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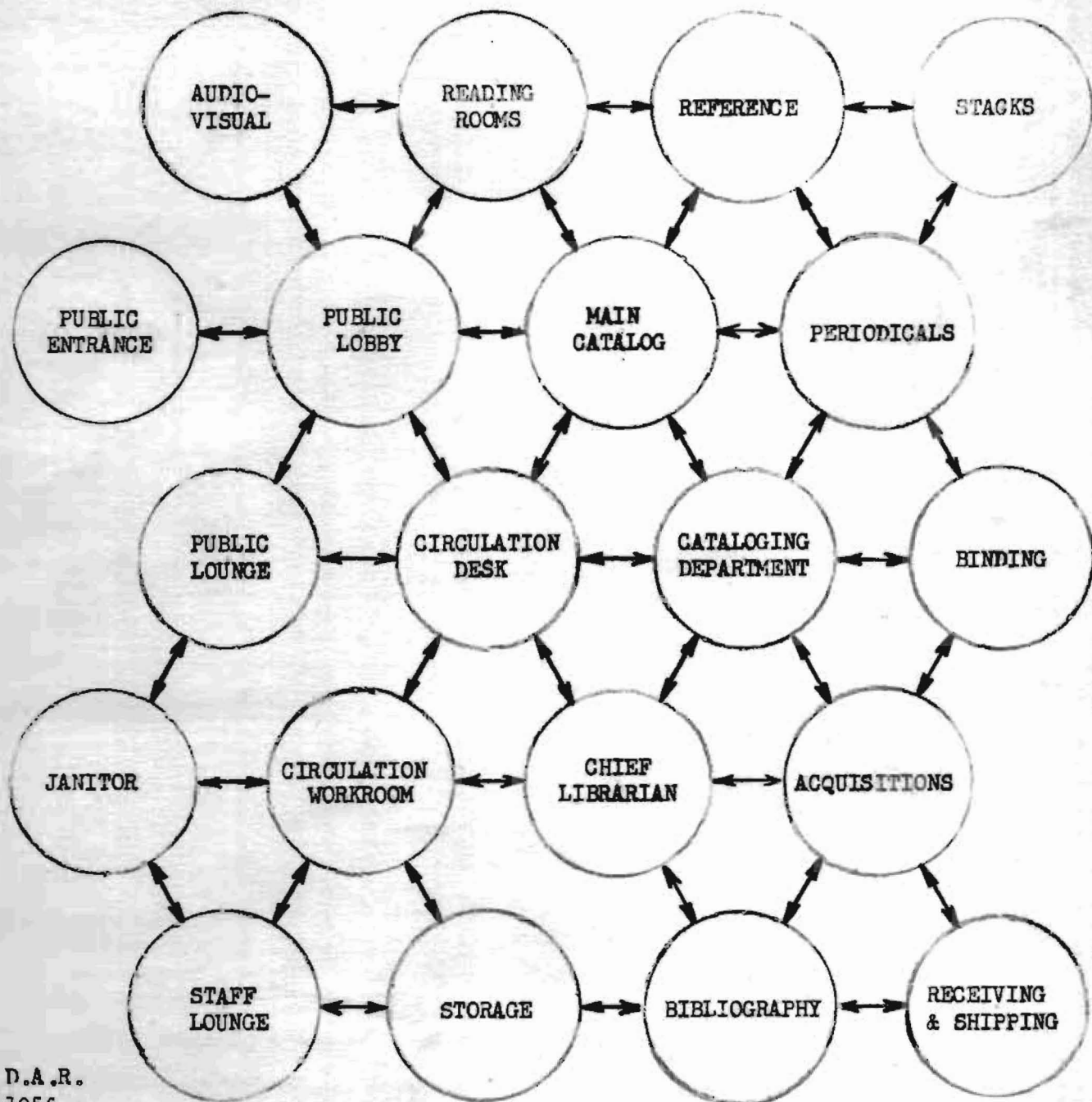
Public Archives of Nova Scotia  
HALIFAX, N. S.

# MLA BULLETIN

## MARITIME LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

### VOLUME 20 NO. 2

### WINTER 1955-56



D.A.R.  
1956



MARITIME LIBRARY ASSOCIATION BULLETIN

Volume 20 Number 2 Winter 1955-56

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Miss Isabel Abernethy  
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## *Library Association to Index the Bulletin*

Commencing with the Fall 1955 issue (Vol. 20 No. 1) the MARITIME LIBRARY ASSOCIATION BULLETIN will be indexed in Library Science Abstracts, published by the Library Association, London. The MLA BULLETIN is now listed by the three major services in the field: Library Literature (N. Y., H. W. Wilson), Contents in Advance (Philadelphia), and Library Science Abstracts. Coverage by the indexing services has resulted in much wider interest in the BULLETIN and has made it of permanent reference value.

