

PUBLIC WORKS, HEALTH AND DEFENCE.

National Gallery.—The National Gallery of Canada was the outcome of the establishment in 1880 by the Marquis of Lorne and H. R. H. Princess Louise of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, which required the elected Academicians to deposit their diploma pictures in the National Gallery at Ottawa. The collections of pictures, statuary and other works of art now occupying premises in the Royal Victoria Museum in Ottawa consist of purchases made by means of the annual grants voted by the Dominion Parliament, the diploma works of the members of the Royal Canadian Academy and gifts and loans by persons interested in art. In 1907 an Advisory Arts Council of three members was appointed by authority of an Order in Council, and in 1913, under the National Gallery of Canada Act (3-4 Geo. V., c. 33), the Advisory Arts Council was constituted the Board of Trustees for the management of the National Gallery and the administration of its annual grants.

Amongst the collections of oil paintings now in the National Gallery are works by such old masters as Caravaggio, Andrea del Sarto, Bartholomaeus de Bruyn, Luca Giordano, Cima da Conegliano, Frans Floris, Chardin, Hogarth, Snyders, Daniel Mytens. The more modern schools include representative works by the great English masters,—Reynolds, Hoppner, Beechey, Lawrence, Gainsborough, Millais, Leighton, Holman Hunt. The French masters include J. F. Millet, Claude Monet, Alfred Sisley and a number of others, while the contemporary British School is strongly represented by fine examples of the work of such artists as Arnesby Brown, Laura Knight, Glyn Philpot, W. Orpen, D. Muirhead, G. Henry, Austen Brown and many others. The Gallery includes an excellent and representative exhibition of the work of Canadian artists both past and present.

Public Health and Quarantine.—The Public Health Service of the Dominion, considered chiefly in connection with the relations of Canada with other countries, is under the charge of a Director General of Public Health, whose office is a branch of the Department of Agriculture. The report for the year 1912-13 of the Director General of Public Health, printed as an Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Agriculture, describes the prevalence in foreign countries of endemic diseases including Asiatic cholera, bubonic plague, smallpox, leprosy, beri-beri, enteric fever and tuberculosis and of the inspection work of the quarantine stations at Canadian ports of entry. During the year 1912-13, 1,311 vessels and 443,463 persons were inspected at 10 quarantine stations, and there were 1,094 admissions into hospitals. The corresponding figures for 1911-12 were 1,274 vessels and 385,071 persons inspected and 918 admissions to hospitals.

Public Defence.—The military forces of Canada consist of a Permanent Force numbering on March 31, 1913, 2,900 officers, non-commissioned officers and men and an Active Militia on the authorized establishment numbering at the same date 5,615 officers and 68,991 non-commissioned officers and men. Details of the establishment are given in the annual reports of the Militia Council. Tables 26 and 27 give particulars as to training, expenditure and revenue for the years 1909-1913.