

Hamilton P. MacCarthy, A. Phimister Proctor, Katherine E. Wallis, A. Suzor-Coté, Emmanuel Hahn, Frances Loring, Florence Wyle, Elizabeth Wood, Alfred Howell, and Lionel Fosbery.

A. Phimister Proctor is one of the most notable Canadian sculptors. He was on the Jury of the Paris Exhibition of 1900, and is represented in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, the Art Gallery of Toronto, the National Gallery of Canada, and in several public parks in New York City. The huge lions in front of the Public Library on Fifth Avenue in the same city are of his moulding, as well as the colossal sleeping lions which are a part of the McKinley Memorial Monument in the city of Buffalo. Bronze casts of statues by Hill, which are mostly historical, may be found in the city of Montreal and in the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh; and by MacCarthy in Ottawa, Saint John, N.B., and Annapolis Royal, N.S. The work of the other sculptors mentioned is mostly of miniature proportions, although Dr. MacKenzie has executed a number of life-size figures of athletes and classic heroes. As a result of the Great War many monuments of patriotic character have been erected in cities and towns, and even in villages, but most of them possess doubtful artistic merit. There are as well, in conspicuous spots adjacent to the public buildings in the capitals of the nine provinces that compose the Dominion, and also at the Dominion capital (Ottawa), monuments to British rulers and statesmen, and to Canadian public men, educationists, ecclesiastics, military heroes, politicians, and leaders generally.

Art Galleries of Canada.—The principal public art galleries in Canada, indeed the only ones of note, are the National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa, the Art Gallery of Toronto, and the Montreal Art Gallery. The National Gallery possesses examples of all the early painters in Canada, most of the contemporaneous native painters, all the diploma paintings of the Royal Canadian Academicians, and as well a creditable collection of old masters and modern painters. The Montreal Art Gallery displays a number of very fine old masters and examples of later schools, but the showing of work by Canadians is meagre. Canadian painters, again, are represented better in the Art Gallery of Toronto, where there is also a limited showing of eighteenth and nineteenth century art.

For private collections of paintings Montreal, until recently, was regarded as the third most notable city on the American continent. There were the collections of Lord Strathcona, Lord Mountstephen, Sir George Drummond, Sir William van Horne, and the Greenshields, but most of these collections have been dispersed. In the city of Toronto may be seen in private houses what are accepted as fine examples of such painters as Rembrandt, Frans Hals, Romney, Raeburn, Gainsborough, and Reynolds, as well as of celebrated modern French and Dutch painters. The capital city, Ottawa, which is much less important in size and wealth than the other two cities mentioned, has a number of noteworthy private collections, mostly of the work of contemporaneous European artists.

Architecture in Canada.—Architecture in Canada has been affected by European tradition perhaps more than any other art. Nevertheless it has made, from time to time, ever since Champlain built his first habitation under the precipice at Quebec, courageous attempts to build edifices that would meet the requirements of the climate, the people, and the times, in a fashion different from that of any other country. This is to be observed, naturally, in French Canada, where the earliest settlers built their homes, clinging, although not too