

MG 20, Vol. 975, # 421

# APLAD

BULLETIN

SUMMER 1973

VOL. 37

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# APLA AD

The APLA Bulletin is the quarterly organ of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association representing every type of library serving the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland.

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Individual Membership to the Association is \$5.00 May — April and includes subscription to the Bulletin. Institutional subscription to the APLA Bulletin is \$8.50 per calendar year. Single copies \$1.50.

The APLA Bulletin is printed by Allen Print, Halifax, Nova Scotia. The APLA Bulletin is indexed in Library Literature, Library and Information Science Abstracts, Canadian Periodical Index.

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#### NEW CENTRAL ADDRESS

Typed manuscripts, advertising information and all general inquiries regarding the Association, should be addressed to: Atlantic Provinces Library Association, c/o School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

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## FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

As instructed by the membership at the Charlottetown Conference, the Resolution regarding Information Canada's distribution policy has been forwarded to the appropriate people. Alan MacDonald reports that when he took it to the National Library Advisory Council, the National Librarian, Mr. Guy Sylvestre, agreed to take it to the Ad Hoc Committee on Information Canada of which he is a member. Further, a forthcoming issue of *Canadian Library Journal* is to contain Mr. Sylvestre's comments on the recommendations of the Canadian Task Group on Cataloguing Standards, so please watch for this.

Resolution No. 5 on the Dartmouth Regional Library budget cuts received good press coverage in the Halifax Mail Star and on CBC Radio. Within twenty-four hours the Halifax Library Association had passed a similar motion at their annual meeting at Mount Saint Vincent University, on May 7th. The Dartmouth Library Board met on May 9th and has requested City Council to rescind the motion on phonodiscs. Alderman Arnold Whitworth has also given notice of reconsideration on the amount cut from books, films and periodicals.

Heather Harbord  
President

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## CONTRIBUTOR'S DEADLINES

Contributions to the Bulletin are always welcome. Anyone wishing to have an item appear in a particular Bulletin issue should send in their material by the following deadlines:

- February 1 — Spring issue
- May 1 — Summer issue
- August 1 — Fall issue
- November 1 — Winter issue

## REPORT FROM THE EDITOR

My first year as Editor of the *Bulletin* has flown by, in whirl of meeting deadlines, making contacts with people, and handling so much correspondence that my file cabinet threatens to explode. I've done everything but employ spies, to find out what people like to read in the *Bulletin*. It boils down to Flip Wilson in reverse: "What I get, is what you see."

Let's examine the ways that we currently go after news, articles, and happenings. A questionnaire is sent out to all the libraries in each province twice a year (two provinces for one issue, the other two provinces in the next issue). That way we pick up information such as new appointments, new lines of service, and special programs. This usually appears in the "Out of the In Box" section of the magazine. If an item looks particularly interesting, I follow it up with a letter to the library, asking for more details, or an article on the subject.

Secondly, the Vice-President and Bulletin Advisory Board member in each province keeps me informed as to what's going on in the library world in each province. As far as I'm concerned, the *Bulletin* would be a massive task, without their co-operation and help. Thirdly, those wonderful people who send in articles on various topics on their own initiative.

The aim of this column is to publicize the fact once more that the *Bulletin* concerns itself largely with the libraries of the Atlantic Provinces, and the people who are

connected with them, and interested in them. Sure, not everybody is prepared to sit down and write an article, but if people will let know what they *would* like to read about, it's my job to look around for somebody to do an article on that particular subject. (That's where the exploding cabinet of correspondence comes in). If you have an article in mind, or an idea, for one, by all means send it in, I'd be delighted.

Controversy? What's that? As Barbara Hann, Chairman of the Bulletin Advisory Board, mentioned on the floor at the recent APLA Conference in Charlottetown, we haven't managed to get even one good argument going in the *Bulletin* all year. One solitary "Letter to the Editor" in four issues has me worried — surely someone has a gripe, and wants that gripe put in print. With a bit of encouragement, I'd change the "Letters to the Editor" column to the "GRIPE COLUMN".

The past year has been a lot of hard work, but fun, too, and I'd like to thank Phyllis MacDougall, who as Managing Editor did such an efficient job, and kept her sense of humour (and mine) intact. Phyllis is off to England, and while we all regret her leaving, I'm sure that the new Managing Editor, Emile Theriault, of the Dartmouth Regional Library will do an equally fine job.

Aileen Barker  
Editor

# THE VANITY PRESS GAME

DOROTHY M. BRODERICK

*Dorothy Broderick is Associate Professor on the faculty of the Dalhousie School of Library Service, Halifax, N. S.*

On a number of occasions since arriving at Dalhousie, I have talked with individuals about the reality of book publishing, most particularly, the pitfalls involved with "vanity presses". Gradually it dawned on me that the knowledge librarians possess about the mystique of book publishing is an abstraction to many of them and it has not seemed very important that they share their knowledge with the community.

With so many signs on the horizon about a rising interest in the Atlantic Provinces in book publishing, this seemed a good time to point out the role librarians can play in helping their patrons who want to write. If librarians do not take the initiative, they may find a number of their patrons have spent their life savings on a fruitless endeavour.

First, a word about vanity presses in general. The word vanity has been applied to them by knowledgeable people in the book industry who assume that the major motivation of the authors using their services is the need to see their works in print, regardless of financial cost. For some authors this is undoubtedly true, but more likely is the fact that many people are snared through ignorance (or innocence). Since they do not know how a book gets published, they can only assume that the firm advertising "Authors wanted", in the classified ads of a reputable magazine is

representative of the book industry in general. Not knowing what a standard book contract looks like (they do vary, but only in details), the novice may take for granted that the author is called upon to put money into the project. Thus, the first point to be made is that standard trade publishers offer the author an advance against royalties to be earned. The sum may vary from \$500 up, but rarely reaching the hundreds of thousands of dollars that Clifford Irving extracted for the phony Howard Hughes biography.

