

Tract Society. In the following year the Government of British Columbia began work among the mining camps and agricultural districts. This work has grown steadily. In 1900 work was commenced with travelling libraries contributed by the Canadian Club of Toronto and by McGill and Queen's universities. In the next year the Canadian Reading Camp Association was formed, and by this Association the Frontier College was established with the aim of placing a reading room or tent in every frontier camp in Canada. This College was incorporated by a Dominion Act of 1922 and receives a grant through the Ontario Department of Education. In addition McGill University has an excellent system of travelling libraries, as has also the University of Alberta; while in Ontario and Saskatchewan similar work is carried on under government auspices. In Nova Scotia the Women's Institutes, through the Provincial Department of Agriculture, have made considerable use of the McGill libraries.

The Ontario Library Association, the first library association in Canada, was organized in 1901, while British Columbia formed an Association in 1911, Saskatchewan in 1914, the Maritimes, for the three maritime provinces, in 1918, and Alberta in 1920. The Pacific Northwest Association, organized in 1909, has an international membership.

There are two library schools in Canada: one connected with McGill University, founded in 1905, and one held in Toronto by the Ontario Department of Education since 1910. The course at McGill has always been a short summer course, lasting one month. The Ontario school has been of varying lengths: one month, 6 weeks, 2 months, and, since 1919, 3 months.

Up to the year 1919 the amount of \$3,032,910 had been promised by the trusts established by Andrew Carnegie in 146 grants for the erection of 155 library buildings. Of these buildings 114 had been erected at an expenditure of \$2,393,410.

VII.—CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY.

THE CLIMATE OF CANADA SINCE CONFEDERATION.

By SIR FREDERIC STUPART, Director, Dominion Meteorological Service, Toronto.

It has been proved by geologists that in geological time the climate of the world has undergone great changes, and many historians and archaeologists have in recent years carried on investigations as to whether in historical times there has been any appreciable change in the climates of the countries for which exist either written records or evidences provided by the remains of man's handiwork.

Some, for instance, are of the opinion that there are evidences of increasing desiccation in Asia and southern Europe, while in the western hemisphere, in Central America and adjacent territories, the disappearance of a by-gone civilization has been explained as resulting from a change of climate which has rendered uninhabitable a land obviously once well suited to man's best desires.