

brought to the attention of the people throughout the entire country and much more may be done if an integrated system of community centres throughout the Dominion develops.

As the latest development in its general educational work the National Gallery in 1946 made a survey of Canadian industrial design and held exhibitions in various cities. A Design Index was established in 1948 as the result of the interest aroused in bringing the design of Canadian goods up to the best international standards and in fostering distinctive Canadian designs.

Other methods of education in the arts apply more specifically to young people and are designed, in part, to supplement regular school work. Thus the Gallery provides material such as written lectures illustrated by lantern slides on all aspects of art history, reproductions of paintings with introductory texts for art appreciation, school broadcasts, classes for school children at the Gallery, exhibitions of children's work, conducted tours of the Gallery's collections and educational demonstrations, public lectures at Ottawa, and lecture tours throughout Canada.

The National Gallery also lends art films including the colour and sound film, *Canadian Landscape*, made in conjunction with the National Film Board and featuring 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 during the War, are available to schools and the public generally. These and other reproductions are listed in the Gallery's publication, *Reproductions on Sale and Loan Collections*. The magazine *Canadian Art*, in the organization of which the National Gallery took a leading part, is an important channel of information.

*Museums and Art Galleries.*—At pp. 1025-1026 of the 1939 Year Book a list of the museums (including art galleries) in Canada employing full-time staff is published, showing floor space and average daily attendance of each. There has been no official detailed report published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on this subject since 1938.

In 1947 the Canadian Museums Association was formed with the object of aiding in the improvement of the services of museums as educational institutions by promoting co-operation between them, by exchanges with other countries, and by the training and securing of expert staffs.

## Section 2.—Scientific and Industrial Research in Canada\*

### Subsection 1.—Research Facilities

The field of scientific research in Canada is too broad to be covered in detail in each edition of the Year Book but, since the National Research Council is the central national organization for research, a description of the development and work of the Council is given in Subsection 2.

Research work is carried on by the Departments of Agriculture, Mines and Resources, Fisheries, the Board of Grain Commissioners and the Dominion Observatories. These bodies have trained permanent scientific staffs for investigation and research in their own fields such as soil problems, crops, breeding and testing of animals, processing and marketing, extractive and physical metallurgy, silvicultural and forest products, hydrography, ocean and mollusk fisheries, etc.

\* Revised under the direction of C. J. Mackenzie, President, National Research Council, Ottawa.