

The National Gallery of Canada.—Founded in 1880 by the Marquis of Lorne, the National Gallery at first served only as an exhibition gallery. Provided with an Advisory Arts Council in 1907, and incorporated under a Board of Trustees in 1913, it has assembled its permanent collection largely during the past 40 years. This collection of pictures and sculpture, prints and drawings, representing the styles of past and present of various parts of the world, was assembled for public enjoyment, study, and the improvement of arts and industrial products, and as the necessary basis for any program of art education. The collection of the National Gallery to-day is of international repute and is accessible to the whole country by means of catalogues, photographs and colour reproductions and to a limited extent by loans. The Canadian section, naturally the most inclusive, is the best available source for the study of Canadian art.

In 1946, the Massey Collection of 75 English paintings was presented by the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, C.H., and Mrs. Massey as trustees of the Massey Foundation. In 1948 the donors made a further gift. Now comprising 86 pictures, the Massey Collection makes the National Gallery a leading centre for the study of British art, and is the largest gift in the Gallery's history. Among other recent acquisitions and gifts are paintings by Quentin Massys, Murillo, Zoffany and Renoir, and sculptures by Epstein. Additions to the Canadian section include a group of important works, particularly by contemporary artists; of special note is the gift by the artist of twelve canvases by Lawren Harris. A new catalogue of the paintings in the National Gallery was published in 1948. A number of important additions have been made recently to the print collection: a complete set of first impressions of Piranesi's *Prisons* (presented by H. S. Southam, C.M.G., LL.D.); a rare early woodcut *circa* 1440; engravings by Schongauer, Beham, Mabuse and Jacopo da Barbari; the Hornibrook collection of Morin's portrait engravings; Tiepolo's *Capricci*; and modern prints by Rounault, Picasso and a number of Canadian artists. Drawings by Savery, Lievens, Jan Breughel, Veronese, Girtin and Towne have also been added.

Exhibitions of the art of other countries organized at the National Gallery during 1949 and 1950 included: *Paul Nash*; *British Drawings*; *South African Art*; *German Painting*; *Swedish Museums*; *Contemporary Paintings from Great Britain, France and the United States*; and *Queen Mary's Carpet*. Recent Canadian exhibitions included: *Arthur Lismer*; *Contemporary Canadian Sculpture*; *Four Painters of Quebec*; and *Progress through Design*. The greater number of these were available to the entire country and were widely circulated under the National Gallery's auspices. The more important of the exhibitions sent abroad recently by the National Gallery included: *Canadian Painting* to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, U.S.A., July-September, 1949; *The Massey Collection of English Painting* to Australia, New Zealand and Hawaii, 1949-50. A comprehensive Canadian exhibition is scheduled for the National Gallery of Art at Washington, U.S.A., in the autumn of 1950.

The National Gallery carries out a program of extension work throughout Canada. Travelling exhibitions of the art of Canada and other countries are shipped through the country under the Gallery's auspices. About 30 such exhibitions, including those of the several chartered art societies, are circulated annually and other responsible organizations in various regions draw upon the services of the Gallery as the source of a great part of their offerings to the public. In this way actual works of art are constantly being brought to the attention of the Canadian people. Sets of reproductions are sent on tour of localities in various parts of the country which have not the facilities for handling original works of art.