Some of the vanity publishers also make extravagant promises to the author, stopping just short of promising an interview with Pierre Berton. Edward Uhlan, founder of Exposition Press (a Vanity firm), discusses this aspect of the more shoddy practices of vanity firms in his highly readable and enlightening autobiography, *The Rogue of Publishers' Row*.<sup>1</sup> It is a book libraries should own.

To backtrack to the classified ad: librarians should make clear to patrons that standard trade publishers do not advertise for authors. They get quite enough unsolicited manuscripts as it is and the last thing they need is more.

A student asked me why reputable magazines carry such ads if they know that answering them can cost some elderly person his/her life savings. The answer is that the concept of intellectual freedom is that every adult has the right to be a fool. That is correct, as far as it goes. But an indivi-

dual can only be said to act the fool when he has all the facts and for personal reasons chooses to ignore them.

In my opinion, it is a responsibility of the library to alert the community served about the realities of book publishing. This applies to all libraries since potential authors come from all size towns and hamlets. The rest of this article treats the tools libraries must own, and how to bring them to the attention of the community.

There are three absolutely essential tools for the librarian to bring to the attention of potential authors. The first is *The Literary Market Place (LMP)*.<sup>2</sup> If the publisher in an ad is not listed (he won't be), a warning light should go off in the author's head. The publishers listings include information as to the type of material the firm publishes. This is important since it saves both time and postage by keeping an author from sending a manuscript of poetry to a publisher specializing in scientific works. *LMP* has a separate section for Canadian publishers and identifies the American firms for whom they serve as distributors within Canada. Literary agents are identified, and there are listings of all related book publishing services plus information on radio, television, and magazines. The more one uses *LMP*, the more valuable it becomes.

Before moving on to the next essential tool, a word about literary agents. For potential juvenile authors they are not necessary, and that is good since there are very few good ones. For potential authors of adult books, they are almost essential (there is always the off-chance that one can publish without an agent, but the odds are tremendous.)

To procure an agent, the individual sends samples of the best writing he/she has done: the first couple of chapters of a novel, articles, essays — whatever the person feels best represents his/her style and point of view. The material should be typed, doubled-spaced and with adequate margins. Being human, agents will look first

at that which is most attractively presented. With individual agents, as opposed to large agencies (easily distinguishable in *LMP*) a letter of inquiry as to whether the agent is accepting new authors will be in order.

The agent is investing time and money in the potential author. The agent takes no money from the author until such time as the author has a work published. The standard is ten per cent commission to the agent, a small price for the services a good agent performs.

A second essential tool is *The Writer's Handbook*<sup>3</sup>, edited by A. S. Burack. The book contains essays by established writers that offer advice, solace, and information to potential authors. It also discusses the questions of copyright, the need for an agent, and other practical subjects.

Finally, libraries will want a subscription to a magazine devoted to writing. My choice would be *The Writer*<sup>4</sup>, but others will be found listed in *The Literary Market Place*. *The Writer* is very down-to-earth and covers all types of publications, not just books. Read regularly, the magazine will help the potential author learn how to analyse a market, how to approach an editor and how to keep the faith while waiting for the first acceptance letter.

If the library feels the need for a volume addressed directly to Canadians, it can add Eileen Goodman's *The Canadian Writer's Market*.<sup>5</sup> The book has two advantages: it lists colleges and universities that offer journalism and creative writing courses and it contains a discussion of the tax laws affecting authors. It suffers, however, from the type of writing style that would get most manuscripts rejected. For example, when discussing what part of automobile expenses might be deducted for tax purposes, the author begins a sentence with the clause, "If the car is used exclusively for writing . . ." Well, if you can use a car for writing, you've already got a unique experience to sell to a writing magazine.

There are almost as many books about writing as there are books written. If the

community shows avid interest in the subject, books can be added on particular types of writing, i.e. fiction, children's books, nonfiction. But a library can offer adequate basic service with the five titles detailed above. Buying the books and subscribing to the magazine is not enough, however. The library must make sure the community knows the material is available.

After an initial press release or news story in the local newspaper outlining what material is available to potential authors, there might be periodic follow-ups of human interest stories. If you read the books on publishing, you will find plenty of stories that can be shared with your public. For example, both Taylor Caldwell (*A Dynasty of Death*) and Patrick Dennis (*Auntie Mame*) had their manuscripts rejected by over twenty publishers before they were accepted and became best sellers. That kind of knowledge can keep struggling writers warm through the coldest winter.

We hear much these days about Canadian content and the need for a body of Canadian literature. If that goal is to be fulfilled, it cannot be done through pious thinking: it begins by learning what a professional writer is and how the publishing industry functions. Good books do not stop at national boundaries.

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# BRAILLE ON WHEELS

## DENNIS McCORMACK

*Dennis McCormack is the Editor of the new Atlantic Braille Press. He was educated at the Halifax School for the Blind, and went on to study for a B.A. at St. Mary's University in Halifax. He also holds a M.A. degree in History from the University of Toronto.*

It has long been realized by associations and individuals serving the blind that this section of the population should be informed of the news taking place around them. Like their sighted contemporaries, the blind have a right to be informed of news relating to their needs, whether they live in urban or rural sections of Canada.