What's in the BULLETIN that should be of permanent value? I believe this publications has three major purposes: 1) as a record of library development in the Maritimes; 2) as an aid to Maritime librarians; 3) as a professional vehicle.

Already the back files of the BULLETIN have been valuable in tracing the growth of library service in the Maritime Provinces. Toward the second purpose, the BULLETIN will try to publish helpful articles, booklists, and suggestions to aid particularly the librarians in our many, scattered, small libraries. Toward both these aims, every reader must be a contributor. News of each library, ideas, shortcuts, pictures and descriptions of displays, all are needed.

Don't say, "Nothing ever happens here--it's all routine." What is routine to one library may be the new idea another library is looking for. Our regular times for preparation of issues are the first of January, April, July and October. Perhaps you can't contribute every time, but at least once a year we should hear from every library in the Maritimes. Don't be afraid to spread yourself--we can use all the news.

Third, as a professional vehicle, the BULLETIN will try to publish articles of interest to librarians anywhere, on any library topic. Encouraging Maritime librarians to publish their scholarly work and research cannot but help them and the science as a whole.

--- D. A. R.

# MISS NORA BATESON

There are few who have contributed as much to the development of libraries in Canada as did Nora Bateson, whose recent death at Rhyll in Wales has saddened all who knew her here.

The Maritime Provinces in particular received a great deal from her. She worked through the thirties and into the forties first in Prince Edward Island establishing a regional library, and latterly in Nova Scotia doing the difficult task of preparing the ground for the regional systems now flourishing there. It ought not to be forgotten that her pathfinding efforts made present successes possible.

She came to Canada in 1922 at the age of 26, a graduate of Manchester University, worked for a few years in the Ontario legislative library, studied librarianship at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, laboured with Helen Stewart in setting up the Fraser Valley Regional Library, and in 1931-32 taught at McGill Library School. She was in Prince Edward Island from 1933 to 1936, then for a time in the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore, returning to Nova Scotia shortly before the war, remaining there till 1946. She was one of the prime movers in establishing the Canadian Library Association. During her Nova Scotia period she did a survey of library needs in Jamaica for the Carnegie Corporation. After the war she went to New Zealand where she organized the first library school in that Dominion. Little more than a year ago she retired and made her home in Wales.

You could never say that she was the traditional type of librarian. Though she had a complete and easy mastery of all the technical aspects of the profession and was an inspiring teacher, she had the rather rare ability to convey her enthusiasm to people in general and to make them aware that libraries were important. For she held a passionate belief in the power of books to educate people, and considered libraries not as cloistered secluded backwaters but as active living centers of education, broader, more comprehensive, more powerful by their informality of approach than the formal education of the school.

She was a vigorous, unresting personality, not always easy to work with, but life was duller in her absence. She set high standards for herself and expected the same in return from her associates. Impatient with insularity or parochialism particularly if displayed by those in positions of trust or power, and loathing the pretentious or phony, she never lacked the courage or the phraseology to apply the unforgettable corrective. But she fought a clean battle for the little people whom she genuinely loved, and had a wonderful faculty for creating friendship and loyalty among them. She was a warm hearted woman with a keen eye for the unusual, the maverick, and spent a lot of time helping lame dogs over stiles.

Wherever she was she spoke and wrote in the cause of books and libraries with great vigor and commonsense. She was one of Canada's great citizens.

She never had time to do all she wanted to do. It is difficult to think of her at rest.

-- H. B. Chandler.

# THE ROLLO BOOKS

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BY BARBARA MURRAY

**T**HIS ENQUIRY ALL BEGAN when a nice deaf student of ninety-two asked me at our circulation desk who wrote the Rollo Books. I consulted Pseudonyms of authors by John Edward Haynes, published in New York, 1882, and discovered the author to be Jacob Abbott, b. Hallowell, Me., 14 Nov. 1803, d. Oct. 31, 1879.

