

conduct such a service in Nova Scotia, and McGill University circulates libraries in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Each of the five most westerly provinces operates a provincial system of travelling libraries with headquarters at the provincial capital. In the Prairie Provinces the provincial service is augmented by libraries sent out by the Saskatoon Public Library and by the Lady Tweedsmuir Libraries established in the autumn of 1936.

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.

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

Training Schools for Librarians.—Professional training leading to a degree or post-graduate diploma in library science is available at four universities and colleges in Canada—Mount Saint Vincent College, Halifax, N.S., Université de Montréal, and McGill University, Montreal, Que., Université d'Ottawa and the University of Toronto in Ontario. Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S., includes library science as an undergraduate elective course. In the decade 1933-43, women graduates totalled 555; men graduates numbered 34. The annual average for recent years is 40 women and 5 men.

Returns on staff for the library year 1943 contain information on the professional qualification of librarians. University and college libraries report 43 p.c., public libraries 30 p.c., and other libraries 20 p.c. of the total staff as having professional training. The total staff includes clerical and part-time workers. A corresponding compilation for the staffs of public libraries located in the larger cities results in 42 p.c. of the total with degrees or diplomas in library science. Government libraries report 28 p.c. with similar qualifications. At least 10 p.c. of the total staff may be classed as clerical workers.