



The Council assists in the training of scientists in the universities by awarding grants in aid of postgraduate research and numerous scholarships to promising students.

The Council directs the Canadian pilot-plant established to produce materials for atomic research. Extensive research is being conducted on the industrial application of atomic energy and its possible use in medicine. Research on the production of low-cost radioactive materials is being pushed.

Perhaps one of the most interesting projects undertaken by the Council in recent years has been the construction of a tailless aircraft. A working model of a "flying wing" transport was constructed entirely of wood. Also in the field of aeronautics, the electro-thermal propeller de-icing system originated in the Council's laboratories.

A number of government departments maintain separate research divisions. The Department of Agriculture conducts an extensive research program through its Science Service and Experimental Farms Service which have units in every province. Close liaison is maintained with agricultural colleges and provincial research laboratories.

Grains resistant to drought and rust have been developed. Virginia leaf tobacco is now grown profitably where once sand drifted over abandoned farms in southern Ontario. A contribution of worldwide importance was recently made by Canadian science in the vaccine control of rinderpest or cattle plague.

Laboratory and field work in mining, forestry, surveying, astronomy and geology is carried on by research bureaus of the Department of Mines and Resources. Fishery research is handled by the Department of Fisheries. Studies range from water pollution to fish-packing problems.

Provincial governments maintain many testing and control laboratories. In Ontario, the Research Foundation, endowed by private and provincial funds, conducts research on problems of agriculture, industry and natural resources. There are also provincial research stations in several other provinces. The Banting Research Foundation, which honours the memory of the famous Canadian scientist who developed insulin, helps to support the Banting Institute for Medical Research at the University of Toronto, and assists research workers in other universities.

Canadian universities also conduct broad independent research programs in many fields, but generally they work in close co-operation with other research agencies, especially those directed by the National Research Council and the various federal and provincial departments.

*Ice hockey is a national sport.*

*Laurentian slopes offer ideal skiing.*

*Lake and river invite the fisherman.*



### THE SOCIAL PATTERN

The pattern of life in Canada can perhaps be best described as the blend of three main streams—British, French and American. The blend is still by no means complete, but it does not take very long for a visitor to discover that the mixture of peoples and cultures is ripening into a distinct nationality and way of life that is in essence peculiarly Canadian.

One immediately feels the lure of the outdoors in this vast land. Almost as soon as a child can walk, he takes to skates and hockey. For sport and recreation Canadians make for the open country. Skating, hockey, and skiing are popular pastimes during the winters.

During the summers Canadians above all love camping which takes them into the almost endless playgrounds of Canada's lakes and woods. They paddle canoes with the vigour and skill of the native Indians. The more intrepid pack tents and spend vacations in exploration of the hinterland. Golf and the other conventional sports are also popular. Summer cottages dot the shores of thousands of lakes. Boating, fishing and swimming fill the pleasurable days of Canadian summer holidays.

From a material standpoint, the common denominator in Canada is the North American environment. The great technological achievements of the twentieth century, the fruits of a modern, industrial economy, are an integral part of the Canadian fabric. Canadians enjoy a high standard of living.

A Family Allowances Act was introduced in 1944 to equalize opportunity for the children of Canada. Allowances are paid monthly to mothers at the following rates: for children under six years, \$5; 6-9 years,

*Citizens of tomorrow.*

