Table 27.—Public museums existing in 1930, grouped by size of income

14, general I. No history or industry liege, or school has a true missum build-	Number by income groups			
Field of museum manner of the state of	Less than \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 or more
1 total to have all the control	2	3	4	5
Art Science. History Industry General	51 66 249 7 8	84 41 159 12 29	18 11 7 1 7	14 7 4 6
7 Total	381	325	44	31

Table 28.—University, college, and school museums existing in 1930, grouped by size of income

Canada Di Pi	WO ON STATE OF THE		700 000 000 100 1	Number by income groups			
	Field of museum	Less than \$1,000		\$1,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 or more	
	1,000,000	1	100 Tab 3	2	3	4	5
Art Science_ History Industry General				55 350 50 10 50	34 52 4 3 6	3 7	element 7
To	otal			515	99	11	5 777

Table 29.—Quarters occupied by museums in 1930

The number of rmiseums is best stated	Number of museums occupying—				
Type of museums	Museum buildings	Con- verted buildings	Historical houses	Rooms or spaces	
ures, supplemented by others for univer-	2	T 3.(8	4 8	5 0	
Public museums University, college, and school museums	166 34	102	213 2	310 575	

From these tables it will be seen that there are 33 museums with annual income of more than \$100,000; or 88 with more than \$25,000. All-inclusive there are about 500 museums with income of more than \$1,000 a year, besides 400 smaller public museums, and 500 teaching museums in colleges.

A convenient statement, also in round numbers, may be made from data on buildings—assuming that any institution with a museum building is likely to be of size, and that the quarters of other museums indicate approximately their relative magnitude. By these criteria