

Public art galleries and museums in the principal cities perform valuable educational services among adults and children. Children's Saturday classes, conducted tours for school pupils and adults, radio talks, lectures and often concerts are features of the programs of the various galleries. In many cases these institutions supply their surrounding areas with travelling exhibitions, while the National Gallery of Canada carries on a nation-wide program of this nature.

The principal art galleries and museums* are:—

New Brunswick Museum, Saint John, N.B.
 Museum of the Province of Quebec, Quebec, Que.
 Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, Montreal, Que.
 National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.
 National Museum of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.
 London Public Library and Art Museum, London, Ont.
 Art Gallery of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.
 Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Ont.
 Art Gallery of Hamilton, Hamilton, Ont.
 Willistead Library and Art Gallery, Windsor, Ont.
 Winnipeg Art Gallery, Winnipeg, Man.
 Edmonton Museum of Arts, Edmonton, Alta.
 Vancouver Art Gallery, Vancouver, B.C.

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. A number of the more important recent additions to the permanent collection have been in the field of French painting which for some time had been unavoidably neglected because of insufficient funds. *Chevaux de courses* by Degas and *Portrait de paysan* and *Forêt* by Cézanne are outstanding examples acquired from the Vollard collection. The presence of this famous collection in Canada accounts for one of the most interesting chapters in the Gallery's history. Formed by Ambroise Vollard (1867-1939), the French connoisseur, art dealer and publisher, it was taken to Portugal in 1940 and then consigned to the United States. The Royal Navy seized it at Bermuda on suspicion that it had come under Nazi control and was being sent to America under false pretences. It was then deposited in the National Gallery of Canada for safe-keeping. In 1948 it was released to the owners and in 1950 the sisters of Vollard allowed their part of the collection to be exhibited in Canada, an event which caused considerable interest throughout the country. Three other French paintings were presented by H.S. Southam, C.M.G., LL.D., of Ottawa: *L'Evasion* by Daumier and *Dans le bois: neige* and *Femme aux gants* by Courbet. Works by Van Gogh and Redon were purchased and acquisitions in other departments included works by Tiepolo and Augustus John. Canadian paintings include

* A complete list of Canadian art museums, societies and schools is included in the Canadian section of the current issue of the *American Art Annual* (Washington, American Federation of Arts).