In the past, various methods of disseminating information to the totally blind have been tried with some success, i.e. talking books, and cassettes; but, until recently, little thought was given to the issuing of a newspaper specifically designed to inform the blind of the latest news taking place around them.

In January of this year three visually handicapped individuals created a new media concept "Atlantic Braille Press", a newspaper specifically designed for the totally blind reading public of the Atlantic Provinces. This article will concern itself with the advantages that will result from the publication of "Atlantic Braille Press" as well as to point out how the Atlantic Provinces Library Association could help us become a valuable instrument in providing Braille (either news or literature) to the blind of Canada.

In June 1972 a group of blind people called "New Visions" attempted to form a Braille publishing company but were

forced to discontinue operations because of financial shortage. In January 1973 several members of New Visions became involved in forming Atlantic Braille Press (A.B.P.) and, thanks to an eight thousand dollar grant from O.F.Y. of Canada, will be able to circulate a monthly Braille newspaper commencing in June 1973. The paper will serve four main functions.

(a) It will inform the blind of the latest news directly relating to their needs. The CNIB, Maritime Division, will submit articles to Atlantic Braille Press on services available to the blind, pre-school services, employment services, and social services. The Halifax School for the Blind will keep readers informed of the various programmes carried on at that institution. Mr. Harmer, Superintendent of the Halifax School for the Blind, tells us that programmes are constantly changing to meet the needs of the blind child.

(b) A. B. P. will serve as a sounding board for registered people to air their views to public and private agencies serving the blind. All readers are invited to phone A.B.P. or write constructive articles, voicing their views on contemporary matters.

(c) The third function of A.B.P. will be to entertain as many readers as possible. We hope there will be something for everybody in this news letter. The 8 staff members of A.B.P. have succeeded in obtaining the services of a group of top flight journalists who have volunteered to submit a number of articles to A.B.P. A wide variety of topics will be covered, e.g. sports, music, movie reviews, fashion and cosmetics, gardening and physical fitness. Most of these articles will be written exclusively for

A.B.P. and therefore would not be found in any other publications.

(d) Finally, A.B.P. would provide employment for blind people. The eight staff members of Atlantic Braille Press are blind and have a variety of skills in writing, processing and gathering information. Perhaps such an agency would assist CNIB in finding meaningful work for the totally blind.

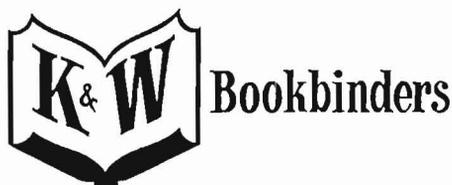
So far we have been talking about the functions of a Braille newsletter, but another aspect of the publishing business merits special attention. In 1972 "New Visions" proposed that a Braille publishing firm be created and the Atlantic Braille Press will be investigating such a possibility during the summer months ahead. Plans are under way to have a select number of Braille books thermoformed and circulated to all regional libraries in Nova Scotia. Later, if a demand for such literature became apparent, the books would be transported by bookmobile to blind people rural regions. Several members of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association have shown interest in "The Braille on Wheels"

concept and from the standpoint of A.B.P. such a service would be beneficial. Hopefully the bookmobile service would advertise and hand out the newspaper in Braille and cassette form as well as distribute books to those capable of reading Braille. Possibly the bookmobile service could inform CNIB of any blind people not registered with that agency.

The future of A.B.P. is uncertain at this time but with hard work the members sincerely believe that both the "Braille on Wheels" concept and the publication of the Braille newspaper will be beneficial to the blind population. In our view, Braille is still the best instrument of communication that has yet been devised to serve the blind. It is a pleasant experience for one to read his own newspaper, his own books, to feel a sense of independence.

For more information regarding A.B.P., please write to

The Editor, Atlantic Braille Press,  
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# AN APPROACH TO DISPLAYS IN AN ACADEMIC LIBRARY

IRENE BENNELL

*Irene Bennell is Orientation Librarian at Memorial University Library, St. John's, Newfoundland.*

As Orientation Librarian at Memorial University Library, one ever-recurring duty is the creation of displays. Although the pressure of sixteen empty cabinets can be overwhelming at times, the job of planning and setting up displays is generally a pleasant one and can have several important functions. I would like in this article to explain how the displays at Memorial tie in with the Orientation programme and, as well, offer suggestions which may be useful to those whose responsibility this is.

The major portion of the library literature about displays is concerned with ideas for displays and materials and techniques for setting them up. These articles and books are, by and large, aimed at the Public Library and can be very useful, but there is little which explores in any depth the purpose and uses of displays in academic libraries, many of which have excellent display facilities. In addition, the specialized clientele (students and faculty) of the academic library have different needs to the users of other types of library and displays can be set up to help fulfill these needs.

In using the term display, I am not referring to such things as sign-posting or bulletin board work, both of which have been described under the heading of display work.<sup>1</sup> Instead I am interested in the

kind of display set up in a three-dimensional area, such as a cabinet and how it can be used, particularly in an academic library setting. It should be noted that a New Books Display area, useful for keeping the user up-to-date on library acquisitions in his field, is located near the main lobby of Memorial University Library and is updated daily with new additions to the collection. This is viewed as a permanent feature of the library and is separate from the display cabinets located on the ground and second floors where temporary displays are housed.

Rather than discuss the purpose of displays in general, perhaps the various categories of display (and their relationship to the library's clientele) should be described. Generally, the student or faculty member comes to the library in search of information, to be used in writing a term paper, completing an assignment, to aid in a research project or in some other aspect of learning. The following categories are the ones which pertain to Memorial, although given a different type of library, other categories could doubtless be set up.

