallery, internationally known authorities lecture across Canada.

The Gallery also provides special educational services. The Education Officer regularly conducts informal lectures and guided tours to the collections—a monthly average of 80 groups request such tours and lectures. Other educational services include exhibitions of reproductions and photographs accompanied by didactic texts and the production of filmstrips on Canadian artists. The Gallery maintains a collection of films and filmstrips on art. Information concerning recent purchases, exhibitions and lecture tours arranged by the Gallery are contained in the *Annual Report of the Board of Trustees* and facsimile colour reproductions available to the public are listed in leaflets procurable on request.

The National Gallery is now housed in the new Lorne Building located in central Ottawa, easily accessible to residents and visitors.

## Section 2.—Museums and Education

Modern museums, in Canada and elsewhere, are breaking away from the old concept of repositories and are assuming an important role as educational and cultural centres. Canadian museums of history and science offer many educational services to the public in addition to providing exhibits that are both interesting and informative. The following museums have staff members who are specifically charged with organizing programs in education and extension services:—

Nova Scotia Museum, Halifax, N.S.  
McGill University Museum, Montreal, Que.  
National Museum of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.  
Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Ont.  
Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History, Regina, Sask.

Other museums that conduct educational and extension programs using the regular curatorial and administrative staff are:—

The New Brunswick Museum, Saint John, N.B.  
Museum of the Province of Quebec, Quebec, Que.  
The Manitoba Museum, Winnipeg, Man.  
Provincial Museum of Natural History and Anthropology, Victoria, B.C.