

Ontario and British Columbia do the numbers served approximate the total urban populations. The number of borrowers registered at the end of 1933 was 1,101,000, about 25 p.c. of the population in communities served, just over 10 p.c. of the total Canadian population in 1931, or 13.5 p.c. of those over ten years of age.

**13.—Summary Statistics of Public Libraries, by Provinces, 1933, with totals for 1931.**

Province.	Libraries.	Volumes.	Circulation.	Borrowers registered at end of year.	Expenditure on Books and Periodicals.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	2	9,000	62,471	4,271	327
Nova Scotia.....	15	108,321	193,996	14,468	3,014
New Brunswick.....	9	91,535	293,323	22,999	3,535
Quebec.....	25	600,811	693,123	24,189	29,680
Ontario.....	468	3,192,075	15,137,418	761,592	285,955
Manitoba.....	21	102,306	763,241	50,841	13,121
Saskatchewan.....	41	175,678	1,497,167	63,206	25,446
Alberta.....	22	216,519	1,666,955	64,995	27,014
British Columbia.....	31	240,808	1,807,757	94,103	32,239
Yukon.....	3	13,928	10,889	259	811
<b>Canada, 1933.....</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>4,759,981</b>	<b>22,126,346</b>	<b>1,100,923</b>	<b>421,142</b>
<b>Canada, 1931.....</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>4,499,712</b>	<b>29,904,924</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>509,322</b>

**University, College and Professional School Libraries.**—In 1933 this group included 232 libraries in advanced educational institutions having a full-time enrolment of 64,500 students and a teaching staff of about 7,000. The total contents of these libraries were 3,856,713 volumes and 398,000 pamphlets. The two largest of these libraries were those of McGill University with 455,000 volumes and the University of Toronto with 290,000 volumes.

**Business, Technical Society and Government Libraries.**—These included 149 libraries with about 2,210,000 volumes and 497,000 pamphlets. Nine of the ten largest (over 50,000 volumes) were Dominion or Provincial Government libraries. The largest was the Library of Parliament in Ottawa, reporting 365,000 volumes and 65,000 pamphlets. British Columbia reported the largest legislative library among the provinces, with 200,000 volumes and 100,000 pamphlets.

**Library Schools.**—Schools for the training of librarians exist at McGill University and at the University of Toronto. The former gives a short six weeks course of training as well as a degree course giving the degree of Bachelor of Library Science after a one-year course to those who have already a bachelor degree. The latter offers a one-year course in library training, the minimum requirement for admission to the course being honour matriculation. Acadia University and the University of Western Ontario give two courses in library science which may be taken for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the latter, one of the courses is prescribed for all first-year students.

#### Section 4.—Art in Canada.

An article entitled "The Development of the Fine Arts in Canada", contributed by Newton MacTavish, M.A., D. Litt., appeared at pp. 995-1009 of the 1931 Year Book and a shorter article, dealing more particularly with the National Art Gallery at pp. 886-888 of the 1924 Year Book.