



## *Maritime Library Association*

---

Bulletin 1.

September, 1928

---

The Annual Meeting of the Maritime Library Association was held in the Library of Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, on the fourteenth of August. Dr. V. B. Rhodenizer presided. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Mary Kinley Ingraham, was then read and adopted. This was followed by the President's report, which was also accepted.

The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:-

President: Dr. W. C. Milner.

Vice-Presidents for Nova Scotia:

Dr. A. H. MacKay  
Rev. Ernest Rowlands.

Vice-Presidents for New Brunswick:

W. S. Fisher, Esq.  
Rev. Dr. F. W. W. DesBarres.

Secretary-Treasurer: Mrs. Mary K. Ingraham.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT

Probably there is no reputable citizen in the Maritime Provinces but is sorry we have not a thorough and efficient library system. A developing civilization needs books as much as it needs railways and automobiles.

Now, the people of these provinces are industrious, honest on the whole, and ambitious, but they are not a bookish people. If they were they would already have supplied themselves with libraries. There are many automobiles, and almost every well-to-do home has a piano, but there are comparatively few books. A culture that is not based on a knowledge of the wise, great books of the human race, and a profound reverence for these as such, is pretty sure to become a noisy and pretentious one, not worthy that good name of culture at all. Moreover, besides the wise, great books we all must read and revere, if we are persons of sound mind and good spirit, there is coming daily from the press a vast deal of printed matter, embodying current thought and opinion. Much of it seems practically worthless, but the intelligent man and woman think they must at least glean from this whatever is needed to enable them to determine their place in this generation. Few have the courage to undertake that they will read widely and deeply. It is on these few, however, that our intellectual future will depend. Because the instinct for a sound, strong mental culture is in the best of our people, and may presumably lie dormant in the worst, there is a *raison d'être* for the Maritime Library Association.

Perhaps we were premature in organizing, for in the Library Journal, a noted periodical published in New York in the interests of libraries, we have been reported as managing badly and inefficiently. There has been an alarming lack of harmony among ourselves, a seemingly hopeless misunderstanding about our aims and purposes. And, therefore, while acknowledging that a Secretary-Treasurer should work, I plead that often it seemed better to wait rather than to write fatuous or futile letters, either to individuals, or for publication in the press. We trust that what we plan we shall one day build.

The financial statement shows balance on hand \$21.78.

Mrs. Ingraham concluded with a report on the William Inglis Morse Collection at Acadia University.

### THE WILLIAM INGLIS MORSE COLLECTION

In the summer of 1926, Rev. W. Inglis Morse, D. Litt., Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, Lynn, Mass., presented to the Library of Acadia University a number of valuable books. There were about 250 volumes in the first and second consignments. The library authorities were puzzled as to how they might best care for these; it would greatly enrich the Library if the books could be catalogued and classified according to the existing classification; on the other hand, their value would be more generally appreciated if they could be kept together. When a third set of these books arrived it was clear to the donor and to those in charge of the Library that the importance of the collection would justify its being kept in a separate room. Dr. Morse then sent handsome and appropriate bookcases for its accommodation, and the books were moved to Faculty Hall.

The accessions since that time have been frequent and valuable. The William Inglis Morse Collection is now, we venture to say, of unique and salient importance. It has more than a thousand books, and contains not one that a scholar or a bibliophile would despise.

The Collection is rich in standard reference works. One finds here Murray's New Oxford Dictionary, the Encyclopaedia Britannica, Stephen and Lee's Dictionary of National Biography, The Cambridge History of English Literature, The Cambridge Mediaeval History, The Cambridge Modern History, Hastings's Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics, Sir James G. Frazer's The Golden Bough, Francis Parkman's Works, The Encyclopaedia Sinica, Baldwin's Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology.

There are several book rarities in the Collection. We have special interest

in those that relate to Nova Scotia. There is A General History of Nova Scotia, 1823, now quite rare; Present State of Nova Scotia, Edin., 1786; a manuscript account book of the Royal Nova Scotia Regiment, Halifax, with original documents signed by Edward, Duke of Kent, the father of Queen Victoria of England; Memoir sur l'Acadie, Paris, 1757.

