

of committees differs from the first group in that their main function is to undertake the direction of the research work specifically assigned to them, but they also serve in an advisory capacity in their own field.

At the close of the year under review 19 such Associate Committees were in active operation under the auspices of the National Research Council. These Associate Committees usually meet at least once a year at a convenient time and place to discuss that part of the work of the Council with which they are concerned and to consider the manner in which the committee can most effectively co-operate therein and to make such recommendations to the Council as may be deemed necessary or advisable.

It is obviously only through the unselfish co-operation of the members of the committees and other research workers, who give freely of their time and experience without remuneration, that the National Research Council is enabled to carry out such a volume of work with a limited appropriation.

## 2.—The Royal Society of Canada.

An account of the origin, history and functions of the Royal Society of Canada, contributed by Prof. J. Playfair McMurrich, Past President of the Royal Society of Canada, appeared at p. 884 of the 1924 Year Book.

## 3.—The Royal Canadian Institute.

An account of the Royal Canadian Institute, contributed by Prof. J. Playfair McMurrich, appeared at pp. 885-6 of the 1924 Year Book.

## 2.—Public Libraries in Canada.

Under the above heading, a short article appeared on pp. 168-9 of the 1921 edition of the Year Book. Because of the pressure upon the space of the Year Book it is not repeated here. Statistics of Canadian libraries are given at pp. 153-194 of the "Annual Survey of Education in Canada, 1926", published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For Canadian library legislation, see pp. 195-206 of the same report.

## 3.—Art in Canada.

A short article on this subject appeared at pp. 886-888 of the 1924 edition of the Year Book.