The Library of Congress Catalog showed Jacob Abbott to be a prolific writer. There were twenty-eight Rollo books and the hero of them was enterprising. Published as children's books in the 1850-s, juveniles of that time could read about Rollo on the Rhine, in Geneva, in Holland, in London, in Naples, in Paris, in Rome, in Scotland and in Switzerland. To provide for this background of travel, Rollo had learned to read, to work and to play. He had gone to school, developed a code of morals, made up a museum, delved into science and gained a philosophy of life. Yet the author had enough inspiration left to write more than seven other series: the 'Lucy' Books; the 'Jonas Books'; the 'Franconia Stories'; the 'Marco Paul Series', the 'Gray Family'; the 'Juno Books'; the 'Rainbow Series', series of science and travel for the young, illustrated histories and the editing of historical textbooks and school readers.

The manuscripts of these works are now in Bowdoin College from which Jacob Abbott graduated at the age of seventeen. After graduation he taught at Portland Academy where Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was one of his pupils.

Jacob Abbott at the same time studied theology at Andover Seminary and in 1825 became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Amherst College until 1828, when he founded Mount Vernon School for the education of young women in Boston. At Mount Vernon, he overthrew the old disciplinary methods and introduced the now well-established "honor" system of student government. At the age of thirty he turned to preaching and writing and there was a steady output of work from his pen until his death in Farmington, Maine, on Oct. 31, 1879.

In a preface to one of his books he writes: "The development of moral sentiments in the human heart, in early life, - and every thing in fact which relates to the formation of character, - is determined in a far greater degree by sympathy, and by the influence of example, than by formal precepts and didactic instruction. If a boy hears his father speak kindly to a robin in the spring, - welcoming its coming and offering it food, - there often arises at once in his own mind, a feeling of kindness toward the bird, and toward all the animal creation, which is produced by a sort of sympathetic action, a power somewhat similar to what in physical philosophy is called induction. On the other hand, if the father, instead of feeding the bird, goes eagerly for a gun, in order that he may shoot it, the boy will sympathize in that desire, and growing up under such an influence, there will be gradually formed within him, through the mysterious tendency of the youthful heart to vibrate in unison with hearts that are near, a disposition to kill and destroy all helpless beings that come within his power."<sup>(1)</sup> The fact that this preface is to a children's book might cause one to credit Jacob Abbott with being responsible for the reader's tendency to ignore prefaces.

(1) Beechnut; a Franconia Story, by the author of the Rollo Books. N.Y., Harper, 1850.

# MAILBAG: TITLE CONTEST AGAIN

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
Office of the Director of Public Library Service  
206 Huron St., Toronto

28 Nov. 1955.

To the ~~X~~Editor,  
formerly, M.L.A. Bulletin

Sir.-

As a constant reader of your valuable paper, permit me a word. I am disappointed. I demand that the contest for the choosing of a name for your v.p. be re-opened. I must have missed one issue because I never knew the contest was on. And if I had known I'd have had my entry in, you can bet.

I can picture in my mind, your learned judges brooding over the hundreds of entries there must have been, scratching their heads (The C'Bretonners anyhow) and pondering their decision.

But Sir! With all due respects to the judges and even more to young Mr. Lochhead, I submit that you have not chosen the right name.

The right name for this publication is THE DOLPHIN STRIKER and no other will do. And if there be any subscribers of yours in the Maritimes (which God forbid!) who do not see the appropriateness of this name, then get Jessie Miffen to tell them. The Mainlanders!

Moreover, I note that there has been debate about who should and who should not be charged subscription dues on account of the M.L.A. is short of funds. Well here we sit with a special item in our budget for just such subscriptions. I should esteem it only just, fair and a pleasure to pay. But in triplicate, mind you. The invoice I mean.

I do like your paper, Donald. If I miss reading an issue it is only because I happen to be in Fort William or some such thousand-mile-away place when it arrives and of course it gets carefully filed away before I return.

Otherwise, in my office nearly everybody reads the DOLPHIN STRIKER.

Sincerely, AM

Ed. Note: Need the writer be identified as that intrepid Scot sailor, Angus Mowat?

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OFFERED: Royal Gazette of Nova Scotia, 1950-1953, eight volumes. Free for cost of transportation, or any terms at all. Will be destroyed if not claimed. Library, Nova Scotia Technical College, Box 1000, Halifax.

This library also has stocks of Canadian technical magazines and a number of U. S. titles, mostly 1955 or recent years, and will be glad to check your wantlists or send sample issues.

THE  
NOVA SCOTIA

# UNION CATALOG

BY GLADYS BLACK

It seems to be about time to make a report on what we have, and have not, accomplished since Miss Shepard photographed our catalogs in 1954.