1. Special Collection Display. This display is based on any special collection the library may happen to have at its disposal; for example, historical or archival material, a particular writer's manuscripts or unusual editions of his works, rare books or memorabilia. At Memorial, for example, we have the special materials available from the Centre

for Newfoundland Studies, as well as several interesting collections in the Rare Books Room. This kind of display attempts to present information and primary sources of information to the observer which may be of interest to him and which he previously may have been unaware of, since such materials are often inaccessible, being uncatalogued.

2. Thematic Display. This type of display is one which can utilize the library's general collection to great advantage. One chooses a subject or theme, for example, witchcraft, Valentine's Day, International Book Year, and selects material — Audio Visual, periodical, books — to support the theme. For us, the most popular one to date has been on witchcraft. This kind of display, particularly in an academic library, can show students and faculty members the variety of subjects and kinds of materials available to them which they may have been unaware of, having concentrated in one special area.
3. The final type of display is one which is related very closely to the Orientation function, and is one which I will call the Orientation display. This demonstrates the processes by which information may be found, by utilizing the various collections and services offered by the Library. Such displays as *How to find a book*, *How to find a periodical article*, accompanied by appropriate brochures, can provide an explanation about how to use the Library's system, to find information. In addition, the Information Desk is mentioned as an integral part of the Library's system and viewers are encouraged to use it. This kind of display is particularly effective for Reference, Government Documents, and microforms collection work, since it approaches these traditional divisions, not from the point of view of the objects in the collection, but

rather how these objects can be used and what services are available to enable them to be used more effectively. For example, for a display of government documents, the materials published by various agencies might be displayed, but, in addition, the indexes and other means of access to these materials would be displayed and an explanation of their use would be provided. Various Statistics Canada publications would be displayed, and a page from the Statistics Canada Catalogue would be used to show how to find the needed statistics. The unpublished information available from Statistics Canada would be outlined, and a suggestion that the government documents staff be contacted for further information included. The Information Desk services would also be mentioned, and, in addition, a pamphlet about Government Documents would be readily available. In this way, the user is not only shown a primary source of information which he may be seeking, but is also given ways to find the source and provided with a person to whom he can go for help if he needs it. This kind of display relates portions of the collection such as primary, secondary and tertiary sources of information to each other and to services provided by the library staff in the information seeking process. The emphasis is on the processes involved in using the collection to find information and the alternative procedures which may be used in this process. This kind of display has the advantage of being informal, and the student can view it at his leisure leaving out that which he already knows and concentrating on what is unfamiliar. It makes up for the disadvantages inherent in such orientation projects as class tours and lectures both of which require that the student gear himself to someone else's pace, and audio-visual materials which may provide unnecessary information which he is forced to listen to.

The above has been an attempt to outline the various types of display and their functions in an academic library. Displays may, of course, encompass more than one category, and each category may interest a different clientele. The Special Collections display, for example, may be of great interest to faculty members doing research in a particular area, while not having the same general appeal that a thematic display might hold. Orientation displays tend to be very print oriented and intensive, requiring a fair amount of user involvement, unless care is taken to present the information in short units and make it interesting through careful selection of materials. Display scheduling should be set up so that a balance between kinds of display is achieved. It can be useful to plan for six to nine months in advance so as to achieve a balance and also to allow time to acquire materials to display. This kind of scheduling can also enable displays to be created when they will be most effective. For example, a display on how to find a book is of more use at the beginning of term than during exam time. Other displays, such as one on book reviews, can be planned for the time when assignments are being given. Keeping a folder of ideas for displays, which can occur at any time, can aid in planning the display schedule.

Faculty and students as well as staff can offer valuable suggestions for the topics of displays, and tying the displays in with a special event or organization on campus

can promote awareness of library services and materials. The displays at Memorial are not thought of in terms of trying to create an "image" for the library nor as an attempt to publicize the Library per se, but rather as a medium to be used in providing information about services and collections to students and faculty in order to facilitate their information searching.

<sup>1</sup>Garvey, M. *Library Displays, their purpose, construction and use*. N. Y., H. W. Wilson, 1969, p. 12.

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# THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COIN

IAN WALLACE

*Ian Wallace is a Spring '73 graduate of the Dalhousie School of Library Service, Halifax, N. S.*

Students at the Dalhousie University School of Library Service received a rude awakening in December, 1972 as they listened to a paper<sup>1</sup> presented by Mrs. M. Eileen Travis, an administrator with the Saint John Regional Library System.

Already aware of the fact that jobs are few and far between, students were informed by Mrs. Travis that library administrators are less than overjoyed with the prospect of hiring the current "crop" of graduates, even where vacancies exist.

To develop Mrs. Travis' remarks further, it is now beginning to appear that employers are becoming wary of taking on graduates who are fully conversant with the meaning of MARC, POSDCORB, ISBN, CACUL and IFLA but who are lost when it comes to LC, ILL, CBI, SGBIP, and C & C that is, cataloguing and classification. Administrators are tired of hiring librarians who can give a detailed history of librarianship in Afghanistan or France but who wouldn't recognize a government document if they fell over one.

In other words, library administrators want to get their money's worth. They want graduates who can do the job right from the beginning, not someone who continually says, "But, we didn't learn that in Library School". It seems not unlikely that

many library directors would like to see schools concentrate on the fundamental subjects of librarianship: reference, technical services, cataloguing and classification, acquisitions and documents and serials. They'd like to chuck the frills, in order to concentrate on the basic necessities of librarianship.

