

School Libraries.—The problem of providing individual schools with a satisfactory supply of books has become increasingly difficult during recent years. In the interests of economy and efficiency, school authorities are entering into co-operative arrangements with public libraries and regional- or county-library systems for the purchase and exchange of books. In Ontario and British Columbia some individual schools contribute to the upkeep of the library unit and, in return, receive equivalent book service several times a year. In other cases the school contributes directly to the local public library while in cities, where both the school and the public library are under the same municipal administration, free library service to the schools is frequently allowed.

In sections as in Alberta where larger units of school administration have been established, improved library facilities have been centralized and a system of rotation or selected circulation has been established by the school authorities.

The Maritime Provinces are giving increased attention to the provision of books for rural schools. The Province of Nova Scotia has trebled the number of books in school libraries in the past decade. In addition, thirteen counties maintain travelling libraries that bring some 25,000 selected volumes within the reach of rural schools.

This integration of school libraries with public-library service has precluded the possibility of obtaining accurate statistical data on school libraries separately.

Schools of Library Science.—Full-time courses in library science leading to a degree are available at the University of Toronto, McGill University of Montreal and Mount Saint Vincent College, Halifax. Acadia University offers two optional courses in library science to students proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

L'Ecole de Bibliothécaires at the University of Montreal was founded in 1937 and a part-time course in the regular session was provided; the University of Ottawa, in 1938, established a series of evening lectures in library science to be given twice a week, two courses the first year and others in succeeding years.

Diploma courses or specialized certificates are available at teacher-training colleges and faculties of education.

A summary of the graduates in library science for 1930-39 appears at p. 893 of this volume.

Section 4.—Museums and Art

At pp. 1025-1026 of the 1939 Year Book a list of the 37 museums (including art galleries) in Canada employing full-time staff is published, showing floor space and average daily attendance at each.

A complete directory of museums is available in a report, "Museums in Canada",* published in 1938 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

An article entitled "The Development of the Fine Arts in Canada", contributed by Newton MacTavish, M.A., D.Litt., is given 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.

* This publication may be obtained on application to the Dominion Statistician, price 25 cents per copy.