

attention of the people throughout the entire country and much more will be done after the development of an integrated system of community centres throughout the Dominion. No place need be too small or remote to profit from current exhibitions.\*

The National Gallery has devised certain methods of education in the arts which apply more specifically to young people and are designed, in part, to supplement regular school work and aid the teacher. The Gallery has co-operated with, advised and provided material for schools and colleges throughout the country. Written lectures illustrated by lantern slides on all fields of art history have long been available for loan to all parts of Canada; reproductions of pictures, with introductory texts for art appreciation, and photographs have also been offered for loan; classes for school children at the Gallery, exhibitions of children's work, conducted tours of the Gallery's collections and educational demonstrations have been features of the program for a number of years. In addition, the National Gallery holds public lectures at Ottawa, Ont., and lecture tours throughout Canada are arranged from time to time.

Some interesting newer techniques of education have also been utilized. A series of school broadcasts entitled "Adventures in Canadian Painting" was inaugurated in 1945 and continued in 1946. These programs on the lives and work of Canadian artists are heard from coast to coast through the co-operation of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and aim at telling the story of Canadian art in such a way as to awaken the interest of young people. An essential part of each program is a reproduction of a picture in the National Gallery supplied to the pupil at a nominal price. About 120,000 pictures are distributed each year.

The use of the motion picture is familiarizing school children and the general public with the work of Canadian artists; for instance, the colour and sound film, *Canadian Landscape*, made in conjunction with the National Film Board, features the work of modern Canadian artists against a historical background of landscape painting in Canada since Krieghoff. The silk screen prints by Canadian artists, already famous in many parts of the world as the result of their distribution to the Armed Forces of Canada and the Allies, have now been made available to schools and the public generally. These and other reproductions (see the Gallery's publication, *Reproductions on Sale and Loan Collections*) are now in considerable demand in Canadian schools.

At the university level the National Gallery co-operates with university departments of art and art history. An important new channel of information on Canadian art, including the teaching of art, is furnished by the magazine *Canadian Art*, in the organization of which the National Gallery has taken a leading part.

In these ways the National Gallery has been fulfilling the terms of its charter which assigns to it not only the care of the collections but also "the encouragement and cultivation of . . . artistic taste and Canadian public interest in the fine arts, the promotion of the interests generally of art in Canada". It has been assisted in this endeavour by the attitude of the people of Canada, who are already recognizing the important part that art can play in the complex civilization of to-day, by providing a means of communication between people, by filling the individual's leisure time to his own enjoyment and mental growth, and by advancing the country's material welfare through the improvement of the industrial arts.

\* A complete list of art museums, societies and schools is available in the *American Art Annual* (New York, 1945), pp. 285-298.