How would these ideas go over with library school students? Like a lead balloon! Anyone who enters the Dalhousie Library School does so at the risk of having his ears assaulted by expressions like "boring", "Mickey Mouse", "waste of time", "farical" and "Grade 9 level". Students want academic content of a more advanced level, not increased concentration on the elementary of librarianship.

As the old expression goes, "You can't please all of the people all of the time". Or can you? If we can remove higher education from the pedestal where it has unwittingly been placed, and reactivate the concept of apprenticeship, the quality of library education would, undoubtedly, move upwards. Student and employer satisfaction will rise accordingly.

Anyone who has ever studied a foreign language in school realizes that a great deal of time and energy is usually expended for nought. It is much more effective to immerse oneself in an area where the language is spoken.

The same argument can be made for lib-

rary education. Some subjects currently part of the curriculum are, to a large extent, 'unteachable' and should be learned on the job through osmosis. Cataloguing and classification, for example, should be learned by cataloguing and classifying forty or fifty books a day, not by attending lectures and doing assignments.

Conversely, some subjects associated with the library school curriculum, such as Comparative Librarianship and History of Printing, lend themselves very well to the traditional classroom format.

What is the point of this argument? Only to suggest that some subjects should be taught at library school and that others can best be learned through on-the-job experience. Perhaps, ideally, students could attend school for, say, three months, followed by a month or two in a library, then back to library school for a stretch, and so on.

Doctors intern, lawyers article, teachers "practice teach", why not librarians? They do in some European countries, and apparently with a high degree of success.

Could such a programme be established in the Atlantic Provinces? From this vantage point it would appear that area librarians would have to go along with such a plan. If they are desirous of hiring students who have been exposed in some degree to the practical matters of the profession (as opposed to the theoretical), increased cooperation with the Dalhousie Library School will be necessary. Hopefully, it will be possible to work something out along these lines before too many more classes have graduated.

1. See Tavis, M. Eileen. The Library Administrator Looks at the Library School Graduate. *APLA Bulletin*, vol. 36, p. 90-93. Winter '72.

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## IN TRIBUTE – LAURIE M. ALLISON

The death of Laurie Allison brought a real sense of loss to friends and colleagues in the Atlantic Provinces. Laurie, a native Nova Scotian, spent well over half his professional career at Mount Allison University and was widely known and respected. He was a gentle person, in whom the qualities of loyalty, integrity and compassion were blended into an understated but deliberate

way of life. Laurie was a basically serious man with a keen but subtle sense of humour. His family, his friends, his books and his music were the major interests of his life. Any of us who knew him well are richer for the relationship, and gratitude for the type of person he was both blunts and sharpens our deep feeling of personal sorrow.

### THE ALLISON MEMORIAL FUND

Friends and colleagues of Mr. Laurie M. Allison, Chief Librarian of Bishop's University, who were shocked and saddened by his recent, untimely death on April 5, 1973, are invited to make contributions to a memorial fund.

Mr. Allison's family and friends propose to use monies thus collected to establish a rare book reading room at Bishop's Uni-

versity. Such a room, it is felt, would be a fitting tribute since it would combine so many of his interests.

All contributions may be addressed to:

Mrs. G. Garard  
Secretary of the Comptroller  
Bishop's University  
Lennoxville, Quebec

## NEWS FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

### *Nova Scotia College of Art and Design Library.*

The College of Art is presently planning for a move to the College's new site in downtown Halifax. *Robyn Weck* has been appointed cataloguer, as of June 1, 1973.

### *Nova Scotia Technical College Library.*

The Library offered its "Current Awareness Program" to all professional engineers and architects in Nova Scotia on a "cost basis". Response has been very encouraging, and an extension of its scope is being considered. Details will be provided on request.

The Library has established a "popular reading" collection. It contains mainly paperbacks dealing with subjects of current concern, and some fiction materials.

*Miss Peggy Allerston* has been appointed as a librarian effective May 1, 1973.

### *Halifax City School Libraries.*

*Mrs. M. L. Mills* (MLS, Dalhousie University School of Library Service, 1973), will replace Miss M. Christie on the Halifax City School Library staff. Miss Christie is retiring in July, 1973. No decision has been reached yet as to the number of school libraries to be opened in September, 1973. Fairview Jr. High, a new school, will be opened, making a system of 35 school libraries in full-time operation. A DREE capital grant of \$5,000 is in the process of being spent for the new Fairview Junior High library stock — books, periodicals, and AV software.

### *Halifax City Regional Library.*

*Mrs. Katherine Grimson*, a graduate of the Dalhousie School of Library Service, was appointed Librarian in the Circulation Department effective March 16, 1973.

Authority has been given to proceed with plans for the extension to the main building on Spring Garden Road. It is hoped that construction will start early in 1974.

*Kathleen Currie* continues to visit the Izaak Walton Killam Hospital for Children every other week to tell stories to the children. She has been joined in this extremely satisfying work by *Janet Clark*, who is telling stories and taking books of interest to teenage patients at the hospital.

### *W. K. Kellogg Health Sciences Library — Dalhousie University.*

For a trial period of six months, the Kellogg Health Sciences Library is making available one-time literature searches of a portion of the MEDLARS (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System) (data base).

The search service — called MEDLINE (Medlars on Line) — is based on approximately 1200 core biomedical journals indexed in *Index Medicus* from January 1970 to date. This represents over 400,000 bibliographic references.

