

contain 1,125,000 board feet of accessible timber of commercial quality and large quantities of commercially unacceptable, though useful, timber. The large timber may eventually be logged and floated down the river to a sawmill from which lumber can be sold to various building projects in the Ungava Bay area, if an economical way can be found to distribute it.

With a recently developed technique enabling timber that is useless by conventional standards to be used in constructing homes, the smaller timber will go into housing, replacing the crude shacks and tents in which the Eskimos of the three settlements now live. Dried seal meat from Port Burwell can be exchanged for George River lumber benefitting the people of both settlements.

The economic programme, based on the co-operative system is expected to transform the Ungava settlements into stable and self-sufficient communities that will demonstrate how other Eskimo settlements can join together in effective use of local resources.

CANADIANS READING MORE

Canadians are reading more than ever before, to judge from circulation figures contained in the *Survey of Libraries, 1954-56*, released recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. An increase of close to 42 per cent in total circulation occurred during the period 1951 to 1956, which also saw the establishment of television in Canada.

To the children must go the chief credit for the increase, since boys' and girls' departments showed an increase of 83 per cent in their circulation figures alone for the five-year period. The libraries reported in 1956 that 27 per cent of their bookstock was for boys and girls, as compared with census figures which show that the group 5-14 years of age represented 23 per cent of the population five years of age and over. So great was the demand, however, that the circulation of books by boys' and girls' departments amounted to almost 47 per cent of the circulation of public libraries as a whole.

The Bureau's survey provides data on 828 public libraries, 11 travelling and open-shelf libraries, 263 university and college libraries, 109 federal government libraries, 115 provincial government libraries and 168 professional, business and technical libraries. From 1951 to 1956 public libraries increased their number of volumes by 34 per cent, their borrowers by 54 per cent, and their receipts by 32 per cent. In the same period Canada's population increased 14.8 per cent.

Public libraries are reflecting, not only quantitative changes in the population of Canada, but also the changing pattern of distribution. The trend toward urbanization, and, more recently, toward suburbanization,

has created a problem of extending services to more scattered populations in new areas. The public libraries met, and are meeting, the problem with efficiency and imagination, through the extension of regional library service, the centralization of professional work, the use of mobile units, and the erection of simple, functional buildings. The period since 1950 has seen the greatest building boom for Canadian libraries in history, and more new libraries established than in any decade.

Collections of more than 100,000 volumes each were reported by 15 university and college libraries, eight federal government libraries, four provincial government libraries; and four professional, business and technical libraries reported between 50,000 and 100,000 volumes.

The Survey contains data on books, periodicals, audio-visual materials and other holdings of the libraries surveyed; circulation, staff, salaries, receipts and payments. A directory-type listing of all the libraries is included.

National and provincial developments in the library field are reviewed, as described in annual reports of officials in the library field, who emphasize the serious shortage of professional librarians for all types of library development.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The regular monthly statement of the Government's financial operations for January 1959 and the first ten months of the current fiscal year, have been released by the Minister of Finance.

For January, budgetary revenues were \$435.4 million, expenditures were also \$435.4 million, and there was a small surplus of \$18 thousand. For January 1958, revenues were \$457.3 million, expenditures were \$423.2 million and there was a surplus of \$34.1 million.

For the first ten months of the current fiscal year, budgetary revenues were \$3,887.9 million, expenditures were \$4,008.8 million and there was a deficit of \$120.9 million. For the same ten-month period a year ago, revenues were \$4,213.1 million, expenditures (which included \$100 million to the Canada Council) were \$3,891.3 million and there was a surplus of \$321.8 million.

Mr. Fleming pointed out that while budgetary expenditures of the Department of National Defence for the ten months to January 31, 1959 were \$1,068.7 million compared with \$1,305.1 million for the same ten-month period last year, \$178.8 million was also disbursed during the ten months to January 31, 1959 from the special defence accounts, reflecting the decision to liquidate the National Defence equipment account during the course of the current fiscal year.

(Over)