

Five of the more important galleries connected with arts councils are the St. Catharines and District Arts Council, St. Catharines, Ont., the Glenhyrst Arts Council, Brantford, Ont., the Department of Fine Arts, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont., the Brandon Allied Arts Centre, Brandon, Man., and the Art Gallery of the Calgary Allied Arts Centre, Calgary, Alta.

**Other Fine Art Organizations.**—Among the leading art organizations of national scope, exclusive of museums and art galleries, are:—

- Association of Canadian Industrial Designers
- National Design Council
- Canadian Conference of the Arts
- Canadian Craftsmens Association
- Canadian Society for Education through Art
- 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
- Federation of Canadian Woodcarvers
- Royal Canadian Academy of Arts
- Royal Architectural Institute of Canada
- Sculptors' Society of Canada
- Town Planning Institute of Canada
- Canadian Centre for Films on Art
- Community Planning Association 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. 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 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 this 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. In 1960, the Gallery entered a new era in its history when the entire national collection and the staff and equipment necessary to its maintenance were transferred to new modern quarters—the Lorne Building in downtown Ottawa—which provides adequate well-lighted space for hanging the permanent collection and for displaying travelling exhibitions.

The Gallery's collections are of indisputable taste and quality. They have been built up along international lines and give the people of Canada an indication of the origins from which their own tradition is developing. The collection of Canadian art, the most extensive and important in existence, is continually being augmented by the purchase of works from the Biennials of Canadian Art and other sources. The collections include many Old Masters, among which are twelve acquired from the famous Liechtenstein collec-