

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 its 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 for any program of art education. The National Gallery Act was amended in 1951 to give 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. Recent additions to the European section include important examples of the various schools. Two panels of the *Life of Esther* series by Filippino Lippi and *Bathsheba at her Toilet* by Rembrandt, from one of the great collections of Europe, are among the few really great masterpieces to come into Canada up to the present. Between 1951 and 1953, paintings by Benozzo Gozzoli of the Italian school; Stefan Lochner and Lucas Cranach of the German school; Turner and Graham Sutherland of the British; and a group of French paintings by Degas, Sisley, Van Gogh, Bonnard, Braque, Derain and others have been acquired by the Trustees. A sculpture by Maillol has also been added. The Massey Foundation presented paintings by Paul Nash and Duncan Grant as additions to the Massey Collection of English Painting. Drawings by Tiepolo, Rubens, Lancret, Cotman, Wilson, Picasso, Henry Moore and others have also been added. Prints acquired include examples by Rembrandt, Pollaiuolo, Dürer, Schongauer, Gauguin, Toulouse-Lautrec and others.

In 1952 and 1953, exhibitions of the art of other countries included: *Five Contemporary British Painters*, *Ivan Mestrovic*, *Toulouse-Lautrec*, and *Finnish Art*. Among the Canadian exhibitions held were the special exhibition of Canadian art in honour of the Coronation, Eskimo art, and the designs submitted for the Massey Medals for architecture. Canadian exhibitions were also sent abroad to São Paulo, Brazil; the Venice Biennial; Ceylon and India; and to Germany, Switzerland and the United States.

* 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.).