

## 4.—Receipts of Public Libraries, by Provinces, 1947

Province or Territory	Balance from Preceding Year	Local Taxes	Provincial Grants	Other Grants or Donations	All Other Receipts	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	—	—	21,907	—	—	21,907
Nova Scotia.....	2,050	13,125	—	4,673	7,548	27,396
New Brunswick.....	—	28,200	—	960	1,737	30,897
Quebec.....	14,791	311,292	66,813	53,283	21,892	468,071
Ontario.....	93,307	1,887,934	250,671	17,221	170,250	2,419,383
Manitoba.....	3,931	148,899	—	1,361	2,392	156,583
Saskatchewan.....	15,525	130,952	5,204	542	14,545	166,768
Alberta.....	4,093	168,501	10,481	4,247	18,207	205,529
British Columbia.....	3,924	387,473	15,427	2,562	23,042	432,428
Yukon Territory.....	661	—	900	—	36	1,597
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>138,282</b>	<b>3,076,376</b>	<b>371,403</b>	<b>84,849</b>	<b>259,649</b>	<b>3,930,559</b>

### Section 6.—Canada and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

The origin of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and its activities up to the First Session of the General Conference (held at Paris, France, in November, 1946) are outlined at pp. 313-315 of the 1947 Year Book. The Second Session of the General Conference was held at Mexico City, Mexico, November-December, 1947, and the program adopted was described briefly at pp. 338-339 of the 1948-49 Year Book.

The Third Session of the General Conference was held at Beirut, Lebanon, November-December, 1948. A report of the Canadian delegation (49 pp. mimeographed) is available from the Department of External Affairs.

The Fourth Session was held at Paris, France, September-October, 1949, the Fifth Session at Florence, Italy, May-June, 1950. Reports on these two conferences, also, may be obtained from the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.

## PART III.—SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH\*

### Section 1.—The National Research Council

Organized research on a national basis in Canada dates from 1916 when, at the suggestion of the Government of Great Britain, the Canadian Government established the "Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research" under a Committee of the Privy Council. Provision was made thereby for the planning and integration of research work and the organization of co-operative investigations, the post-graduate training of research workers, and the prosecution of research through grants-in-aid to university professors. This was the basis of the Council's work from 1916 to 1924.

The Council early recommended the establishment of national laboratories and a Special Committee of Parliament, appointed to study this recommendation, endorsed the proposal after having heard the opinions of many experts. Financial difficulties intervened, but in 1924 public opinion made it possible to have the Research Council Act passed by Parliament. Temporary laboratories were secured

\* Prepared under the direction of C. J. Mackenzie, C.M.G., F.R.S., President, National Research Council.