

its research program, both by staff members and by contract in linguistics, ethnohistory and the ethnology of the Algonkians, Athapaskans, the West Coast and Plateau Indians and the Eskimo. A conference on Band organization was held at the National Museum in late August, attended by 14 leading ethnologists from Canada and the United States. The Folklorist returned to her studies in the Gaspé region and supervised contracts for research in the Maritimes and in the Prairie Provinces. The History Division gave four contracts for the pursuit of original research, continued studies for the preparation of exhibits and made progress in the task of cataloguing.

The exhibition program in 1964-65 included a new Indian Hall and additional work in the Hall of Birds. The education program continued with weekly lectures for adults, Saturday morning film programs for children, the junior nature study club, the school loan collection, children's classes, guided tours, and the Canadian collection of nature photographs.

In 1961, the Government announced the intention to establish, as a third branch of the National Museum, a Museum of Science and Technology, which would incorporate the existing National Aviation Museum. Funds for the inauguration of this project were provided in the fiscal year 1966-67 and a Director was appointed, who will be responsible for planning the display and research activities of the new institution.

Statistics of Museums and Art Galleries

In response to the need for information concerning the existence and operation of museums, art galleries and similar institutions in Canada, a survey was conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics with the assistance of the Canadian Museums Association, provincial government departments concerned with museums and other interested individuals. The results are given in DBS publication *Museums and Art Galleries 1964* (Catalogue No. 81-529), and are summarized here in Table 1. Information was collected from a wide variety of institutions and organizations, including art galleries, art exhibit centres; historical museums, historic houses, archives; natural history museums, botanical gardens, zoological parks, aquaria, planetaria; preservation projects, public libraries.

Of the 385 institutions reporting, 44 conducted educational programs for the communities in which they were located, enrolment in the study groups numbering 18,454 children and 5,974 adults; 67 conducted extension services to other communities; 128 institutions reported the conduct of such public events as lectures, film showings, guided tours, etc., with total attendance of close to 855,000; and 101 provided local library service.

1.—Museums, Art Galleries and Similar Institutions classified by Type, Governing Authority and Province, 1964

Type and Governing Authority	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Art ¹	1	2	2	4	16	25
History ²	1	3	17	5	30	113
Science ³	—	—	2	1	11	12
Totals	2	5	21	10	57	150
Independent.....	—	3	6	5	27	46
Municipality.....	—	2	1	—	4	53
Provincial Government.....	1	—	7	1	5	19
Educational institution.....	1	—	2	—	10	6
Federal Government.....	—	—	5	1	4	14
Combined.....	—	—	—	3	7	12

For footnotes, see end of table.