

The functions of the five branches of the department, each of which is headed by a director, are summarized in the introductory section. This section includes also a statement showing the total amount of revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year. In other sections the respective directors review the activities of the Mines and Geology Branch; Lands, Parks and Forests Branch; Surveys and Engineering Branch; Indian Affairs Branch; and Immigration Branch.

Dealing with mining, the report notes that the department has continued to encourage the industry wherever possible, with research and investigative work in geology, mineral technology, and mineral economics as a central feature of its services and also that much greater attention than in former years was given toward developing among Canadians an appreciation of the economic importance of the industry. One of the activities of the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch is the work of the Dominion Forest Service, a division of the department engaged in the study of problems relating to the protection, development and utilization of the forests of Canada. The branch is responsible also for the administration of the mineral, fur and other natural resources of Yukon and the Northwest Territories; and of the National Parks of Canada. The work of the Dominion Observatories is under the supervision of the Surveys and Engineering Branch. Of greater practical importance is the work of the branch carried out through the agencies of the International Boundary Commission, the Dominion Water and Power Bureau; the Engineering and Construction Service; the Geodetic Service of Canada, and the Hydrographic and Map Service.

Indian trust funds at the close of the fiscal year amounted to approximately \$14,000,000. Collections during the year amounted to \$1,184,800, and the expenditure was \$1,073,800. Money for the funds are derived from the sale of land and timber, from rents and from capitalized annuities. The funds are credited to 475 accounts belonging to Indian bands throughout Canada. They are administered by the Indian Affairs Branch, which is responsible also for the administration of the Indian Act, the maintenance of Indian agencies and the provision of medical welfare and training services.

Each section of the report is accompanied by a chart showing the organization of the branch concerned, and an organization chart of the department as a whole is included.

GRANTS OF THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION TO THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS

THE Carnegie Corporation of New York, on January 20, made a gift to the American Association of Museums to provide grants-in-aid for foreign travel and

study during the year 1938 by members of the staffs of museums. The following statement of conditions has been issued by Herbert E. Winlock, president of the association.

It often happens that the members of the staffs of American museums have no opportunity to become acquainted at first hand with many phases of their chosen subjects when their normal museum duties do not send them afield, and when they are personally not able to afford the expense of foreign travel to those regions, an acquaintance with which would improve their professional standing. To assist such museum workers to broaden their experience—and thus to increase their usefulness in the institution in which they are employed—the Carnegie Corporation of New York has made an appropriation to the American Association of Museums to provide grants-in-aid for travel during the year 1938 by members of the staffs of art, science, history and industry museums:

A. Whose principal duties are of a professional nature;

B. Whose salary is not over \$3,000; who have not the private means to travel abroad, and whose duties in their museums would not normally give them such opportunities, and

C. To whom their institutions will give at least two months' leave on full pay for the travel for which the grant is made.

These grants are for traveling expenses to places where the applicant will have an opportunity to broaden his background by familiarizing himself with the institutions, collections, or regions which are of importance in the study of his particular professional subjects.

It is planned that the average grant will not exceed \$500 except under most unusual circumstances, and that it will not amount to as much as \$1,000 in any case.

Such grants are to be made only on applications fully endorsed by the director of the applicant's museum. The form of application is given below. Facts should be given in the order in which they are here set forth.

THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

THE University of Oregon formally opened its exhibits in natural history on January 20. The museum offers exhibits in addition to study materials in the fields of anthropology, botany, geology, paleontology and zoology. Lack of adequate space heretofore has prevented the arrangement of an exhibition hall. An excellent room about 72 by 45 feet on the second floor of Condon Hall has been made available with the completion of the new library.

The museum naturally is regional in its emphasis, although for educational purposes specimens from other areas are included in the exhibits. This is especially true in the ethnographic exhibits. It had its origin in the collections made by Dr. Condon when he began his work in the state and opened up the fields in paleontology and geology which have contributed so