

display such objects as may be necessary to study and disseminate knowledge of natural history, human history, science and technology, with special but not exclusive reference to Canada. Many of these larger museums, especially the National Museums of Canada and the Royal Ontario Museum, have a long, distinguished heritage in research and publication of scholarly works and serve an important role as educational and cultural centres. In this area 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. They offer many educational services to the public through exhibits, guided tours, lectures and scientific and popular publications.

7.4.2.1 Educational programs

In 1970, 140, or 19.8%, of all museums and related institutions in Canada maintained educational programs. The following museums have staff members who are specifically charged with organizing programs in education and providing extension services: Nova Scotia Museum, Halifax, NS; McGill University museums, Montreal, Que.; National Museums of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.; Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Ont.; and 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, NB; Musée du Québec, Quebec, Que.; Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature, Winnipeg, Man.; British Columbia Provincial Museum, Victoria, BC.

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, loans of specimens, slides, filmstrips or motion picture films to schools, and the training of student-teachers in the educational use of the museum. For children, a number of museums have special programs not directly associated with school work including Saturday lectures and film showings, activity groups, nature clubs and field excursions. At the higher educational level, museum field parties provide research training to university students in many disciplines and museum staffs act as professional consultants, answer a host of inquiries on scientific and technical subjects, and serve as consultants or advisers to foreign scholars and institutions. There were 288, or 40.7%, of the museums and related institutions conducting research related to collections in 1970.

For adults, museums offer lectures, film shows and guided tours, the latter usually available throughout the year. Staff members may 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 be allowed to use the museum as their headquarters. Travelling exhibits are prepared for showing at local fairs, historical celebrations and conventions. Some Canadian museums have conducted 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.

Table 7.22 presents results of a survey completed by Statistics Canada for the year 1970. Some 55 million visits were made to 708 Canadian museums, art galleries and related institutions, including the National Museums of Canada; of these, 2.9 million were in groups arranged by schools, churches and other organizations. The institutions were staffed by 3,793 full-time and 3,157 part-time employees, and 6,515 volunteers. Their operating expenditures reached almost \$40 million, and only 38.5% charged admission fees.

7.4.2.2 National Museums of Canada

The responsibilities of a great museum include collecting, preserving and storing objects related to the various disciplines within its area of activities. Of equal importance is the research carried out by specialists in these fields and the publication of their findings. Museums exhibit artifacts from their collections in attractively designed displays to illustrate the scientific origins of the various subjects. This, however, is only part of a museum's extensive education program, which extends to lectures, publications, inquiries, consultations, workshops, guided tours for children and adults alike, travelling exhibits, loans, library services and radio and television programs. The National Museums of Canada present all these facets for the enjoyment and education of the people of Canada.

The staff common to the National Museums of Canada and the National Gallery