

SHOWING CANADA'S NATIONAL GALLERY BY TRAVELLING EXHIBITION

Director Explains how Works
of Art are Shown in Towns
Throughout the Dominion.

NO PICTURES DAMAGED

In respect of the National Gallery and the purpose which it serves, Mr. Eric Brown, Director, makes a statement in which he desires to remove any impression which may exist that the present exhibition of National Gallery pictures in Toronto is the first and only one of its kind and to give a brief survey of exhibitions held in the past and to outline generally the objects in view. He states: "There is not a town of any size from Halifax to Vancouver which has not had from one to four annual exhibitions of pictures, or has been visited by a more temporary travelling show of the same kind.

"The policy of making these loan exhibitions from the National Gallery was instituted before the war and was greatly extended during it, especially after the closing of the galleries in Ottawa on account of the Parliament Buildings fire releasing so many works of art for distribution.

"The work was divided into two parts, annual exhibitions of from twenty to thirty pictures to any art society or body in the country capable of keeping them on free public exhibition, with the option of a renewal or exchange at the end of the year, and special temporary exhibitions, either travelling or isolated.

"Beginning in the East with a cursory survey of the list: St. John has had three annual exhibitions; Halifax has had one, the explosion putting a stop to further proceedings at the Nova Scotia Museum of Fine Arts. Sherbrooke, in Quebec, has had four annual exhibitions; Hamilton, Ont., three; Winnipeg has had four; Moosejaw has had two, Regina two, Fort William two, and Port Arthur one. This is only a part. There have been special and temporary exhibitions at Halifax, Montreal, and Toronto (two).

ARE WIDELY SHOWN.

"The whole of the Western Fair circuit of 1917 was visited by a travelling show of National Gallery pictures, and the circuit included Calgary, Edmonton, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, and the tour finished up at Vancouver.

"From a perusal of this list, which is incomplete and the very slightest consideration of the work that is involved in arranging and safeguarding these exhibitions, it would seem something of a difficult task to support the contention that much more might be done with the possessions of the National Gallery. Not a picture has been seriously damaged since the work began, and even in the Halifax explosion not a print was more than slightly scratched."

The Director pays a compliment to Canada's place in the Art world and states that it "has a school of painting in its midst more peculiarly national and virile than any other on the western continent, a school which, it is true, is as yet in its inception, but one to secure its growth and permanency only two things are necessary: public understanding and support." He claims that Canadian painting in its most modern phase "has more honesty, sincerity, and real greatness than ever was true of the Dutch dealer-painters, and it only requires that to be realized to bring about a renaissance in Canadian art comparable only to the renaissance of Elizabethan England."

The War Savings habit is both convenient and profitable.

TENDERS ASKED FOR BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT

Firms desirous of tendering for any Government Supplies should apply to the War Purchasing Commission, Booth Building, Ottawa, giving particulars of the business in which they are engaged and a list of the articles they wish to supply.

Tenders have been invited by the different departments of the Dominion Government between January 25 and 31, as follows:—

Article.	Point of delivery	Date due.
ROYAL NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE—		
Blue cloth riding breeches.	Ottawa.	February 17
DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS—		
White lead, paints, etc.	Sault Ste. Marie.	February 3
Electrical material.	" " " " " " " " " "	" 5
Sand and stone.	Ottawa.	" 5
Electrical material.	Welland.	" 7
White pine.	Sault Ste. Marie.	" 11
White pine.	Welland.	" 11
Spruce.	Lachine.	" 9
SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT—		
Bed pan sterilizers.	Guelph.	February 3
Linseed oil cake meal.	" " " " " " " " " "	January 29
Miscellaneous tools and equipment.	Charlottetown.	February 6
Miscellaneous tools and equipment.	Halifax.	" 7
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT (INTERMENT OPERATIONS)—		
Creamery butter.	Amherst.	February 3
Coal oil.	Kapuskasing.	" 3
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT (PENITENTIARIES BRANCH)—		
Yarn.	Edmonton.	February 11
Cement.	Kingston.	" 11
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—		
Brass fittings.	Farnham.	February 5
DEPARTMENT OF MARINE—		
Propeller boss.	Quebec.	February 7
DOMINION GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE—		
Blue wove No. 3 bond paper.	Ottawa.	February 6
P.O. tags, No. 81.	" " " " " " " " " "	" 10
P.O. manila envelopes.	" " " " " " " " " "	" 10
DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—		
Hoop iron (box strapping).	Ottawa.	February 10
Files, shaft hanger, etc.	Quebec.	" 3
Elevators.	Ottawa.	" 3
Fire hose, etc.	Winnipeg.	" 5
Lacings.	Quebec.	" 3
Saws, etc.	" " " " " " " " " "	" 3
Screws, etc.	" " " " " " " " " "	" 3
Incubator.	London.	" 7
Surgical instruments.	Kingston.	" 5
Laboratory supplies.	Ottawa.	" 12
Locks.	" " " " " " " " " "	" 6
Surgical supplies.	Montreal.	" 3
Electrical supplies.	Ottawa.	January 30
Surgical instruments.	" " " " " " " " " "	February 3
Beef, bacon, cheese, sugar, rice, sago, tapioca, butter, raisins, and currants.	M.D. No. 11.	January 31
Tea, jams, marmalade and evaporated milk.	" No. 11.	February 6
Bacon.	" No. 12.	January 30
Sago.	" No. 6.	February 1
Filling ice-house.	Rockliffe.	January 30
Butter.	M.D. No. 10.	February 2
Sugar, tapioca, sago, rolled oats and raisins.	" No. 13.	January 31
Bran.	Kingston.	" 31
Fresh fruits, etc.	Regina.	" 31

