

The continuing work of the Council will be financed by income from a permanent Endowment Fund of \$50,000,000 and by a University Capital Grants Fund of \$50,000,000, both to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The latter Fund and the income it earns will be completely expended by the Council over a specified term of years. This Fund will enable the Council to make grants to universities and other institutions of higher learning by way of capital assistance in respect of building projects, with the following limitations: (a) a grant for any one project may not exceed one-half the total expenditures made in respect of that project; (b) in any province the aggregate of the grants made may not exceed an amount that is in the same proportion to the aggregate amount credited to the University Capital Grants Fund as the population of the province (latest census) is to the aggregate population of the provinces in which there is a university or other similar institution of higher learning. The Canada Council is also permitted to expend and administer any gifts and bequests it may receive.

To aid and advise the Council in making, managing and disposing of investments under the Canada Council Act, an Investment Committee has been set up consisting of the Chairman of the Council, one other member of the Council designated by the Council, and three members appointed by the Governor in Council. Proceeds from the sale or other disposition of any investments made out of the Endowment Fund or the University Capital Grants Fund are credited to the Fund out of which the investment was made. Investments out of money standing to the credit of the University Capital Grants Fund are made only in bonds or other securities of, or guaranteed by, the Government of Canada.

The Governor in Council appoints a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada to whom at the end of each fiscal year the Chairman reports all proceedings under the Canada Council Act for that fiscal year, including the financial statements of the Council and the Auditor General's report thereon. Provision is made for a review of these reports by Parliament.

Section 5.—Library Services

The National Library.—The National Library of Canada, authorized by the National Library Act of June 18, 1952 (1 Elizabeth II, c. 330), came into existence formally on Jan. 1, 1953. The work formerly carried on by the Bibliographic Centre and the staff of the Centre were then absorbed by the National Library, which came under the administration of the Secretary of State.

The Act provides for the establishment of an Advisory Council consisting of 15 members, including at least one representative from each of the ten provinces; the appointment of a National Librarian, an Assistant Librarian and other personnel. Duties of the National Librarian include the establishment of a National Union Catalogue listing the books in every important collection in Canada; the purchasing of book stock; and the publication of a National Bibliography listing books published in Canada, written by Canadians, or of special interest to Canadians. The Act requires two copies of each book published in Canada to be supplied to the National Librarian within one month of the date of publication; one copy of expensive books must be deposited.

The site has been selected and working plans are being prepared for the National Library building at Ottawa. The acquisition of book stock is limited until permanent quarters are available but activities in other departments of the Library reflect noteworthy progress. The coverage of *Canadiana*, a bilingual monthly publication listing new Canadian publications, has been expanded to include those issued by all provincial governments. By Dec. 31, 1956, individual library catalogues representing about 7,000,000 volumes in 122 libraries had been microfilmed for the National Union Catalogue. In addition the library has assumed the duty of receiving, registering and acknowledging all books deposited under the terms of the Copyright Amendment Act.

Public Libraries.—Public library service in Canada includes main libraries and their branches in metropolitan areas—sometimes augmented by bookmobile service to outlying districts—small association libraries in villages and hamlets, regional service on a county or wider basis, and the use of boats and the mails to supply remote rural areas. Through these facilities, 75 p.c. to 80 p.c. of the population receive library service.