

an equivalent diploma. In addition, 184 staff members, or about 13 p.c. of the total, had taken courses of training ranging in length from six weeks to less than a year.

Salary schedules have recently improved considerably, especially in the larger cities where more than 40 p.c. of the employees have full professional training. On the basis of duties and responsibilities, the median salaries of the full-time personnel of public libraries in the cities were as follows:—

<i>Population of City</i>	<i>Chief Librarians</i>	<i>Heads of Branches or Divisions</i>	<i>Other Librarians</i>	<i>Other Classifications</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
10,000 – 24,999 .....	2,667	1,950	1,563	1,375
25,000 – 99,999 .....	3,550	2,491	1,772	1,577
100,000 or over .....	4,417	3,000	2,070	1,618

Expenditures on salaries represented more than 50 p.c. of total library expenditures for 1949. In cities over 100,000 population, salaries accounted for 54 p.c. of the total budget; the second group of cities reported 53 p.c., and the smaller cities 50 p.c.

**Children's Libraries.**—One of the primary objectives of the libraries in Canada is guidance in the formation of good reading habits. This work is begun in the children's departments of the libraries, in special children's libraries, and in the schools. Efforts are made to interest children in the public libraries by attractive quarters and special programs conducted by persons with specialized training and particular aptitude for this work. Some 320,000 boys and girls were registered borrowers from the public libraries in 1949, and each read an average of 18 books during the year.

**Auxiliary Services.**—In recent years the public libraries have supplemented their main services with educational and cultural programs in music, fine arts and related subjects. Audio-visual programs are now a part of the services of the public libraries in many centres. More than 30 city libraries provided film services for their communities in 1949. The films are owned by the libraries or are on deposit from the National Film Board for circulation in the area. Some 32,000 programs, with audiences totalling 3,739,990 people, were reported by the libraries including those held in the libraries and those sponsored by community organizations outside.

Increasing use of the libraries is made for public meetings. About 700 public lectures, 316 forums and 2,387 meetings were held in public libraries during 1949.

**Income and Expenditures.**—Local taxes represented 81 p.c. of current income from all sources. Grants from the provinces have increased six-fold in recent years to the point where they now represent more than 10 p.c. of all income in comparison with slightly more than 3 p.c. in 1941. Total expenditures in 1949 were two and one-quarter times those of 1941 and about \$1,000,000 in excess of those of the previous biennium. At that, the current expenditures on public libraries represent only 35 cents per capita—a rate varying considerably in the different provinces: Ontario 65 cents, British Columbia 56 cents, Alberta 32 cents, Manitoba 25 cents, Saskatchewan 23 cents, Prince Edward Island 21 cents, Quebec 14 cents, New Brunswick seven cents and Nova Scotia four cents. The new regional libraries in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan are, however, not included in the above rates.