Again, there are the books treasured by the bibliophile with expensive tastes,—books we scarcely hope to find in the working equipment of a college library. The Interior Decorative Art of France, Brentano's, 1917, is valued at \$250.00; Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, by William Milligan Sloane, The Century Company, \$600.00; an Oxford one-volume Shakespeare in special binding, valued at \$250.00; Goldsmith's The Vicar of Wakefield, in two volumes illustrated by Mulready, \$250.00; The History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England, by Edward, Earl of Clarendon, 1702, \$400.00. We might continue this list, but the Genius of Libraries resents much citation of money values.

Though Dr. Morse, in his selection of books, has obeyed the sterner stress of present-day standards in scholarship, he has not neglected the needs of that engaging person known as the general reader'. One bookcase is almost filled with biographies of famous persons, and the greater number of these are recent standard publications. There are fascinating works of travel, among which we find Doughty's Arabia Deserta. There are also books on modern science, history, philosophy, and religion. In short, to the person who has kept in this rather noisy age the venerable love of reading, the Morse Collection is "all a wonder and a wild desire".

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

The almost constant despatch of delegations, great and small, from St John and Halifax to Ottawa, and the commissions appointed to investigate and report on Maritime rights, all pre-suppose that the regular Maritime representatives at Ottawa are not efficient and fail in maintaining there the rights and interests of the Maritime Provinces, which consequently have to be protected by extra political influences—pressing on the Federal government and Parliament the urgency of Maritime claims.

The three Maritime Provinces owe above 80 millions of dollars. The population being less than one million, every man, woman and child's portion of this debt is about eighty dollars.

The New England States adjoining, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, and also Connecticut, have the following population and debt:

	Population	Debt
Maine	793,000	\$17,550,000
New Hampshire	433,000	1,830,000
Vermont	352,000	1,754,000
Connecticut	1,636,000	3,604,000
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3,234,000</b>	<b>\$24,742,000</b>

Thus the debt of these states is less than nine dollars per capita.

Why should our people owe nine times as much as the people across the Border? Their expenditures on roads, bridges, education, libraries and public works are quite as lavish as ours, and they pay their bills without resorting to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The rigid economy and efficiency with which the state governments of United States are conducted together with the absence of scandals—in all of which they are in vivid contrast to the Provincial governments of Canada—awakens enquiry as to the cause of the difference.

May it not arise from difference in method of taxation? Our system of taxation is indirect; theirs is direct.

### EVILS OF INDIRECT TAXATION

Under direct taxation, the tax-gatherer knocks at every door to demand

the universal dole and he creates an army of critics and censors on public expenditures ready and eager to pick flaws, to show defects, to point out blemishes, and to cover the expenditures with an atmosphere of suspicion. Where every taxpayer constitutes himself a watch dog, the surest way of protecting the public revenue from marauders is created, resulting in obtaining substantial and due returns for the money paid.

The fathers of Confederation had under discussion the subject of direct taxation to meet the expenditures of the local governments, instead of arranging for subsidies from Ottawa. They reluctantly decided in favor of subsidies as they feared the former would wreck the proposed union of the Colonies. They appeared to understand they were putting a fly in the ointment. Half a century of confederation has shown that indirect taxation has promoted extravagance, waste, inefficiency, partizanship, graft, boodling, and moreover lowered the moral tone of public life.

The cause being admitted, the remedy is to cease meeting expenditures either by increasing the public debt or by poor-house appeals to Ottawa for financial help. Direct taxation—uncompromising, ruthless taxation that knocks at every man's door—would be a most unpopular movement for any administration, but it means pay as we go instead of borrow as we go; Provincial independence, the elimination of the spoil system and a cleaner and higher spirit in our political system. The youth of the land would not be dragged through the muck of political corruption engendered by enormous electoral expenditures. Such influences are naturally hostile to educational experimentation and to establishing that super-educational system—Free Public Libraries.

