

University and College Libraries.—The statistics summarized in Table 6 represent returns from 168 university and college libraries for 1943. Comparatively few such libraries keep circulation statistics. The use of the libraries for reference and critical reading by the students makes the circulation statistics of little value as a standard of measurement. In the two years previous to 1941, the increase was 300,000 volumes, but in the period 1941-43 the increase was only 40,000. This discrepancy was due to the difficulty of obtaining suitable books during the latter years of the War.

6.—Summary Statistics of University and College Libraries, Library Years Ended 1943, with Totals for 1941

Province	Libraries	Volumes	Pamphlets Where Recorded	Periodicals Received	Expenditures on Books and Periodicals	Librarians and Assistants	
						Total Full-Time	Trained in Librarianship
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	2	11,930	25	85	422	3	1
Nova Scotia.....	15	270,920	70,022	1,852	9,972	19	7
New Brunswick.....	5	110,554	Nil	418	3,714	4	3
Quebec.....	76	2,191,892	231,492	7,332	83,750	57	25
Ontario.....	40	1,487,690	581,857	6,686	86,487	106	58
Manitoba.....	7	193,766	8,618	995	14,215	13	8
Saskatchewan.....	11	129,877	15,860	513	9,667	11	6
Alberta.....	8	159,212	3,400	600	11,314	7	2
British Columbia.....	4	161,520	500	698	16,783	13	1
Totals, 1943.....	168	4,717,361	911,774	19,179	236,324	233	118
Totals, 1941.....	176	4,678,333	609,981	18,357	232,064	256	1

¹ Information not available.

Government Libraries.—Returns from the Dominion and Provincial Government libraries include the Parliamentary Library, the Legislative Libraries of the nine provinces and the various departmental [and research libraries maintained for reference and record. Numerically, the Dominion Government libraries are almost double those of the provinces but, exclusive of the Dominion Parliamentary Library which contains 500,000 volumes, the available book stock of the provincial libraries is equal to that of the Dominion libraries.

One outstanding feature of the provincial libraries is the teachers' libraries. Over 150,000 volumes are available for the use of approximately 75,000 teachers employed in the publicly controlled schools of Canada. In 1943, they borrowed, postage free, 110,000 books from the reference libraries established by the provincial authorities in education.

Business Libraries.—The past decade has seen some expansion in the number, size and classification of the libraries termed "business"; those of financial institutions, such as banks and insurance companies, comprise the greater number. Since the War, new libraries have been established by firms engaged in production processes that require special techniques and research; libraries of the larger newspapers and public utility corporations are included in this group.