

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.

### 7.3.2.2 National Museums of Canada

The responsibilities of a museum include collecting, preserving and storing objects related to the various disciplines within its area of activity. 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. Lectures, publications, inquiries, consultations, workshops, guided tours for children and adults, travelling exhibits, loans, library services and radio and television programs are also part of the National Museums' programs.

In 1972 the National Museums of Canada, a Crown corporation including the National Gallery of Canada, the National Museum of Science and Technology, the National Museum of Man and the National Museum of Natural Sciences, was charged with the administration of the National Museum Policy. This Policy is intended to provide Canadians with better access to the objects, collections and exhibits that form part of the Canadian cultural heritage through the decentralization and democratization of exhibitions.

The Policy involves small and large museums in all regions of the country. Smaller institutions are encouraged to upgrade their receiving and exhibition facilities so that they may exhibit a range of travelling exhibits and collections from other institutions. The Policy also provides for the development of exhibition space, either through mobile display units or by building new display facilities, in remote localities which have not previously been served by a museum or art gallery.

Implementation of the National Museum Policy is carried out under 11 programs: associate museums, national exhibition centres, special grants, training assistance, catalogue assistance, emergency purchase fund, education and extension, national loan collection, museumobile, national inventory, and conservation. For these 11 programs, \$1.1 million was provided to initiate the Policy in 1972-73 and \$13.4 million to continue in 1973-74.