

libraries are designed chiefly to serve the personnel employed in their respective establishments. The most recent available data (for 1956-57) show 84 Federal Government libraries with more than 2,500,000 books and pamphlets; 91 provincial government libraries with a total stock of over 2,000,000; and 154 private business, professional and technical libraries with almost 1,500,000 volumes. These special libraries employed more than 1,000 full-time staff in 1956-57.

**Professional Librarians.**—Canada has five Library Schools—at the Universities of Montreal, McGill, Ottawa, Toronto and British Columbia—which award a Bachelor of Library Science degree upon completion of a one-year postgraduate training course. In 1962, 201 persons graduated, joining the ranks of the more than 2,000 professional librarians in all types of libraries in Canada. The median beginning salary for the 1962 graduates was \$4,800.

### 3.—Median Salaries of Librarians in Professional Positions, 1960-61

| Position                                 | Public Libraries in Centres over 25,000 Population | Regional and Co-operative Public Libraries | Provincial Public Library Services | University and College Libraries <sup>1</sup> | Total Professional Librarians |
|--|--|--|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
|  | \$   | \$   | \$                                 | \$  | No.                           |
| Chief Librarian.....                     | 6,832  | 5,125                                      | 6,333                              | 8,167   | 128                           |
| Assistant Chief Librarian.....           | 6,999  | —  | —                                  | 7,600   | 32                            |
| Division, Department or Branch Head..... | 6,336  | 4,833                                      | 6,350                              | 6,265   | 192                           |
| General Librarian.....                   | 5,129  | 3,975                                      | 5,107                              | 4,884   | 667                           |

<sup>1</sup> 1961-62 figures.

## PART III.—SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

### Section 1.—The National Research Council\*

**History and Organization.**—Organized research in Canada on a national basis dates from 1916 when the Government of Canada established the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research—now known by the short title “National Research Council”. The early Council provided for the planning and integration of research work, organization of co-operative studies, postgraduate training of research workers, and prosecution of research through grants to university professors. This promotion and encouragement of research formed the basis of the Council’s work from 1916 to 1924.

The creation of a central research institute, to carry on research in pure science in relation to standards of measurement, quality and composition of material, and in science applied to the industries of Canada, had been urged as early as 1918. A special committee of Parliament endorsed the proposal and in 1924 the Research Council Act was revised to include national research laboratories. Temporary quarters were secured and research on magnesian refractories for steel furnaces was carried out so successfully that a wartime industry, established during World War I, was re-established on a large scale. As a result of this achievement, the Government, in 1929-30, provided funds for new research facilities.

The National Research Building on Sussex Drive, Ottawa, was opened in 1932 and in 1939 construction was begun of an aerodynamics building on a 130-acre site on the Montreal Road, just east of the city. This site now comprises some 400 acres and houses most of the Council’s laboratories. A Prairie Regional Laboratory built on the campus of the University of Saskatchewan has been in operation since June 1948, and an Atlantic Regional Laboratory on the campus of Dalhousie University in Halifax, N.S., was opened in June 1952.

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