Ottawa has many attractions for the Provincial politician. From there emanate commissions for Governors, Senators and Judges, and for hundreds, if not thousands, of subordinate offices. Legal, financial and other experts are all the time called on for special work. Contracts and jobs in connection with the various departments are constantly made. Ottawa is, therefore, a great load-stone, drawing the local politician from his home allegiance to Ottawa, and depriving the Provinces of the services of the most energetic and ambitious of their public men. This has undermined Provincial independence and has tended to make our representative men compliant, and obsequious to the authorities at Ottawa. When they go knocking at the door of Ottawa ministers, it is not reasonable to suppose the latter will grant favors without a *due quid pro quo*. This system prevents that union and co-operation amongst the Maritime members necessary to secure and protect Maritime rights and interests. It is evident that the thirty members of the Commons from the Maritime Provinces acting as one would be all powerful to enforce Maritime claims. It was the union of the Irish vote in Parliament created by the genius of Parnell, that resulted in the establishment of the Irish Free State. But their separation into two warring camps reminding one of a racing boat, the oars on one side pulling up stream and on the other pulling down, neutralize their influence and the claims of the Maritimes are politely ignored—until some delegation or commission rescues them from the waste-paper basket.

When gross, wallowing, crawling partizanship exists, it can have no other result than the contempt and ridicule of the powers that be. When once attending a party caucus on either side at Ottawa, members stamp themselves as partizans first of all, irrespective of the interests of their constituents. From that they become apologists of party tactics and advocates of party measures. Moreover, they are no check on unwise legislation or public expenditure decreed by party needs. Wharves and breakwaters are constructed where there is no shipping and even where there is no water. Railways are built—hundreds of miles of them—only to be abandoned and the rails removed. Public buildings are erected to secure the election of a partizan. That honest old leader, Sandy MacKenzie, in guarding the public treasury, said he slept on his gun. That gun has been stolen. Government securities are issued for such works, on which the people pay interest by increased cost of imported goods, piling up the cost of living. Such things are pointed out by administration apologists as obstacles preventing the reduction in tariffs.

### REDUCTION IN RAILWAY TARIFFS

It is probable that the leading interest in the Maritimes is transportation. How is that affected by the partizanship and lack of unity amongst the Mari-

time members? The Great War imposed heavy burdens on railway transportation as well as checked the volume of business. The war ended ten years ago and while the railway revenues have enormously expanded, leaving a surplus of many millions, still the burden of war time taxation on passenger and freight business continues, hindering the economic development of the country.

After ten years, the C. N. R. can get back to a peace footing. Its gross earnings have increased from 1914 to 1925, two hundred and seven millions of dollars—nearly 100 p.c., while its net earnings during the same period have increased eighty-three millions of dollars and are still increasing; the net earnings in 1927 were 42 millions of dollars. This year it may approach 60 millions.

During the same period the freight rates, per ton mile, have been increased from less than three-quarters of a cent to over one cent and passenger rates about one cent. The enormous net earnings provide latitude for a reduction in tolls to the old figures, which if adopted would promote business and increase earnings. This is evidenced in the Post Office department, which suffered a temporary loss of revenue by reduction of postage from 3 to 2 cents, but now a surplus revenue is in sight owing to increased business.

### BELITTLING OUR HISTORIC SITES

Over twenty years ago the National Battlefields Commission was organized with the following gentlemen as members: Sir George Garneau, Sir George Drummond, Hon. Sir Adela Turgeon, Col. Dennison and Sir Edmund Walker,—for the object of acquiring and preserving the great historic battlefields of Quebec, restoring as far as possible their principal features. This Commission has already expended over a million of dollars of public money in this most honorable and praiseworthy undertaking, the total estimated cost being two millions of dollars.

It is only reasonable to expect that the representatives from the Maritime Provinces would require the Dominion Government to treat the battlefields, forts and historic sites in the Maritime Provinces with a like liberal hand, recognizing that here the battles were fought that rendered the conquest of Quebec possible, and that no corresponding part of Canada is more replete with stirring and romantic incident.

Have our representatives in Parliament been zealous in upholding the rights of their people? Let the facts speak:

In 1919, a period of unhealthy growths, when Sir Robert Borden politely handed his political coffin over to Mr. Meighen and then gaily went off golfing, the Government created a second commission composed principally of departmental clerks, with one, Mr. J. B. Harkins, as government agent.

In a business that required local knowledge of historic facts, it had no representative at all from eight of the Provinces and no descendant of that heroic body of people—the Loyalists that settled in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. This seemed a creation of a circumlocution office, satirized by Dickens, "Whatever was required to be done, it was beforehand with all the public departments in the art of perceiving how not to do it."

