

The per capita rate established by library authorities for minimum services is \$1, and for maximum services \$4. While no province has as yet reached the minimum rate, it is encouraging to note that the per capita rate for all of Canada in 1949 was double that of 1941.

**Academic Libraries.**—University and college libraries, 90 in English-language institutions and 88 in French-language institutions, reported 6,314,000 volumes in 1949. This represented less than 100 volumes for each full-time university-grade student in Canada. Fourteen of these libraries had more than 100,000 volumes, 13 libraries reported from 50,000 to 99,000 volumes and 36 libraries reported 25,000 to 49,000 volumes. The remaining 115 libraries had under 25,000 volumes, 61 of them containing under 10,000 volumes.

Centralization of book stock in certain cities presents a major problem to post-graduate students and scholars in Canada. It is a prime factor in the establishment of the National Union Catalogue mentioned earlier and in the ultimate establishment of a National Library in Canada.

On the basis of the returns from libraries for 1949, an estimate was made of the library resources available to university students in the cities where the larger universities are located. The libraries included in the estimate are the academic libraries, the reference departments of the public libraries and the government and special libraries considered of value to university students. The results show the comparative poverty of book resources for certain of these areas. The volumes available per full-time university student, including both undergraduate and post-graduate students, were as follows: Ottawa 530, Quebec city 278, London 246, Hamilton 198, Montreal 162, Halifax 130, Kingston 113, Toronto 108, Winnipeg 90, Fredericton 75, Saskatoon 60, Vancouver 53 and Edmonton 51. The students registered in these cities represent 87 p.c. of all university-grade students in the full-time session.

**Government Libraries.**—Returns for 1949-50 were received from 59 libraries supported by the Federal Government, 38 of them at Ottawa, and from 34 libraries supported by provincial governments. The Library of Parliament with more than 500,000 volumes represented 23 p.c. of the total of 1,915,302 volumes reported by the federal libraries. The provincial libraries, considerably fewer in number, reported 1,020,416 volumes.

### **Section 5.—Canada and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization**

The Sixth General Conference of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which was held at Paris in the summer of 1951, agreed on certain projects and made administrative decisions which are of particular interest to Canada.

In the field of education the decision to extend the co-operation of UNESCO to the Programs of Technical Assistance of the United Nations illustrates the co-ordination of action which Canada endeavours to promote between the UN Specialized Agencies in order to obtain concentration of effort and, hence, better results. The assistance which the Secretariat of UNESCO will be able to provide to Member States in organizing regional seminars on adult education by sending suitable documentation, by preparing working papers and by providing the services of experts, is also considered an appropriate initiative.