

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.
- London Public Library and Art Museum, London, Ont.
- Art Gallery of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.
- Royal Ontario Museum of Archæology, Toronto, Ont.
- Art Gallery of Hamilton, Hamilton, Ont.
- Willistead Library and Art Gallery, Windsor, Ont.
- Winnipeg Art Gallery, Winnipeg, Man.
- Regina College Gallery, Regina, Sask.
- Edmonton Museum of Arts, Edmonton, Alta.
- Vancouver Art Gallery, Vancouver, B.C.
- Arts Centre of Greater Victoria, Victoria, 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 first incorporated under a Board of Trustees in 1913, it has assembled a permanent collection mainly 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 of a program of art education. The National Gallery Act, amended in 1951, gives the institution a larger Board of Trustees and other advantages.

The collection of the National Gallery to-day is of international repute and is accessible to the whole country by means of catalogues, photographs, 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. Each year, examples of the best contemporary work are added, along with those of earlier periods. The addition, in 1953 and 1954, of eight famous paintings from the Liechtenstein collection constitutes one of the greatest events in the Gallery's history. This group comprises two panels of the *Life of Esther* series by Filippino Lippi and *Bathsheba at her Toilet* by Rembrandt, *The Virgin and Child* by Hans Memling, *The Crucifixion* by Quentin Massys, *A Bavarian Prince* by Bartel Beham, *The Lace-maker* by Nicolaes Maes and *The Church of S.M. della Salute, Venice* by Francesco Guardi. An important group of early Canadian paintings was also added, in addition to a number of contemporary works and examples of graphic art. Drawings by Rubens, Ingres, Turner, Girtin, Gainsborough, Picasso and others have also been added. Prints acquired include examples by the Meister E.S., Israhel van Meckenem, Dürer, Rembrandt, Bonnard, Vuillard and others.

In 1953-54, exhibitions of the art of other countries included: *Contemporary Cuban Painters*; *Swiss Posters*; and *The Art of India*. An important exhibition, *European Masters*, drawn from Canadian collections, was held at Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto. Among the Canadian exhibitions the most important were the retrospectives of A. Y. Jackson and F. H. Varley. Canadian exhibitions were also sent abroad to Venice, Italy; São Paulo, Brazil; Lugano, Switzerland; New Delhi, India; and elsewhere.

The National Gallery conducts a program of extension work throughout the country. The majority of the exhibitions mentioned above, as well as the annual offerings of the chartered art societies and a variety of smaller collections, are

\* A complete list of Canadian art museums, societies and schools is included in the Canadian section of the current issue of the *American Art Directory* (New York, R. R. Bowker Co.).