

There are also schools of art not requiring any fixed academic standing for admission, as they are more concerned with the technical development of the artist. The most widely known of these are:—

- Nova Scotia College of Art, Halifax, N.S.
- École des Beaux-Arts, Quebec, Que.
- École des Beaux-Arts, Montreal, Que.
- School of Art and Design, Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, Montreal, Que.
- Ontario College of Art, Toronto, Ont.
- University of Manitoba School of Art, Winnipeg, Man.
- School of Art, Regina College, Regina, Sask.
- Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, Banff School of Fine Arts, Banff, Alta.
(affiliated with the University of Alberta, Edmonton)
- Vancouver School of Art, Vancouver, B.C.

Courses in these schools vary in length with the requirements of the individual student but may extend over as many as four years. Summer schools of art are sponsored by some of the foregoing institutions, by universities, and by various independent groups.

Public art galleries in the principal cities perform valuable educational services among adults and children. Children's Saturday classes, conducted tours for school pupils and adults, radio talks, lectures and often concerts are features of the programs of the various galleries. Many of these institutions supply their surrounding areas with travelling exhibitions, and organizations such as the Maritime Art Association, the Western Canada Art Circuit, the Art Institute of Ontario and the Queen's Art Circuit have been founded to carry on the work on a regional basis. The National Gallery of Canada has a nation-wide program of this nature. It is the third largest circulating agency in North America. The principal art galleries are:—

- Beaverbrook Art Gallery, Fredericton, N.B.
- Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, Montreal, Que.
- National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.
- Public Library and Art Museum, London, Ont.
- Art Gallery of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.
- Art Gallery of Hamilton, Hamilton, Ont.
- Winnipeg Art Gallery, Winnipeg, Man.
- Norman Mackenzie Art Gallery, Regina, Sask.
- Edmonton Art Gallery, Edmonton, Alta.
- Calgary Allied Arts Centre, Calgary, Alta.
- Vancouver Art Gallery, Vancouver, B.C.
- Art Gallery of Greater Victoria, Victoria, B.C.

Other Art Organizations.—The leading art organizations of national scope, exclusive of museums and art galleries, include the following:—

- Association of Canadian Industrial Designers
- Canadian Arts Council
- Canadian Group of Painters
- Canadian Guild of Potters
- Canadian Handicrafts Guild
- Canadian Museums Association
- Canadian Society of Graphic Art
- Canadian Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers
- Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour
- Canadian Society of Landscape Architects and Townplanners
- Community Planning Association of Canada
- Federation of Canadian Artists
- Royal Canadian Academy of Arts
- Royal Architectural Institute of Canada
- Sculptors Society of Canada.

The National Gallery of Canada.—The beginnings of the National Gallery of Canada are associated with the founding of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts in 1880. The Marquis of Lorne, then Governor General, had recommended and assisted the founding of the Academy and among the tasks he assigned to that institution was the establishment of a National Gallery at the seat of government. The group of pictures that formed the nucleus of the collection was selected by the Marquis. Until 1907 the National Gallery