

Manitoba the Department of Education is in charge of travelling libraries; in Saskatchewan, the Bureau of Publications; in Alberta, the University of Alberta; and in British Columbia, the Provincial Library Commission. In Saskatchewan the provincial service is augmented by libraries sent out by the Saskatoon Public Library, while in Alberta the Lethbridge Public Library circulates boxes of books among the rural schools in the vicinity of the city. The National Chapter of the I.O.D.E. also circulates books through travelling libraries in some provinces. A total of 4,674 libraries were sent out from the various sources in 1935. The average travelling library contained about 50 books.

Open Shelf Libraries.—Open shelf library service, the loaning of specified books by mail to individual borrowers distributed over a wide area, is offered in most of the provinces. In some cases the borrowing is restricted to teachers, clergymen, or other occupational groups. In the four western provinces, however, there are no such restrictions and an open shelf library service is conducted from the same headquarters as the travelling library service.

University, College and Professional School Libraries.—The total contents of the 232 libraries included in this group was 4,116,000 volumes and 433,000 pamphlets. The libraries are primarily for the use of the 65,000 students registered in the institutions and for their 7,000 instructors. During the year the sum of \$289,221 was expended on books, periodicals and book repairs. Of the 149 libraries reporting that they had any system of classifying their books, 80 were using the Dewey Decimal system, 22 the Library of Congress, 6 the Cutter, while 41 reported special systems devised by themselves. (See the section on travelling libraries for the universities offering this form of library service.)

Business, Technical Society and Government Libraries.—The 150 libraries from which statistics were collected contained a total of 2,312,080 volumes and some 535,000 pamphlets. Dominion Government libraries numbered 37 and had an aggregate book-stock of 990,932 volumes. The Library of Parliament is the largest with some 400,000 volumes. There were 790,034 books in the 19 Provincial Government libraries. Thirteen law society libraries and 19 technical society libraries reported 229,202 and 105,135 volumes, respectively. Business or company libraries to the number of 38 contained 105,153 volumes. The remainder of the books were reported by the libraries for the blind, Y.M.C.A. libraries, local historical societies, etc.

Library Schools.—McGill University and the University of Toronto offer a one-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Library Science, to graduates of approved universities. The former also offers a short course of six weeks duration; the latter a one-year course in library training to which the minimum requirements for entrance is honour matriculation. Acadia University and the University of Western Ontario give two courses in library science which may be taken for the degree Bachelor of Arts. In the latter, one of the courses is prescribed for all first year students. There are 591 librarians with some library school training employed in Canadian libraries.

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.