

University, College, and Professional School Libraries.—There were 232 libraries in this group, with 4,314,050 volumes and 531,489 pamphlets; the expenditure on books in 1937 was \$259,840. They are primarily for the use of the 65,000 students and 7,000 professors in the institutions.

Business, Technical Society, and Government Libraries.—There were 163 important book collections under this heading with 2,493,991 volumes and 713,124 pamphlets in 1937. The largest libraries are those of the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

Schools of Library Science.—Full-time courses in library science have been offered by McGill University and the University of Toronto for a number of years, and a part-time course by Acadia University. In 1937, a school of library science was established by the University of Montreal and, in 1938, courses were inaugurated by the University of Ottawa. Nearly half of the full-time librarians in all categories of libraries—621 in 1,301—have had some training in library science such as the university centres are giving. Attendance of men, however, is low. Only 15 p.c. of Canadian librarians are men.

Section 4.—Museums.

In 1938, the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepared two pamphlets on Canadian museums (including art galleries) based on information received from questionnaires: these were "Assistance to Schools from Museums and Art Galleries" and "Museums in Canada".* The latter includes a directory of all museums found throughout the country, and a brief description of their contents. Table 11 provides some information concerning the more active institutions (i.e., the 37 with full-time staffs), classified according to their chief source of support.

* These publications may be obtained on application to the Dominion Statistician. The prices charged are 15 cents per copy for the former and 25 cents for the latter.

11.—Museums, Art Galleries, and Archives in Canada, Reporting Full-Time Staffs, 1937.

Name and Location.	Full-Time Staff.	Floor Space.	Average Daily Attendance.
	No.	sq. ft.	No.
Dominion Government—			
National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.	16	30,000	200
National Museum of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.	1	1	1
Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.	1	1	1
Fort Anne Historical Museum, Annapolis Royal, N.S.	1	4,000	33
Fortress of Louisbourg Museum, Louisbourg, N.S.	1	2,024	1
Fort Beauséjour National Park Museum, Aulac, N.E.	1	880	45
Fort Chambly, Chambly Canton, Que.	1	813	1
Provincial Governments (including provincial universities and colleges)—			
Provincial Museum of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N.S.	2	3,128	32
Public Archives of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N.S.	1	1	1
New Brunswick Museum, Saint John, N.B. ¹	12	40,396	66
Musée de la province de Québec, Québec, Que.	18	10,000	195
Musée Laurier, Arthabaska, Québec, Que.	1	1	1
Le Musée Commercial et Industriel, Montreal, Que.	2	15,000	25
Ontario Archives, Toronto, Ont.	4	1	1
Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology, Toronto, Ont. ²	27	1	1
Royal Ontario Museum of Geology, Toronto, Ont. ²	1	1	1
Royal Ontario Museum of Mineralogy, Toronto, Ont. ²	1	260,000	1
Royal Ontario Museum of Paleontology, Toronto, Ont. ²	5	1	1
Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, Toronto, Ont. ²	11	1	1
Provincial Museum of Natural History, Regina, Sask.	3	6,000	25
University of British Columbia Ethnographical Collection, Vancouver, B.C.	1	750	1
Provincial Library and Archives, Victoria, B.C.	1	1	1
Provincial Museum of Natural History and Ethnology, Victoria, B.C.	6	10,000	180

For footnotes see end of table, p. 1026.