It aroused no protest from the Maritime members. The Phidias of this commission designed and proceeded to erect "standard monuments" in the Maritimes. The "standard" was not a replica of any Roman or Grecian model and was not moulded out of granite or freestone or marble or made of bronze or brass, but was borrowed from the Arctic Circle, where the Esquimo and half-breed collect heaps of surface stones—either for a cache or to mark any certain spot. These half-breed "monuments" were mortared with cement to prevent them spreading. As the "unveiling" of them was attended both by members of Parliament and local Assemblies, it is to be presumed they did not consider those who fought in the French and Indian wars and the pioneers who first settled in the green woods of our country were deserving of any better memorial than one that would not be tolerated in any self-respecting graveyard. Instead of protesting, with rare sense of fitness they commended and applauded the "half-breed" invention as applied to their heroic dead.

The new commission in its patriotic efforts to achieve fine arts in memorials, were not indifferent to personal advantages. During nine years (1919-1928) they managed to absorb for their own good over \$37,000 while their total ex-

penditures in the Maritime Provinces were less than \$16,000, as per the following official return:

P. E. Island	\$ 200.75
Nova Scotia	6,165.87
New Brunswick	9,289.42

\$15,656.04

Canada has been taxed about \$1,100,000 for monuments and Quebec parks. Of this sum the Maritime Provinces have contributed over \$100,000, and in return \$15,656 have been doled out to them.

The following are the sums absorbed by the Commission:

1919-20	\$ 191.40
1920-21	434.35
1921-22	3,232.39
1922-23	6,175.46
1923-24	5,558.73
1924-25	10,244.45
1925-26	13,751.18
1926-27	9,233.44
1927-28	8,805.42

Total \$37,626.72

While the Maritimes have contributed over \$100,000 to the Battlefields Commission they have received in return less than \$17,000. Is not this discrimination against them?

The folly of placing highly artistic and historic work in the hands of uncultured persons out for a job is a repetition of the complaint of Lord Heward, Chief Justice of England, who discussing the "restless encroachment of the arrogant pretensions of bureaucracy in our midst," said the name of self government would be an irritating mockery, if it became a vast army of anonymous officials, hidden from view, placed above the law and administering a topsey-turvy system, whereby the servants of the people would become its masters.

Originally, the Maritime Provinces were clothed with a dense forest. After settlements were made, this forest domain ought not to have been cut more than the yearly growth or crop, in order to preserve this heritage for future generations, as well as to secure a yearly revenue. Quebec obtains five millions of dollars from her forests; New Brunswick, one million; Nova Scotia nothing. To remedy the pauperizing policy of the past, the repurchase by the Crown of cut over and burnt land, especially those at the head of the rivers and streams, and to protect them from fires and marauders would seem to be a wise policy, even if party exigencies demand the entire destruction of the remaining timber and pulpwood lands of the Provinces.

### ABSENCE OF ANY LIBRARY SYSTEM

Political support purchased with easy money by borrowing, leading to many unwise ventures, prevents the administration of the day from helping those modest claims, such as the educational advantages of free public libraries. An Ottawa minister, Hon. James Malcolm, in his Survey of Education reports that New Brunswick has no public library legislation, with which it is at a disadvantage even with the Yukon. In Nova Scotia the late Premier put through some legislation making provision for free public libraries, but he failed to put it into operation.

Sixty years ago, Ontario instituted a system of libraries whereby school libraries were merged into public libraries, affording facilities both to common school pupils and for adult education. This system, while under the direction of the Superintendent of Education, is paid for one-third by the Government and two-thirds by any municipality adopting it. Instead of a teacher as librarian, it is under the control of a Board appointed by the municipality. It is so successful that over 500 libraries have been established. The two cities of Ottawa and Toronto alone expend more than a dollar per capita; altogether they expend about \$400,000 in their public library work. A few states of the Union are still backward, but there have been established about 7,000 libraries there, or more

than one to each 18,000 of the population. On the same basis Nova Scotia would have 25 Free Public Libraries and New Brunswick twenty. They take great pride in these institutions. Portland, Maine, expends \$1.13 per capita; Boston \$1.18; Cleveland, Ohio, \$1.54; Los Angeles \$1.09; Providence \$0.94.