MORE FOOD RESTRICTIONS ARE WITHDRAWN BY BOARD

Retail Dealers, Wholesale Grocers and Public Eating Places are Affected by Recent Cancellations and Can Return to Pre-War Trade Conditions.

All restrictions on three classes of food licensees—i.e., retail dealers, wholesale grocers, and public eating-places—have been withdrawn by order of the Canada Food Board, announced on January 30, 1919.

They may now return to pre-war trade conditions. Such dealers shall not be required to obtain licenses or renewals of same. Previous orders of the Board affected by this revocation are Nos. 17, 21, 22, 46, and 63.

The orders cancelled are as follows:—

Order No. 17, dated February 21, 1918, provided for licensing of wholesale grocers, wholesale jobbers, whole-

sale grocery commission agents or wholesale grocery brokers, and limited the number of transactions which might be made in any commodity dealt with by these classes.

Order No. 21, dated February 25, 1918, made regulations for the licensing of retail grocers and provided that the licensee should not handle or deal in any food or foodstuffs for the purpose of unreasonably raising the prices, of restricting supplies, of monopolizing or attempting to monopolize any food, and ordering that every licensee keep such books and records as would enable the Food Board to verify any report or statement required from them.

Order No. 22, dated February 25, 1918, made regulations in the main similar to those above, concerning the

retail jobbers, retail bakers, retail produce merchants, retail flour and feed merchants, retail fruit and vegetable dealers, and retail fish dealers.

Order No. 46, dated June 5, 1918, regulated the serving of beef, veal, and pork (specifying weights, etc.), bread, butter, and sugar in public eating-places. This order made Wednesdays and Fridays practically meatless, limited butter to one-half ounce to each serving, and prohibited sugar receptacles being placed on the tables, etc.

Order No. 63, dated September 6, 1918, regulated the prices payable to British Columbia fishermen for various classes of salmon taken in different districts.

The announcement adds that all restrictions on bakers and confectioners have also been removed, to take effect on February 10.

Grocers, according to another order, are now unhampered by the necessity of having licenses.

Cold storage plants still have to operate under license, however, and their profits are limited, as well as the amounts held in storage. In the case of produce, their profits are limited by Order in Council.

Fruit and vegetable wholesalers are still licensed, as well as the manufacturers of breakfast cereals and the millers. The price of bran and shorts remains fixed; flour and feed dealers must have their licenses, as well as the canners. The manufacture of standard flour continues.

CANADA'S RECORD IN MAKING MUNITIONS

Over 65,000,000 shells, ranging in size from 13-pounders to 9.2 inches in calibre were purchased in Canada by the Imperial Munitions Board since its inception in December, 1915, the actual value of the orders placed being \$937,456,826.

The following gives the quantities of the different size shells produced in Canada for the Imperial authorities:—

18-pr. shrapnel (empty)	8,664,920
18-pr. shrapnel (filled)	24,939,798
18-pr. high explosive	5,629,411
4.5 How. explosive	12,571,344
60-pr. How. explosive	1,104,276
6-in. How. explosive	10,519,219
8-in. How. explosive	753,517
9.2-in. How. explosive	782,355
15-pr. shrapnel	299,258
13-pr. shrapnel	79,550
Total	65,343,648

In addition to the expenditure on shells, the Imperial Munitions Board have spent nearly \$300,000,000 in Canada on other materials and equipment for the British Government, including aeroplanes, ships, chemicals, etc.

MAJOR WILL EXPLAIN REPATRIATION PLANS

The announcement is made that Major Beresford Topp, D.S.O., M.C., has been appointed a special representative of Repatriation and Employment Committee in London, England. Major Topp will work in conjunction with the office of the Overseas Minister of Militia. He will engage in the work of informing soldiers overseas of the plans of the Repatriation and Employment Committee for restoring demobilized men to civil life and will act as a medium between the Repatriation Committee and the soldiers overseas.

To Maintain Public Buildings.

The sum expended in the construction, maintenance, and repair of public buildings in the Dominion during the fiscal year 1917 was \$5,717,450.28, a decrease of over \$1,000,000 from the preceding year, according to the report of the Minister of Public Works for that year.