Since a computer terminal is located in the library, certain types of searches may be performed quickly and efficiently using the controlled *Medical Subject Headings* (MeSH) of *Index Medicus*. Bibliographies of up to 300 references may also be pro-

duced, with a turn around time of about one week.

The cost of this service is being underwritten for a six month trial period by the National Library of Medicine, the National Science Library of Canada and the Kellogg Health Sciences Library. During the trial period, students doing independent work, such as the medical student elective program, may also request searches. After the trial period there will be a charge of \$5.00 per search.

Recently appointed: *Miss Jan Glover*, Serials Librarian, 1 January 1973; and *Mr. David Noble*, Dental Librarian, 1 January 1973.

#### *Dartmouth School Library Services.*

The resignation of *Miss Nan L. Geizer*, Director of School Library Services for the City of Dartmouth has been announced, effective July 31, 1973.

Miss Geizer will be replaced by *Mr. Darryl Lynch*, presently Supervisor of School Libraries for the County of Halifax.

#### *South Shore Regional Library.*

The Municipality of the District of Lunenburg has officially joined the new South Shore Regional Library, and a representative of the District has been appointed to the South Shore Regional Library Board.

A new Bookmobile is being purchased to serve the District of Lunenburg, and is expected to be on the road by the late fall. In the meantime, residents of the District of Lunenburg are able to use the existing South Shore Bookmobile, which now serves the Towns of Bridgewater and Mahone Bay, and the Branch Library in Lunenburg.

*Halifax County Regional Library* is providing the library service, by a contract agreement between the County Library Board and the South Shore Regional Library Board.

#### *Annapolis Valley Regional Library.*

*David Witherly* has been appointed Chief Librarian of the Annapolis Valley Regional Library, effective June 1, 1973. He is presently Head of the Glace Bay Library, with the Cape Breton Regional Library.

#### *Western Counties Regional Library.*

The new *Lockeport Branch Library* was officially opened on April 12. The library is attractively housed in the former St. John's Roman Catholic Church. Much of the effort of renovating the building and constructing shelving, etc. was funded by a Local Initiatives Program grant.

#### *Colchester-East Hants Regional Library.*

An Open House was held at the Truro Library on Saturday, April 14. Visitors arrived at the library in droves, and were taken through the building in small groups; people who have been using the library for years were able to see the "behind the scenes" operation, in the Technical Services Department, etc. The Colchester-East Hants Bookmobile was also on display.

#### *Halifax Library Association.*

Officers of the Association for 1973/74 are as follows:

Past President

Mr. Alan MacDonald

President

Mr. Norman Horrocks

Vice-President and President Elect

Mrs. Joanne Morris

Secretary-Treasurer

Mrs. Harriet McWhirter

Chairman, Program Committee

Mrs. Trudy Pace

Councillor (1-yr. term, to expire May 1974)

Mrs. Margaret Sidaway

Councillor (2-yr. term, to expire May 1975)

Mrs. Linda Harvey

Two councillors, one to serve a one-year term, and one to serve a two-year term, are a requirement of the revised constitution (1970) of the Association.

#### NEWS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

##### *Newfoundland Public Library Service.*

Newfoundland Public Library Services are now part of the Division of Cultural Affairs in the Department of Tourism. Prior to government restructuring it was under the Department of Education.

Consideration is being given to providing a special service to the handicapped, in conjunction with the CNIB. This will initially involve housing and circulating cassettes.

Two new libraries are being built under the LIP programme; at Deer Lake and St. Brides. Completion date will probably be around the end of 1973.

##### *Memorial University of Newfoundland Library.*

New appointments: *Miss Karen Lippold*, as General Reference Librarian (June 1, 1973); *Mr. George Facey*, Assistant Education Librarian (May 16, 1973) and *Mr. John Addico*, Science Librarian (June 1, 1973).

Authorization has been given for an automated circulation system to be functioning by the fall of 1973.

Vice-President M. O. Morgan has announced the establishment of a *Library Planning Committee* to undertake an in-depth study of the needs of the University for library services during the next five years and for the foreseeable future. The Committee will make recommendations for the development of these services, taking into account the efficient and economic provision of library services of high quality, the financial limitations of the University, and the impact of advancing technology both upon the operation of the library and the nature of the library itself.

Without limiting the generality of the above, the Committee has been asked to make recommendations specifically upon the following:

(a) The number of libraries or "branch" libraries that should be established on campus, since it is now apparent that a large central library will not be realized; and the structure of the library system that should evolve and the degree of centralization that should be adopted.

(b) The relationship between the University Library system and the library of any regional branch of the University that may be established.

(c) The degree of automation/computerization that should be developed in the provision of library services.

(d) The nature and types of specialized library services that should be provided.

(e) The implication on the development of library services of the emerging concept of a library as a "communications and learning resources centre".

The members of the committee are:

Mr. J. G. Dawson, Chairman  
Dr. W. H. Whiteley, Secretary  
Dr. B. H. Sells  
Mr. B. V. Paddock  
Dr. G. M. Story  
Dr. R. T. Dempster  
Dr. D. H. Reudell

The Acting University Librarian and her professional staff will serve as resource personnel to the Committee. Professor D. Lochhead, Librarian at Massey College at the University of Toronto, has agreed to serve on the Committee as required. Funds will be provided to the Committee to bring to the campus consultants required for the more specialized aspects of their study.

The Committee will be asked to provide an interim report before March 31, 1973.