### DEFECTS IN SCHOOL SYSTEM

Roberts, the dean of Canadian poets, in a recent address declared there could be no surer way of promoting a wholesome and understanding patriotism than bringing the younger minds in close touch with our own literature, history and art. What have our local governments done to promote a knowledge of our own literature, history or art? They have entirely slumped on the example set by Howe, sixty years ago, and are half a century behind other Provinces and States in North America. We have no Provincial history in common circulation amongst the people or in the schools. Nine-tenths of the pupils in the common schools leave between the 6th and 7th grade. Without books—or library advantages—how can they prosecute their education?

Of the 112,000 school children registered in the common schools of Nova Scotia, only 9,000 remain on their attaining 15 years of age.

In New Brunswick out of 78,000, 5,000 only remain when they reach 15 years of age.

In Nova Scotia less than 12,000 remain at the 9th grade.

Thus in the two Provinces, out of 190,000 pupils 14 remain at school at the 15th year; leaving 176,000, who so far as the common schools are concerned have completed their education. A large percentage of the latter would continue to pursue their education if given facilities by Free Public Libraries. Statesmanship that gives first place to whiskey and last place to books is not a source of inspiration to the youth of the country.

### NO INCREASE OF DEBT

The logical conclusions to be drawn from present political conditions are two fold, first:

No further increase in public debt be made; that the local government should by direct taxation pay as it goes and not as it borrows, and avoid adding to that mountain of Provincial indebtedness which in time will result in a landslide that will envelope the country in financial ruin; secondly, the electors ought to adopt the Parnell principle and elect representatives free from party entanglements, who will stand by the Province first and last and all the time, and not when they go to Ottawa sell themselves out in support of any party machine.

### LEGISLATION SECURED.

Dr. A. H. MacKay expressed his hearty recognition of the strenuous work of Dr. W. C. Milner in forcing on the attention of the Maritime Provinces the necessity of following up the public schools with post-school education for the larger and mature life which can be had through public libraries with the literature of industry, or the modern humanities, of general intelligence, as well as of the recreative and entertaining.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia in 1923 acknowledged this duty to its people in a very emphatic and distinctive manner by the enactment, that the Council of Public Instruction shall have power—

"(7) To make regulations governing the establishment, organization, government and maintenance in school sections" (all villages, towns and cities are school sections) "of free public libraries for the continued education of those who had completed their attendance at school, as well as for those attending school. Where such free public library is established in a school section it shall be deemed to be a part of the school or schools of the section, and when no specific sum is voted for such library a sum not exceeding twenty-five cents per capita of the population of the school section may be added to the sum voted to be levied upon the section. The Council of Public Instruction may grant to libraries complying in all respects with its regulations, a sum not to exceed one-half of the cost of the additions of approved books during the year."

Regulations were accordingly drafted; but owing to the lack of sufficient Provincial revenue, the Council hesitated to prescribe regulations which would

allow twenty-five cents per capita to be raised annually on the population of each community, rural, village and urban. In the Province of Ontario FIFTY cents per unit of population is thus allowed to be raised for the free library of the people.

Although no progress had been made since in Nova Scotia, the general policy of the present administration indicates the probability of a favorable development, which the Maritime Library Association, of course, will support with all the means at its disposal.

---

### PORT ELGIN LIBRARY

---

Rev. Ernest Rowlands reported the founding of a library at Port Elgin, New Brunswick.

"Port Elgin is a little town situated on the Gaspereau River at the head of Baie Verte and near to the historic Fort Moncton, a companion fort to Beausjour. It has a population of about 800, fifty per cent. of whom are French. I was pastor of the United Church there for four years.

