

Les Grands Ballets Canadiens, Montreal, the Canadian School of Ballet, Winnipeg and the Okanagan Valley, the Banff Summer School and the University of British Columbia Summer School.

Section 2.—Museums and Education

Modern museums, in Canada and elsewhere, are breaking away from the old concept of being mere repositories and are assuming an important role as educational and cultural centres. They have an advantage over other agencies of education in that they are able to provide, for study and exhibition, actual, original objects as well as descriptions and pictures of such objects. Canadian museums of history and science offer many educational services to the public through exhibits, guided tours, lectures, and scientific and popular publications. The following museums have staff members who are specifically charged with organizing programs in education and providing extension services:—

Nova Scotia Museum, Halifax, N.S.
 McGill University Museums, Montreal, Que.
 National Museum of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.
 Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Ont.
 Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History, Regina, Sask.

Other museums that conduct educational and extension programs using the regular curatorial and administrative staff are:—

The New Brunswick Museum, Saint John, N.B.
 Museum of the Province of Quebec, Quebec, Que.
 The Manitoba Museum, Winnipeg, Man.
 Provincial Museum of Natural History and Anthropology, Victoria, B.C.

Direct work with schools may involve the holding of classes within the museum or visits of museum lecturers, with exhibits, to the schools. More informal are the guided tours for visiting school classes, the lending of specimens, slides, filmstrips or motion picture films to schools, and the training of student-teachers in the educational use of the museum. A number of museums have special programs for children, not directly associated with school work. These include Saturday lectures and film showings, activity groups, nature clubs and field excursions.

For adults, museums offer lectures, film showings, and guided tours, the latter usually available throughout the year. Staff members may be sent to give lectures to service clubs, church groups, parent-teacher associations, and hobby clubs. The latter, such as naturalists' groups, mineral clubs and astronomy societies, may use the museum as their headquarters. Travelling exhibits are prepared for showing at local fairs, historical celebrations and conventions. At least seven Canadian museums have had regular radio or television programs; and others have made occasional contributions. Some historical museums stage annual events during which the arts, crafts or industries represented by the exhibits are demonstrated to the public.

The National Museum of Canada.*—The National Museum originated in the Geological Survey of Canada and its early history is inseparable from that institution. The first united Parliament of Upper and Lower Canada met in Montreal in 1841. In July of that year the Natural History Society of Montreal and the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec petitioned the Government to carry out a geological survey. As a result a resolution was passed in the Estimates on Sept. 10, to defray the expenses of a Geological Survey of the Province of Canada.

William E. Logan was appointed the first director of the Geological Survey in 1842. He and his assistant, Alexander Murray, undertook their first field work in 1843, and their collections formed the humble beginnings of the National Museum. Logan was much more than a mere geologist and his interests extended to other branches of natural science. His

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