

The composition of the ornament is always made with reference to the finished object, and its purpose is invariably kept in view.

Figure-drawing played a more subordinate part among the specimens exhibited. Although some of the antique statues left nothing to be desired in careful execution, the anatomical studies (from the Discobolus) were sufficient to expose its weakness.

Of studies from nature (academical drawings), only a few were shown.

Of sculptures there were to be found only some ornaments, and reliefs with figures, of no special importance. The best of them was a relief of the (anatomical) Discobolus, in which the forms were correctly and truthfully given.

Of linear drawings there were submitted studies in projection and perspective, a few machine-drawings, and pretty architectural drawings, among which interior decorations of good style deserve prominent mention. A restoration of the Lysikrates monument at Athens, following Hansen's plan with but unimportant deviations, merits a notice for its neat, painstaking execution.

But the most important specimens exhibited by the institution consisted of the etchings executed by the scholars from objects in the museum, for the purpose of dissemination. This exceedingly rich collection embraced plates of great beauty. The chromolithographs from originals in the museum, published by the institution, are also worthy of all praise. The decorative drawings, "The Twelve Months" and "The Four Seasons," composed by E. F. Poynter, A.R.A., an artist of great talent, for the Kensington Museum (as "decorative designs for the Grill Room"), must likewise be mentioned.

It has before been observed that the foreign possessions of England were represented on a very comprehensive scale. Among them India, with its industry and its treasures of art, stood in the first rank. The exposition of the School of Art at Bombay, consisting of models and drawings by the pupils, as well as of photographs from such, was very interesting. The tendency of this school, in regard to style, is quite peculiar. Flowers are used as subjects of study in modelling and in drawing, while old Hindoo forms and the forms of the European Renaissance are employed in ornamentation. The compositions resulting from