

the operation of nuclear reactors; and the production of radioactive isotopes and associated equipment such as cobalt-60 beam therapy units for the treatment of cancer. The company reports to Parliament through the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources.

Bank of Canada. Legislation of 1934 (RSC 1970, c.B-2) provided for the establishment of a central bank in Canada to regulate credit and currency, to control and protect the external value of the Canadian dollar and to stabilize the level of production, trade, prices and employment as far as may be possible within the scope of monetary action. The Bank acts as the fiscal agent of the Government of Canada, manages the public debt and has the sole right to issue notes for circulation in Canada. It is managed by a board of directors appointed by the government and composed of a governor, a deputy governor and 12 directors; the Deputy Minister of Finance is also a member of the board. The Bank reports to Parliament through the Minister of Finance.

Bilingual Districts Advisory Board. The Official Languages Act (RSC 1970, c.O-2) requires the creation of federal bilingual districts, in which federal services will be provided in English and French. For a territory to be declared a bilingual district, the two official languages must be spoken by residents of the area and at least 10% of the total population must speak a mother tongue which is the official language of the linguistic minority within the area. An area may be considered a federal bilingual district, even if it does not reach the required percentage, if federal services were already available in both official languages before the Act came into force. To determine the boundaries of these districts, the Act requires the federal government to set up an Advisory Board of five to ten members, representing the several provinces or regions of Canada. The Board must be constituted as soon as possible after each decennial census and makes recommendations to the Cabinet based on census statistics. Its report is submitted to the Governor in Council who presents it to Parliament through the Secretary of State.

Blue Water Bridge Authority. The Bridge Authority was created by the Blue Water Bridge Authority Act (SC 1964, c.6). It is responsible for the operation of the Canadian portion of the bridge spanning the St. Clair River from Point Edward, Ont. to Port Huron, Mich. and has wide powers to perform all things necessary for not only the present bridge but for any future bridge at this site. It may acquire that portion of the bridge and its approaches etc., as may be granted by Her Majesty in right of Canada and the appropriate authority in the United States. Tolls set are subject to the approval of the Canadian Transport Commission. The Authority is a non-profit organization and all toll moneys must be used for the operation and maintenance of the present bridge or for the building of a new one. It is not an agent of the Crown but members of the Authority are appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Transport with terms of office ranging from one to four years.

Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors. Established under the Canada Lands Survey Act (RSC 1952, c.26), the Board examines candidates: for admission as articulated pupils; for commissions as Dominion Land Surveyors; or for certificates as Dominion Topographical Surveyors. It is also responsible for the discipline of Dominion Land Surveyors. The Board has three members appointed by the Governor in Council, one of whom, the chairman, is the Surveyor General of Canada; it is part of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

Bureau of Pensions Advocates. The Bureau was established under the Minister of Veterans Affairs by the amendments to the Pension Act 1971 (SC 1970-71, c.31). It is not part of the Department of Veterans Affairs, but provides an independent professional legal aid service to applicants for awards under the Pension Act. The Bureau's head office is in Ottawa; there are district offices in major centres across Canada.

Canada Council. The Council was established by Order in Council dated April 15, 1957, under the terms of the Canada Council Act (RSC 1970, c.C-2) assented to March 28, 1957. It is composed of a chairman, a vice-chairman and 19 other members, a director and an associate director. The function of the Council is to encourage the arts, humanities and social sciences in Canada, mainly through a broad program of fellowships and grants. Its principal sources of income are an annual grant from the government, which amounted to \$26 million for the year ended March 31, 1972 and an Endowment Fund, originally of \$50 million, which has an annual yield of approximately \$5 million. In the making, managing and disposing of investments under the Act, the Council has the advice of an investment committee of five, including the chairman and another member of the Council. The proceedings of the Council are reported each year to Parliament through the Secretary of State.

Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation. The Corporation was established by legislation (RSC 1970, c.C-3), which received Royal Assent on February 17, 1967. It is empowered to insure Canadian currency deposits other than those belonging to the Government of Canada, up to \$20,000 per person, in banks, federally incorporated trust and loan companies that accept deposits from the public, and in similar provincially incorporated institutions that are authorized by their provincial governments to apply for such insurance. The Corporation is also empowered to act as a lender of last resort for member institutions. The board of the Corporation comprises a chairman, appointed by the Governor in Council, and four other directors