Since June 1954, we have received about 28,000 cards for inclusion in the Union Catalog. More than half of these are still housed in boxes, since there was considerable work to be done interfiling the two lots of cards photographed by Miss Shepard here, before we could begin to file the new arrivals into the Main catalog.

Since April of this year, we have filed into the Main catalog 8403 main entry cards, representing approximately 13,400 books. A copy of each of these 8403 cards, which represent titles entered in the Catalog for the first time, has been sent to the National Library for inclusion in its Union Catalog.

In the same period, 521 cards have been withdrawn. This means that the last copy recorded in the Catalog of each of these books has been discarded. (Is every library sending us a record of the withdrawal of the last copy of a book?)

We are working on the stamping and cutting of the photographs made by Miss Shepard in 1954, but have not been able to get any of them into usable shape yet. However, the National Library uses the microfilm of the cards photographed to locate titles needed, and books represented by the photographed cards are being located and loaned. Since November 1954, when the National Library received these rolls of microfilm, we have dealt with 69 interlibrary loan requests in cooperation with the National Library Union Catalog.

We do not keep a special record of books located for Halifax libraries through the Catalog, but as it grows, the chances of locating titles increase. Cards sent in to us are stamped and interfiled and ready for use in searching for a title at the end of the month in which we receive them. We thank you all for your wonderful cooperation in such matters as alphabetizing your cards, sending them to us in manageable bundles (a nice big bundle in one alphabet speeds up the interfiling operation), sending us Library of Congress cards when you can--particularly those of you who send us your surplus LC cards to save us the time necessary to copy entries for the National Library--sending us your withdrawal cards plainly marked. In return, we hope you will make increasing use of the services of the Union Catalog.

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## LIBRARY LITERATURE NOTES

Leverett Morton Norman, Serials Assistant at the City College of New York Library, is co-author with Sidney Ditzion of the article "Problems of Periodical and Serial Binding" which appears in the January 1956 issue of LIBRARY TRENDS. Mr. Norman acquired his B.A. degree at Dalhousie University in 1946 and was a student helper at the Macdonald Memorial Library before going to Columbia University Library School from which he was graduated in 1947. His sister Patricia is at present on the staff of Dalhousie University Library.

-- B. M.

# Prince Edward Island Libraries

## CHANDLER RESIGNS AS PROVINCIAL LIBRARIAN

Mr. H. Bramwell Chandler resigned in January from the post of Provincial Librarian and director of the Visual and Adult Education Branch of the P. E. I. Department of Education. Mr. Chandler has been appointed District Officer of the National Film Board for the province. He had previously been Regional Agent for the National Film Board. He had been associated with Prince Edward Island libraries since 1935.

Mr. Chandler succeeded Miss Nora Bateson, whose death is recorded elsewhere in this issue, as head of the provincial library system and, with a break during World War II, continued the work of building up the province's library facilities. Last year the system circulated 300,000 volumes and reached almost every rural school in the island province.

Miss Dorothy Cullen, formerly assistant librarian of the Prince Edward Island Libraries, has been appointed Provincial Librarian succeeding Mr. Chandler. A graduate of Prince of Wales College in Charlottetown, Dalhousie University and the Pratt Institute library school, Miss Cullen has been associated with the P.E.I. Libraries since 1936, except for two years (1946-1948) with the Nova Scotia Regional Libraries Commission. She is a former editor of the *MLA BULLETIN*.

Mr. Chandler and Mr. John Martin were honored by their staffs at a supper party in Charlottetown. Mr. Martin, who had been associated with the Visual Education Branch of the Department of Education, has left for Fredericton, N.B., to become district representative of the National Film Board.

## "ICE AGE" IN P. E. I. reported by Dorothy Cullen

Three days of freezing rain from Jan. 6th to 9th in the western part of Prince Edward Island coated electric and telephone lines with tons of ice and brought wires and posts to the ground in almost unimaginable scenes of devastation. Seven branch libraries in the area were affected, and have been carrying on library service with difficulty for some weeks. In most cases their light was cut off, but heating does not depend on electricity. The Summerside Library kept open every afternoon, lighted by lamps and candles. The Librarian at Borden took a number of books to her home and circulated them from there, since the library was without heat or light. In other centers, the libraries have kept open for their afternoon schedules, and cancelled the evening periods. No forecast has been made of when power will be completely restored to the affected district.