*Roman Catholic School Board Humber St. Barbe.*

The Hon. J. Hugh Faulkner, Secretary of State, has recognized the efforts of the R. C. School Board, Humber St. Barbe to commemorate international Book Year by awarding them a grant of \$9,275.00. The grant is designed to finance three projects that developed from the Make-A-Book Contest which the Board, under the library supervisor, *Mrs. Sieglinde Stieda-Levasseur*, sponsored last fall for the students under its jurisdiction.

The three projects covered by the grant are as follows:

1. The purchase of publication rights from the first and second place winners in each of the five categories of the Make-A-Book Contest.
2. The publication for circulation of one or two of the better works.

The Make-A-Book Contest engendered a tremendous amount of interest on the part of the students and over 500 books were produced, ranging from A-B-C books from the Primary classes to rather sophisticated efforts from the high school students. In addition to the writing of a book, the students were also expected to bind them into a book format. A handbook outlining the method of simple book-binding was prepared for the students by Mr. Ron Jensen, Art Consultant of the Board.

*Young Writers' Workshop*

*The Roman Catholic School Board, Humber St. Barbe* is organizing a Young Writers' Workshop at the Glymill Inn on May 18 and 19, 1973.

Thirty students from Port au Choix, Corner Brook, Curling, Deer Lake, Conne River, St. Alban's, Harbour Breton, English Harbour East, Terrenceville and St. Bernard's will be participating.

Three Canadian authors, Claude Aubry, Janet Lunn and Paul O'Neill will direct the workshop.

From this workshop, the students will learn from real authors how books are written, how research is done, what techniques are used, etc. The interest engendered by such a project might cause students to approach their reading and writing assignments in school from a new and fresh point of view. Furthermore, it will encourage the latent talent of a few children may have the potential to contribute something to Canadian literature.

This is one of the three projects funded by an International Book Year grant received from the Canadian Secretariat of State.

*School Library/AV Council. NTA.*

The following is a list of topics covered at some of the monthly meetings during the year: Courses in Librarianship at Memorial University of Newfoundland; Vertical File Organization; Instructional Material Program at Memorial University; Education and Travel in Ethiopia — CUSO visit of Teachers; The Role of Library Assistants; Literature for Teenagers; Annual Meeting and Election of Officers.

Apart from the topics covered at monthly meetings, our main concern for the year has been promotion of the Brief which we submitted to the Newfoundland Teachers Association early in the year. It has been sent to various NTA Committees for further consideration. We are also waiting to meet with the Teacher Education Committee from Memorial University, as part of their overall plan to study and restructure the Education program at that institution. From the Department of Education a Task Force on Education in the Province of Newfoundland has been organized, and our Brief has also been sent to them.

Representatives from the West Coast of the province have formed their own Library group this year and have been very active. We have had inquiries, through the NTA, from the Integrated School Board in Green Bay, Nfld., as they are interested in long term planning for school libraries in their area.

It really looks as if school libraries in Newfoundland are on the move at last. We hope, during the coming summer, to have the position of School Library Consultant for the Province filled once again. The library is fast becoming an integrated part of the school program, with a growing knowledge that the contents of the library, both print and non-print can greatly enhance the needs of the curriculum.

#### *New appointments*

- Macdonald Drive Junior High —  
*Mr. Boyd Wheeler*
- Macdonald Drive Elementary —  
*Miss Victoria Pennell*
- Holy Cross Elementary —  
*Mrs. Ilga Martin*

*Mr. G. Devereaux*, formerly assistant librarian at St. Patrick's Junior High School, took over from Mrs. Constance Ryan, as librarian. Mr. Devereaux has now resigned to take up the position of librarian at Beaconsfield, a new high school in the west end of St. John's, built under the DREE program.

*Miss E. Whelan* has resigned her position as librarian at Gonzaga Regional Public School, as she is moving to Ottawa following her marriage this summer.

#### *1973 Allerton Library Institute.*

Topic: CAT and Its Implications for Libraries

Date: November 11 – 14, 1973

Location: Allerton House, Robert Allerton Park, University of Illinois Conference Center, Monticello, Illinois.

Co-Sponsored by:

Illinois State Library and The University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science and The Division of University Extension

Additional Information may be obtained from:

Leonard E. Sigler  
Institute Supervisor (OS-89)  
116 Illini Hall  
Champaign, Illinois 61820

#### *International Book Year 1972.*

The Library Museum Committee, Heemstede, Holland, is collecting materials related to International Book Year, for a summer exhibition. The Committee is looking for examples of leaflets, brochures, posters, etc. to do with I.B.Y. For any library wishing to send such material, the address is: H. Krol, Director, Library Museum, Chopinlaan 31, Heemstede, The Netherlands.

#### *Dalhousie School of Library Service.*

The Atlantic Provinces Library Association Prize for "the most promising student" in the 1973 graduating class at the School of Library Service was divided this year between *Mrs. Mary Louise Mills* of Lower Sackville and *Miss Sheila Smith* of Glace Bay. Mrs. Mills has been appointed Field Consultant, Halifax City School Libraries and Miss Smith, Assistant Librarian, Toronto Public Library.

*Dr. Fred Matthews* of Dalhousie School of Library Service has been appointed to a three year term on the National Research Council of Canada's Advisory Board on Scientific and Technological Information. In December 1969 the Cabinet assigned responsibility for the development of a national scientific and technical information system to the National Research Council — this development to be in concert with existing information organizations and under the general direction of the National Librarian. Approval was also given to the National Research Council to appoint an advisory board for formulating general policies for STI services and for guidance toward their implementation. The Board's primary responsibility is to formulate broad policy guidelines for the continuing development of and (in concert

with existing information organizations) for the implementation of a national STI system in Canada.

