

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, statutory 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.

Since February 3, 1916, when the Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire, and the Victoria Museum was taken for accommodation of the Houses, the National Gallery has been closed. Many of its possessions are on loan to art galleries and societies throughout the country, in accordance with the policy of the Trustees to lend to any art body which has facilities for its public exhibition a collection of Canadian works of art. These loans are made in the hope of stimulating local interest in art and thereby helping forward the establishment of art galleries and schools of art and design which are so greatly needed in Canada.

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 1916-17 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, typhus fever, leprosy, beri-beri, enteric fever, yellow fever, dengue, anthrax and acute anterior polio-