## YOUNG CANADA'S BOOK WEEK FOR 1955 reported by Jean Gill

Special events for children The boys and girls were given special attention during the week. A Book Week play, "After Hours" was broadcast with children of Grades 5, 6 and 7 participating. As an introduction, one of the librarians outlined the meaning of Young Canada's Book Week and gave a short review of recent books for young people. The broadcast this year had a much wider audience than previous years; estimated attendance, about 450.

(Continued on Page 30)



# SALT YOUR SUBJECT HEADINGS

25

BY D. A. REDMOND

LET'S PASS THE SALT SHAKER along with the big book of subject headings. Do we have to use them so rigidly? What do your patrons think of when they want a book? Perhaps not the words in the list. Perhaps they read no more than the first word on the card. Probably they don't understand "dash subdivisions". Do they know what a useful road-sign a cross-reference really is?

Can they recognize a subject heading? It's almost safe to say NO.

Let's look at a few random aspects of subject headings and cataloging. Now first, of course, you use L. C. cards whenever possible. The old story that they are "expensive" has long been exploded. Typing costs too much these days! So the problem is mostly one of fitting the L. C. printed tracing to your own library's needs.

NO—to your patron's needs!

Does L. C. make too many subject headings? Sometimes it doesn't make enough. It may sometimes, one suspects, be easier for an L. C. cataloger to use a catch-title than canonize a new subject heading. But sometimes L. C. "spreads itself". What should the small library do? Fill its catalog up with all kinds of headings, because it has been said that detailed analysis in the catalog makes up for slimmer book resources? I doubt it. Know your patron's probable approach and needs, and cut down the subject headings to fit.

At Nova Scotia Technical College, the card catalog is used by advanced engineering students who have well-fixed language habits. They want books on such standard topics as THERMODYNAMICS or CALCULUS—or else small specialized topics. For these, periodical indexes are the first resort. Such small topics cannot often be picked out easily in any card catalog. Hence subject headings can be used in the Tech catalog sparsely but to good effect.

For a small library--these include most of our college libraries, and public library nonfiction collections. For a small library, reduce subdivisions of L. C. headings, outside major fields of concentration. Why can't WORLD WAR, 1939-1945 be used without subdivision in many libraries? Can any such rule-of-thumb be used as that mentioned by the editors of Dewey? "The existence of more than 20 titles under one specific number will raise a presumption in favor of subdivision." (L.C. Cataloging Service, Bull. 32, rev. Dec. 1955)

These long subdivisions also produce "concealed classification". A little more scattering makes things easier to find. Thus instead of the L. C. heading, CHEMISTRY--ANALYTIC--QUANTITATIVE, the chemist or college student wants QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS. Give it to him. For general works in that field you may keep CHEMISTRY--ANALYTIC(AL) if you're not bold enough to put it under the A--but that would be inconsistent with CHEMISTRY--ORGANIC? Who cares about consistency if it works?

Second, new headings, more specific headings, are often needed. STANDARD SOLUTIONS are well known in chemistry, but this is a topic not clearly indicated within the L. C. heading SOLUTION (CHEMISTRY) which is the only other heading from the list that comes close to the topic in hand.

Burnett said in 1939, "In a library interested largely in one subject it is a mistake to put everything under one heading... Scatter its entries under even more specific headings." (S.L.A. Proc. 2:21-5) For instance, at Tech we would not hide so many things under ELECTRIC. Are ELECTRIC RAILROADS what the students look for, or are they interested in RAILROADS--ELECTRIC? Is the first word necessary for ELECTRIC TRANSFORMERS? At Tech we have no books on any other kind of transformer, as far as I can remember.

Third, keep in mind the systematic network formed by headings and references. This "syndetic function" of the catalog helps in cataloging every book. It can save a lot of cards! For instance, avoid sets of "parallel" headings. Have you noticed that frequently two or more certain headings are assigned together to various books? At Tech we have a shelf full of books for which the printed cards have two or more of the following three headings:

STRAINS AND STRESSES  
STRENGTH OF MATERIALS  
STRUCTURES, THEORY OF

These are slightly different aspects of a certain field, and many books are written in such a way that they overlap several aspects--or are useful in several fields. To save bulking the S drawer with many cards that won't be used, rely on cross-references.

Make a triangle of cross-references for these three headings. Then assign only one of the trio to any one book. And what about another reference in the catalog? "Much material on this topic is on the shelves with the number TA403" (in the L. C. classification; 620.1 in Dewey). This may be more useful to college libraries, than to public libraries whose books are so often off the shelf.

