

step is the undertaking of research by specialists in those fields and the publication of their findings to increase the total knowledge of their subjects. Typically, museums exhibit items from their collections as intrinsically beautiful displays and also to teach the public the scientific background to the subjects. This leads to the educational program of museums which usually includes lectures, workshops, guided tours for children and activity groups, travelling exhibits, loans, library service, and radio and television programs.

The National Museum of Canada is now organized to present all these facets for the enjoyment and education of the people of Canada. It is divided into three Branches—the Human History Branch, the Natural History Branch and the Science and Technology Branch. The Human History Branch contains the Divisions of Archaeology, Ethnology and Folklore, and History, together with the Canadian War Museum and the National Aviation Museum. The Natural History Branch contains the Divisions of Zoology, the National Herbarium, and Geology and Palaeontology. Services common to these two Branches are concerned with exhibitions, educational, technical and administration functions. In 1965-66 the staff totalled 226, including 56 administrative and professional personnel, 85 technical, operational and service personnel, 41 clerical personnel and 44 casual and prevailing rate employees.

The 1966 field research program in natural history included eleven expeditions to various parts of Canada. The work included investigations of intertidal invertebrates of the Strait of Juan de Fuca and Vancouver Island, shore fishes of Newfoundland, fauna of Sable Island, fishes and molluscs of the west coast of Hudson Bay, and birds of the Alberta Rockies and northern Ontario. Study of the fossil vertebrates of the Anderson and Horton River Valleys of the Northwest Territories was continued after the exciting discovery of the first fossil toothed birds in Canada and surveys of the Pleistocene faunas in Yukon Territory. Floral investigations were conducted in northern Ontario, southern British Columbia, northeastern Quebec and the Yukon Territory.

In addition, taxonomic studies of certain invertebrate groups were sponsored at Canadian universities, as well as field investigations of fossil fishes in the Maritimes, amphibians in Alberta, and dinosaurs in southeast Alberta, by university staffs. The National Museum also participated in a number of oceanographic cruises sponsored by the Fisheries Research Board and the Bedford Basin Oceanographic Institute to the eastern Pacific, Azores and Falkland Islands. Research in peat bogs on the Queen Charlotte Islands and the ecology of fluctuating northern lakes by European ecologists was also supported.

The education program continued with weekly lectures for adults, Saturday morning film programs for children, the junior nature club, the school loan collection, children's classes, guided tours, and the Canadian collection of nature photographs. During 1965 the National Museum recorded 314,800 visitors, the Canadian War Museum 188,020, the National Aviation Museum 119,310 and the National Aeronautical Collection at Rockcliffe 68,792.

During the past five years there has been a marked growth in the research carried out by the Human History Branch. Much of this is done under contract by scholars whose work is wholly or partly financed by the Museum, on the understanding that the Museum shall receive their collections and the right to publish their reports. This system has proved valuable in forging links between the National Museum and universities or other museums, and in developing archaeology and ethnology in Canada as well as in enriching the national collection and the Museum's publications. In 1965 members of the Archaeology Division did field researches in Nova Scotia, southeastern Ontario, near South Indian Lake in Manitoba, in the Yukon Territory and on Victoria and Banks Islands in the Northwest Territories. Additional field work was done under contract in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and in the Arctic on Ellesmere Island, near Wakeham Bay and Igloodik. The Ethnology Division continued