

Section 5.—Federal Government Expenditures on Scientific Activities

During the year ended Mar. 31, 1959, the Federal Government spent \$222,600,000 on scientific activities. The following year, expenditure declined slightly to \$212,300,000. Most of this expenditure is made by six departments or agencies of the Federal Government and for the most part each organization provides specialized scientific services in a specific field. The departments and agencies spending most of the funds for scientific activities are as follows, with the expenditure indicated for the fiscal year 1959-60 and for 1958-59 in brackets: Department of Agriculture, \$31,069,000 (\$27,213,000); Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, \$32,130,000 (\$27,545,000); Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, \$27,684,000 (\$27,055,000); National Research Council, \$32,824,000 (\$27,160,000); Department of National Defence, \$34,020,000 (\$66,229,000); and Defence Research Board, \$30,600,000 (\$29,300,000). The largest change between the two years occurred in the Department of National Defence expenditures as a result of a decision to substantially readjust the program being carried out in connection with the procurement of military aircraft.

Scientific activities include all activities in the natural sciences concerned with the creation of new knowledge, new applications of knowledge to useful purposes or the furtherance of both the creation of knowledge or new applications. Included in scientific activities are scientific-research development, capital expenditures for research plant and equipment, scientific data collection, scientific information and scholarship and fellowship programs.

Research-development including research done within the facilities of the Federal Government as well as work done by private organizations and financed by the government, amounted to over 70 p.c. of all government expenditures on scientific activities during the fiscal year 1959-60. Costs of the planning and administering of research-development programs as well as grants in aid of research are included as part of the research-development program.

Scientific data collection includes the collection of scientific data on natural phenomena where such data have general use such as for mapping, collection of geologic, hydrologic, geo-magnetic, meteorologic and other physical data; collection of entomological specimens and other biological data. During the year ended Mar. 31, 1960, \$20,600,000 was spent on this activity, an increase of \$2,500,000 over the previous year. The Surveys and Mapping Branch of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys accounted for 75 p.c. of the expenditures for scientific data collection.

Scientific information includes library operations, translation, procurement and publication services in connection with information required in or resulting from scientific activities. In the fiscal year 1959-60, \$4,900,000 was spent on this aspect of scientific activities, with much of the expenditure being made by the Surveys and Mapping Branch of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. Scholarship and fellowship programs include grants to government and non-government employees who are or will be engaged in a scientific activity. This program amounted to \$2,000,000 during the fiscal year 1959-60, most of which was administered by the National Research Council.

Two surveys of expenditure of the Federal Government on scientific activities have been carried out. The first survey requested information based on final expenditure for the fiscal year 1958-59 and for expected expenditure based on departmental estimates for 1959-60. The results of this survey were presented in greater detail in the 1961 Year Book and were published in bulletin form (Catalogue No. 13-515). The second survey has been carried out requesting similar information for the fiscal years 1960-61 and 1961-62; results of this survey will be reviewed in the 1963 Year Book.