Similarly, don't use both a broad heading and a subdivided form of the same heading. A common geology textbook doesn't get both GEOLOGY and GEOLOGY--NORTH AMERICA. Students don't use it that way. Or the subdivided pair: GEOLOGY, ECONOMIC and GEOLOGY--NORTH AMERICA; couldn't one of them often be eliminated? And why shouldn't it be ECONOMIC GEOLOGY? That's the phrase students use. L. C. has changed from CONCRETE, REINFORCED to REINFORCED CONCRETE--yet it still uses CONCRETE, PRESTRESSED. There is also a heading, REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION, and Tech needed another, PRESTRESSED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION--so the inversion had to go!

Fourth, do you catalog periodicals fully? Don't! Arrange them by title, use a checking-card shelflist, pass out lists of your current periodicals, hang up a visible index, save a lot of time. Students can't use catalog entries for periodicals anyway. And don't make headings like ENGINEERING--SOCIETIES, or SCIENCE--DICTIONARIES. Put Van Nostrand's scientific encyclopedia out on the 500 (or Q) shelf where students can grab a reference tool when they need it.

That's really a fifth point. And remember that most of our patrons speak English first. (French colleges can reverse what I'm going to suggest, and bilingual communities can ignore it.) Can't we leave out CHEMISTRY--DICTIONARIES--FRENCH for Patterson's French-English dictionary for chemists, and shorten the other headings to FRENCH--DICTIONARIES? GERMAN--READERS makes more sense to me than GERMAN LANGUAGE--CHRESTOMATHIES AND READERS. This won't work in academic libraries with large German holdings, but it works fine for the small library.

Sixth, let's speed the old stuff to the shelves. Old books should seldom be on a public library shelf, of course, but college libraries don't throw away half enough. Often they must keep 1900 books--not old enough to be historic, not new enough to be up-to-date--but only the specialist wants them, and he knows about them already. These books don't need subject headings. The specialist doesn't find them through the card catalog.

Let's pull out subject and added entries for all but one edition. When several editions of a book have to be kept (must they indeed?) retain subject and added entries for the best known edition, or the latest. Rubber-stamp those cards, "For other editions of this book look at the shelves in the same place," or "Look under the author's name in this catalog."

Slowness to change subject headings is a problem in large libraries. In recent years the Library of Congress has updated many, such as PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT and INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT, but much remains to be done. The large library seems to lack sensitivity to the reader's habits.

What public library patron looks under ARCHITECTURE--DOMESTIC if he wants a book of house plans? Would he, even in a college library, look for DWELLINGS? Then why don't we say HOUSES if we mean houses? The L. C. list looks down its nose and says, "Treatises on the architecture, construction, equipment, etc., of dwellings for the working classes are entered under Labor and laboring classes--Dwellings." Wow!

AEROPLANES was changed to AIRPLANES in the L. C. list, but engineering students at Tech use the term AIRCRAFT. (Both the Canadian and U. S. armed forces use the term "aircraft".) So we use AIRCRAFT--ENGINES where L. C. uses AIRPLANES--MOTORS. Similarly ELECTRON TUBES seems more up-to-date than VACUUM TUBES. It was a toss-up to choose among four headings used by L. C.: HYDRODYNAMICS, HYDROMECHANICS, FLUID DYNAMICS and FLUID MECHANICS. The experts said they meant the same; so I settled on HYDRODYNAMICS. Then some new experts came along, and some new books in the field, and I decided to change all the cards to FLUID MECHANICS.

Let's not be afraid of changing things in the catalog. Sure, it makes work. But could it just possibly make a more useful catalog? Pull out a batch of related entries and whip them into shape. Recently at Tech there was the "coal mine bump" problem worrying our Nova Scotia mines. Just as one subject heading was put in the list, came another book with different aspects. Our faculty specialist was not firm in his choice of terms either, but joint thought produced a satisfactory answer. More important than the heading ROCK PRESSURE was the fact that this one professor will know where in the card catalog his specialty is hidden.

To mention catchtitles again, there are really two kinds used by L. C.: 1) when introductory words of the title are vague or unimportant; 2) when subject weight is carried by part of the title. For books called "Elements of..." the rest of the title usually reduces to a standard subject heading. The second type, or true catchtitle, consists of picking up words here and there from the title. Fox's Agricultural and technical journalism could justifiably be given a catchtitle Technical journalism. But couldn't this be admitted to the list as a genuine subject heading, or at least as a cross-reference to JOURNALISM--TECHNICAL?

