

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 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 Fine 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
 Federation of Canadian Woodcarvers
 Royal Canadian Academy of Arts
 Royal Architectural Institute of Canada
 Sculptors' Society of Canada
 Town Planning Institute 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 Secretary of State. The Board of Trustees, now composed of nine members representing all sections of Canada, meets twice annually.