

G. Henry, Austen Brown, Adrian Stokes and many others. The Gallery includes an excellent and representative exhibition of the work of Canadian artists both past and present.

The National Gallery collections of engravings, etchings, lithographs, etc., have been developed and formed into a department of prints with a special curator at the head. Important acquisitions have recently been made to it of works by Mantegna, Robetta, Nicholetto, Rosex, D. Campagnola, Marcantonio, Canaletto; Master M.Z., Schongauer, Durer, Altdorfer, Aldegrever, Pencz, Hirschvogel, Hollar; Master W.C.I.E.F., Van Dyck, van Leyden, Rembrandt, Ostade, Potter, van de Velde, Bega, Berchem, Ruysdael; Duvet, Gellee, Mellan, Morin, Nanteuil, Drevet, Jacque, Millet, Corot, Raffet, Isabey, Bonington, Meryon, Braquemond, Jacquemart, Legros, Lepere; Harding, Blake, Crome, Daniel, Wilkie, Geddes, Haden, Short, Strang, McBey, Brangwyn, Shannon, Gabain; Whistler, Zorn.

One of the most important activities of the National Gallery is its Loan Exhibition work. Under this policy the National Gallery lends to any art body or society in Canada, which possesses the necessary facilities, a collection of Canadian paintings, either for one year or for shorter periods. During 1921 sixteen (16) loans have been distributed, and practically every important city in Canada has thereby gained a better knowledge of Canadian art. The aggregate value of loans made during the past five years is over \$1,000,000.

After having been closed to visitors since February, 1916, during which time the halls were occupied by the Houses of Parliament, the National Gallery was reopened September 12, 1921, with extended premises and augmented collections of art objects.

PUBLIC DEFENCE.

Military Forces.—Before the outbreak of the war, the Canadian Militia consisted of a Permanent Force, which on March 31, 1914, numbered 3,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and an Active Militia, which at the same date numbered 5,615 officers and 68,991 non-commissioned officers and men. Subsequently to the outbreak of the war on August 4, 1914, successive contingents of troops of all arms were recruited, equipped, trained and despatched by the Canadian Government to Great Britain for active service as part of the Imperial forces. When hostilities ceased on November 11, 1918, there had been sent overseas for active service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force about 418,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men.

Table 20 showing the militia expenditure and revenue for the five fiscal years 1917 to 1921, is taken from the Report for the year ended March 31, 1921, of the Militia Council. This table shows that the ordinary expenditure of the Department of Militia and Defence for the year ended March 31, 1921, was \$10,058,625, as compared with \$4,634,516 for 1920, \$3,444,954 for 1919, \$3,893,896 for 1918, and \$4,359,289 for 1917. The ordinary revenue amounted to \$277,309 for the year ended March 31, 1921, as compared with \$194,820 for 1920, \$118,019 for 1919, \$86,354 for 1918 and \$169,254 for 1917.