A final point, about filing. Can't we simplify filing, and make subject headings more readable, by standardizing their form? At Tech the catalog uses only the dash subdivision (true subdivision, without grammatical connection be-

(Continued on Page 28)

## M. L. A. NOMINATIONS 1956-57

The Nominating Committee submits the following slate of officers for the year 1956-57:

- President: James F. MacEacheron, Central Library Services, Fredericton, N.B.
- Past President: Harry W. Ganong, Acadia University Library, Wolfville, N. S.
- Vice-President for Newfoundland, and President-Elect:  
Jessie B. Mifflen, Supervisor of Regional Libraries, St. John's.
- Vice-President: Rev. Allan MacDonald, St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- Vice-President: Mary Cameron, Halifax Memorial Library, Halifax, N. S.
- Vice-President: Robert Rogers, University of New Brunswick Library, Fredericton.
- Secretary-Treasurer: Isabel Abernethy, Glace Bay Library, Glace Bay, N. S.

-- Maurice P. Boone, Chairman.

Ed. Note: Notice of motion to amend the constitution and provide for four vice-presidents will be given in the Spring MLA BULLETIN. The proposed amendment also reads that the Editor of the Association's publication shall be ex officio a member of the Executive.)

**SALT YOUR SUBJECT HEADINGS** (Continued from Page 27)  
tween parts). STRUCTURES, THEORY OF from the L. C. list becomes STRUCTURES--THEORY. GEOLOGY--ECONOMIC and GEOLOGY--NORTH AMERICA can file in one alphabet of subdivisions.

If a heading doesn't fit into this, it either needs examination, or is pretty obvious. TRANSIENTS (ELECTRICITY) for instance. Replacing the pseudo-inversions by direct phrases (REINFORCED CONCRETE has been mentioned) helps simplify filing, too. Ane CHEMISTRY--HANDBOOKS, MANUALS, ETC. can be shortened by two words. In other words, trouble in filing is caused by trouble in the headings. Lubetzky is advocating shaking down our author headings; we can shake down our subject headings too.

Pass the salt shaker, please. I have to catalog some new books.

### FIRST AID FOR WATER-DAMAGED BOOKS

Suggestions for rescuing books damaged by water are given in the November 1955 Alberta Library Association Bulletin by Miss M. Hughes of Calgary. Wipe the cover and each page carefully with a soft dry cloth; stand the book up with pages fanned, then press under weights for several days; then stand the book up again until completely dry. Wipe a muddy book carefully with a very soft, clean damp cloth, then proceed as for a wet book. But, she warns, there is no certain method for preventing buckling of a wet book.

## Books for School Libraries Stressed to Dartmouth Board

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An adequate supply of books for supplementary reading is of prime importance to the present-day teaching program, according to Ian K. Forsyth, supervisor of schools for Dartmouth, N. S. In a report to the town's School Board he said,

"I don't think there is a weaker phase in our system than the lack of a proper library on which the pupils may draw for extra reading material."

In the past this phase had been overlooked to a large extent. One of the main reasons for this, Mr. Forsyth said, was that many of the town's school libraries had been donated or bequeathed by persons who had over the years built up substantial collections.

In estimates of capital expenditure, Mr. Forsyth included \$900 for library books for Southdale elementary school and \$600 for Northbrook school. Both of these are new schools in fast-growing areas of the town. The request to the School Board is expected to be approved this month by the Town Council.

### TELEVISION INFLUENCE TEMPORARY IN SAINT JOHN?

"The reader of non-fiction was apparently not influenced by TV," says Ruth J. Miller, librarian of the Saint John Free Public Library, in the library's 1955 annual report. Some decline in fiction reading could be attributed to television, but a gradual return to reading in 1956 was expected. Reference work in Saint John expanded because of the services of a fulltime, experienced reference librarian. The pressing problem in the library is shelf space, and the book budget was under-spent in 1955 for lack of space to utilize material.

### LIBRARY LITERATURE NOTES

Reading for Young Adults is a selected list compiled by Vivian Thompson, beginning in the December 1955 Illinois Libraries. Part I, A-H, includes some 200 titles compiled from suggestions by school librarians of Madison County. Prolific authors listed include Aldrich, Bristow, Buck, Cather, Costain, Crabb, Douglas, Erdman, Ferber, Goudge and Hight; other fiction and nonfiction include Blair's Atomic submarine and Admiral Rickover, Fermi's Atoms in the family, Catton's Stillness at Appomattox, and Ahnstrom's Complete book of helicopters.

