

At pp. 1060-1063 of the 1934-35 Year Book, financial statistics of individual universities and colleges, classifying assets, receipts and expenditures in some detail were given.

Section 2.—Scientific and Industrial Research in Canada.

This section has, in past years, dealt with the history of scientific and industrial research in Canada and has included subsections outlining the organization and work of the National Research Council, and of those provincial councils and private institutions which are primarily interested in research work. During the past year, the operations of these organizations continued to be conducted along the lines described in previous issues of the Year Book, and to conserve space the reader is referred for this information to pp. 866 to 872 of the 1932 Year Book.

Section 3.—The Libraries of Canada.*

It is more than three and a quarter centuries since the first known library came to what is now the Dominion of Canada—the library brought by Marc Lescarbot to Port Royal in 1606. A library was connected with Laval College at its establishment in 1663, although it was many years later before this institution became important. During the next century record is found of several libraries in Quebec city; one of these, a Jesuit library mentioned by Peter Kalm the Swedish traveller (its existence is recorded again in 1789), was afterwards sold to the *Quebec Gazette* and again sold in 1851 to the Library of Parliament. The volumes, which have survived the ravages of time and two fires, may still be found on Parliament Hill at Ottawa. Two other libraries founded in Quebec in the 18th century were a subscription library established in 1779 and the Quebec Legislative Library established in 1792. Four years later a public library was opened in Montreal. The Legislative Library of Upper Canada was established in 1791. The Legislative Library of Prince Edward Island is somewhat older, as it was founded in 1773. The King's College Library, located until recently at Windsor, Nova Scotia, and now at Halifax, dates from 1800, the year of the founding of the oldest existing public library in the Dominion, the library at Niagara. During the first quarter of the 19th century there were several libraries founded in Nova Scotia, several in Montreal, and at least one in Western Canada.

In the first quarter of the 20th century there was much activity in the establishment of libraries for public use. Of the 1,110 existing Canadian libraries for which statistics have been secured, 256 are known to have been established during that period, without regard to the fact that the dates of founding have not been secured for all libraries and the certainty that for one reason or another some libraries have not survived.

Public Libraries.—The 642 public libraries in Canada reported a circulation of 21,138,000 books during 1935. This figure represents the number of volumes lent for home use only, and takes no account of the use of books in reference rooms or reading rooms where about one-third of the work of the larger libraries is done. At the end of the year the combined book-stock of the libraries amounted to 4,849,000 volumes, and the total number of registered borrowers was 1,200,000. Only 386 of the libraries reported that they had any system of classifying their books. Among these the Dewey Decimal system is used by 301, Cutter by 10, Library of Congress by one, while 74 report special systems of their own.

* The latest biennial Survey of Libraries in Canada is for 1935. Copies of the report may be obtained from the Dominion Statistician.