

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the system of classification in most general use — if it may be dignified with the name of a system — is the one prescribed by the Education Department of Ontario. Several libraries use systems of their own, generally a simple alphabetical arrangement by authors under a few general headings. The Dewey Decimal System is used in the Hamilton Library, the Citizens' Free Library of Halifax, the London Public Library, and, in a modified form, in the Reference Department of the Toronto Public. It is also used in several Canadian college libraries. Cutter's Expansive System is used in only one Canadian library, that of McGill University.

The great majority of Canadian libraries use a printed catalogue, with periodical supplements. Card catalogues are used in the Fraser Institute, Montreal, in the Reference Department of the Toronto Library, and, in conjunction with a printed catalogue, at London, Brockville, St. Thomas, and in one or two other Ontario libraries.

The consensus of opinion among Canadian librarians and library committees seems to be somewhat divided on the question of permitting readers to have access to the shelves, under what is known as the Open Shelf, or Open Access, System. The system has been adopted, under various restrictions, in the following libraries:— Berlin (to all books except fiction and juvenile), Dundas (to a limited extent), Elora, Halifax (for reference purposes only), Hamilton (under certain restrictions), Niagara, Paris, Sarnia (not at present, but propose doing so in new library), Stratford (absolutely unrestricted, except as to fiction and juvenile), and Victoria. Vancouver replies: "The open access system was tried here and found very unsatisfactory." It might be added that in a large majority of the college libraries of Canada, students are permitted to have either full or partial access to the book shelves.

Another important point upon which information was obtained, is, whether any special provision is made for children, or school pupils. Here, again, opinion seems to be somewhat divided, although it may at once be said that, in the sense of the larger and fully organized children's departments of United States libraries, there is at present no such thing as special provision for children in Canadian libraries; that is to say, there are no rooms specially constructed and set apart for children, no fittings or furniture specially adapted to the needs of children, no library attendants whose special duty it is to look after the wants of the children, and, except to a very limited extent, no attempt to provide a special, carefully selected and classified, juvenile section in the library, with its own catalogues. The public library of Victoria provides "certain library shelves for