

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 was under the direct control of a Minister of the Crown but in that year, in response to public demand, an Advisory Arts Council consisting of three laymen was appointed by the government to administer grants to the National Gallery. Three years later, the first professional curator was appointed.

In 1913, the National Gallery was incorporated by Act of Parliament (RSC 1952, c. 186) and was placed under the administration of a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor General in Council; its function was to encourage public interest in the arts and to promote the interests of art throughout the country. Under such management, the Gallery increased its collections and developed into an art institution worthy of international recognition. Today, the Gallery administration comes under the aegis of the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration. The Board of Trustees, now composed of nine members representing all sections of Canada, meets twice annually.