

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, Publications, and Educational Material*. The magazine *Canadian Art*, in the publication of which the National Gallery takes a leading part, has doubled its circulation since 1945.

**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.—The Educational and Cultural Functions of the National Film Board\*

Canada has seen a great advance in the use of films in education, both formal and informal, for adults as well as children. The National Film Board has contributed very largely to this development. It has produced and distributed more than 1,200 informational films, made available to Canadian schools and adult organizations some of the better films produced in other countries, assisted in the establishing and servicing of about 235 film libraries and depots, provided film programs regularly to several thousand rural communities, and assisted in making educational films available to hundreds of thousands of Canadian school children. In all these activities the Board has worked closely with provincial Departments of Education, national and provincial organizations engaged in educational work, and community organizations of all kinds. The object has been to assist all educational agencies to obtain and use visual material to strengthen their educational programs, as well as to bring to the largest possible section of the Canadian public those films that interpret Canadian and world affairs.

**Film Libraries.**—In Canada, the backbone of urban 16mm film distribution is the film libraries that have been established throughout all provinces by the Board and by local bodies such as public libraries, normal schools, provincial Departments of Education, university extension departments and, more recently, community

\* Prepared under the direction of Ross McLean, Film Commissioner, National Film Board, by Stanley Rands, Co-ordinator, Research and Reports. The non-educational services of the National Film Board are outlined in Chapter XXX on Sources of Official Statistical and Other Information Relative to Canada.