Reading has been the habit of a lifetime with me. I was brought up in an atmosphere of books; it has been the habit of my life to promote the love of a good literature. Some years ago I proposed to several of the town fathers of Port Elgin the idea of establishing a library, but was met with more or less indifference or lack of faith. One said that nobody in the town reads; another thought the town was too small for such a project. Though the mothers were more in favour of the idea than the fathers, for a long time nothing was done. At the meeting of the Maritime Library Association at Sackville last year I mentioned the matter to Dr. Milner. In April of this year I received a letter from Dr. Milner offering us fifty dollars and some books towards the establishment of a library and reading room at Port Elgin, if the community would raise one hundred and fifty dollars. This was too good an offer, too good a challenge, to let slip. So, after conferring with a few interested persons, I called a meeting of the citizens. The usual few responded to the call, and at the meeting a committee of three was appointed to solicit funds. I was one of the committee. We collected one hundred and seventy-five dollars. This entitled us to apply for Dr. Milner's gift, but before doing so we called a meeting for organization. The following officers were elected: President: Rev. Ernest Rowlands; Secretary, Mrs. J. D. Hickman; Treasurer, Mrs. Marshall Anderson; Executive: Mrs. W. S. Chapman, Hon. Fred Magee, A. E. Allen, A. J. Peters, Rev. Father Fraser, Mrs. L. Gould. Our money was deposited in the bank, and the gift of fifty dollars secured and placed with it. This was accomplished by the end of May. In June I received an intimation that I was to be removed from Port Elgin to Kingston, Nova Scotia. This made necessary the election of a new President, and Mrs. M. G. Siddall, the wife of the local Member of Parliament, was chosen. No better choice could have been made. Mrs. Siddall is a reader and lover of books, a prominent worker in all causes for community betterment, a woman of ideals, and universally respected. She spent the winter in Montreal, and while there attended lectures on library methods in McGill University, so that she is well equipped with the technical information necessary for cataloging the library and putting it in order. With Mrs. Siddall at the helm we feel that the ship will be safely steered into the haven of success.

A well heated and well lighted room has been secured over the Bank of Nova Scotia. Mrs. Siddall, empowered by the committee in charge, has spent one hundred and fifty dollars on a selection of books. We have now, I should say, about 250 books. The library is to be open two afternoons and evenings a week. The stock of books is to be replenished from the proceeds obtained through community effort, by means of entertainments, teas, and lectures. There is no reason why we should not hope for speedy success.

---

### DR. I. B. OAKES

---

Dr. Oakes being called upon stated that, though not a member of the Library Association, he was present upon the kind invitation of Mrs. Ingraham, and



had been much interested in the addresses to which he had listened, and was especially glad to meet and listen to Dr. MacKay, with whom he had enjoyed such pleasant official intercourse for so many years.

He left that much credit was due to Dr. MacKay as Superintendent of Education for promoting legislation in behalf of school libraries in our province. The latest Report of the Superintendent of Education showed the existence of school libraries in some sections, both rural and urban, in every county of the Province. In rural and village schools there are 43,812 books valued at \$29,287.-26, and in urban schools 49,991 books valued at \$36,484.40, or altogether 93,803 books valued at \$65,771.66. This is a good beginning for school libraries, but far short of the actual need. While some of these books may be useful for adult readers, such as Blue Books, or Reports of the various Departments of the Provincial and Federal Governments, there is certainly great need of such public libraries as this Association seeks to establish, so that the knowledge gained in our public schools may be continuously increased in the after years, by access to public libraries supplied with books adapted to the requirements of adult citizenship, and if by the efforts of the Association this urgent need can be met by methods proposed here this evening, thus placing our Province in line with Ontario and Western Canada, this organization will deserve the gratitude of future generations. No wiser or more profitable use of public or private funds could be made than a judicious expenditure in this behalf. He congratulated the Association upon its pioneer work, especially that of Dr. Milner and Mrs. Ingraham in the public press, and wished it success in its praiseworthy efforts.

---

Dr. D. U. Hill spoke of the inspiration that came to him and the impetus towards broader reading that he received when a boy in a public library at St. Stephen, N. B., a library that is no longer existent. Dr. Hill made further remarks, expressing his utter sympathy with the purposes and aims of the Maritime Library Association.

Mr. A. L. Neal, B.Sc. (Econ.) of London University, spoke at length on the idea of one central library in the Maritime Provinces, with branch libraries in close co-operation with this one.

The work of the Association involves considerable expenditure in office expenses such as printing, postage and necessary travelling expenses. Efforts of the Association are voluntary and free. Any person desiring to participate in the work and further the purposes of the Association can do so by becoming members of it.

---

#### Form of application for membership in the Maritime Library Association

.....

Mrs. M. K. Ingraham, Secretary-Treasurer of the Maritime Library Association, Wolfville, Nova Scotia.

Dear Madam:—

I hereby make application for membership in the Maritime Library Association, and enclose the fee, one dollar.

My Occupation is .....

Name .....

Post Office .....

County .....

Province .....