#### *Publications received.*

Canadian materials 1971; an awareness list for school resources centres of print and non-print materials issued in the calendar year 1971. Ottawa, Canadian Library Association, Canadian Materials Committee 1971-72, c1973. 39 p. \$3.25.

*Annotated. Includes books, booklets, motion pictures, kits, and audio-tape cassettes. (Basic text-books and government documents are not included). Indexed, with suggested grade level of material included with each entry. To appear each year, in the Spring.*

Cataloguing standards; the report of the Canadian task group on cataloguing standards; with recommendations to the National Librarian . . . Ottawa, National Library of Canada, 1972. 91 p. \$3.00 (Available from Information Canada).

#### *Publishing Atlantic.*

In March, the School of Library Service at Dalhousie, in association with the Dalhousie University Library, sponsored a Workshop entitled "Publishing in Canada No. II, East Looks West." Funded by the Secretary of State, Ottawa, as part of Canada's contribution to International Book Year, this Workshop took as its starting point the 1972 Alberta Conference on "Publishing in Canada." As was the case with the Alberta conference, the Proceedings of the Dalhousie Workshop will be published, in June. Included will be papers by Mr. Louis Vagianos, Director of Communication Services and Libraries, Professor, School of Library Service, Dalhousie University; Mr. Kal Opre, Publisher, Vancouver; Mr. Russell Hunt, Department of English, St. Thomas University, Fredericton; Mr. Robin Farr, Canada Council, Ottawa; Mr. Richard Abel, Bookseller, Distributor, Portland; and a summary of the conference with a panel discussion; Moder-

ator, Mr. David Crook, Associate Professor School of Library Service and History Department, Dalhousie University; Panelists, Robin Farr; Richard Abel; Kal Opre; Terence Seary, McGraw-Hill-Ryerson, Ltd., Halifax; Robert Campbell, New Brunswick author, free-lance writer.

On the Sunday morning session an ad hoc committee was formed with the objective of carrying forward some of the ideas advanced at the Workshop. The main purpose is to further the knowledge of books about the Atlantic Provinces in this area. The spread of information about Canadian books in general in this area and improved methods of distribution are also of concern as is the promotion of Atlantic Provinces titles in other parts of Canada. This promotional group has taken the title of Publishing Atlantic. Its members are Mr. J. Lotz (St. Francis Xavier University and currently preparing a study on bookselling in Canada); Mr. W. H. McCurdy, Petheric Press, Halifax, N. S.; Mr. James F. MacEachern, Provincial Librarian of New Brunswick; Mrs. George Phillips, Canadian Authors Association, Nova Scotia Branch; Mr. E. Schimpf, H. H. Marshall, Ltd. wholesale distributors, Halifax, N. S.; Mr. Terence Seary, McGraw-Hill-Ryerson, Ltd.; Mr. David Walmark, McClelland and Stewart, Ltd.; Miss Lorna Inness, Chronicle-Herald, Halifax N. S.; with Norman Horrocks, School of Library Service at Dalhousie University its convener.

#### *Library Trends.*

The two most recent numbers of *Library Trends* deal with areas that libraries and librarians will undoubtedly be confronting more and more often. The January 1973 issue, edited by Eleanor Phinney, former executive secretary of the ALA Adult Services Division and of the Association of Hospital and Institution Libraries, is on "Library services to the aging." Phinney's introduction provides a background of publications that have discussed library work with the aging previous to this number of *Trends* and some general statistics on the makeup of the group the term aging defines. Contributors and their topics include: Muriel C. Javelin, "How

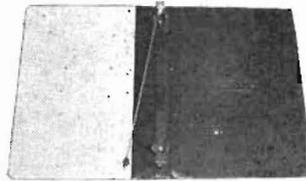
Library Service to the Aging Has Developed"; Dorothy Romani, "Reading Interests and Needs of Older People"; Emily W. Reed, "Library" Programs and Activities: Serving the Aging Directly"; Genevieve M. Casey, "Staffing Library Services to the Aging"; Fern Long, "Research in the Field of Aging and its Relation to Public Library Services"; and Jean-Anne South and Henry Drennan, "The 1971 White House Conference on Aging: Implications for Library Services."

F. Wilfrid Lancaster, professor of library science at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, edited the April 1973 *Library Trends* on "Systems design and analysis for libraries". He structured the issue in a roughly chronological way including as main topics management planning, present system description, system evaluation, designing the new system, and implementing the new system. Although this issue mostly describes systems design and analysis in and for libraries, much of it would be equally relevant to other institutions or agencies involved

with systems analysis or design. Topics and authors include: Paul J. Fasana, "Systems Analysis"; Edward A. Chapman, "Planning for Systems Study and Systems Development"; A. Graham Mackenzie, "Systems Analysis as a Decision-Making Tool for the Library Manager"; Ruth C. Carter, "Systems Analysis as a Prelude to Library Automation"; Fred J. Heinritz, "Analysis and Evaluation of Current Library Procedures"; James F. Corey and Fred L. Bellomy, "Determining Requirements for a New System"; Hillis L. Griffin, "Implementing the New System: Conversion, Training and Scheduling"; Ferdiuand F. Leimkuhler, "Large Scale Library Systems"; and Roderick M. Duchesne, "Analysis of Costs and Performance."

Both of these numbers of *Library Trends*, 3 and 4 of volume 21, are available from the University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Ill. 61801 for \$2.50 a copy. A subscription for volume 21 of *Library Trends* can also be placed through the University of Illinois Press and is \$8.00.

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