Fifteen-minute "Book Talk" kinescope films for television broadcast are available to Illinois librarians from the State Library. The films are produced by the University of Illinois.

Loans of bookmobiles to local public libraries by the Illinois State Library have been very successful, the same magazine reports. After each of the five demonstrations the local library purchased a bookmobile. Their circulation together increased 260,000, and library service reached thousands of additional persons.

"Fantasy for Children" and the magical hold of stories of make-believe are mentioned by Miss D. Rogers of Calgary in the November Alberta Library Association Bulletin, with a list of a half-dozen titles and authors.

# HALIFAX MEMORIAL LIBRARY

reported by SHIRLEY COULTER

Young Canada's Book Week was celebrated by the opening of the new children's branch at Mulgrave Park School. Several shots of this momentous occasion appeared on CBC-TV news. This branch has certainly been a success. We were swamped at first, of course, and are still busy enough on our two afternoons a week to need a librarian and three assistants on the job. The children are most enthusiastic. One ten-year-old boy who has a passion for animals asked for assistance and when several books were found for him, exclaimed, "Boy, you sure can dish them out!"

We also had various displays in the main library for Young Canada's Book Week including an especially interesting window display by Mrs. Flewelling of the library staff. Members of the staff of the children's department also took part in various radio and television programs during this special week.

Members of the staff and the public will be happy to learn that a new front door is on order, much lighter in weight, we hope.

A face-lifting job has been going on in the lower regions of the library. The cataloging room is now resplendent in Carnival Rose and Rose Coral, the halls have a new coat of ivory, and the staff room is most restful in rose and gray.

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## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND LIBRARIES (Continued from Page 24)

Parents and teachers were introduced to the books and we had for distribution booklists and attractive catalogs.

Our arrangement of books was attractive and brought forth favorable comments, the CIA posters adding much to its effectiveness. Gay covers of the books and the fascinating illustrations attracted the children. The P.E.I. Libraries of which the Legislative and Public Library is a branch supplied a large number of books including travel, biography and history.

Radio station CFCY ran spot announcements compiled by CIA, which is an excellent way to publicize the library and acquaint the public with the wide variety of subjects available in books. The press publicized Young Canada's Book Week and the theater ran a trailer which stimulated interest.

All these activities were carried on by the regular staff. We are still without a room for the boys and girls but in the meantime are carrying on and making the books available to the children.

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## ROYAL BANK PUBLICATION SALUTES LIBRARIES

The Public Library is the November 1955 Royal Bank of Canada Monthly Letter. This four-page essay on the library in modern Canadian life stresses not only the variety of services and the educational function of the library, but the personal reward of reading and the future of the library. A collection of these Letters, plastic-bound in paper cover, called "The Communication of Ideas", is available without charge from branches of the Royal Bank, as is every regular monthly issue.

# Nova Scotiana 1955

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Compiled by SHIRLEY ELLIOTT  
Legislative Librarian of Nova Scotia

The following is a list of books pertaining to Nova Scotia, published during 1955, which are available to libraries through one source or another. It should be pointed out that this is a selective, rather than exhaustive, list, the purpose being to include books of general interest.

## HISTORY AND TRAVEL

ARSENAULT, Bona, 1903-

... L'Acadie des ancêtres, avec la généalogie des premières familles acadiennes. Québec, Le Conseil de la vie française en Amérique, Université Laval [1955], 396p. map (facsim., folded) bibliog.

BIRD, William Richard, 1891-

Done at Grand Pré. Toronto, Ryerson [1955], xii, 179p. illus.

This is Nova Scotia. 3d (rev.) ed. Toronto, Ryerson [1955], viii, 299p. illus.

CANADA. Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. National Parks Branch.

The Halifax citadel, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. [Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1955], 11p. illus., plan.

CLARKE, George Frederick, 1883-

... Expulsion of the Acadians. Fredericton, N.B., Brunswick Press [1955], 31p.

COWARD, Elizabeth (Ruggles) (Mrs. S. Herbert Coward)

Bridgetown, Nova Scotia; its history to 1900. Kentville, N.S. [Kentville Publishing Co., 1955], [4], 253p. illus., ports., maps, plan.

CROWELL, William A

The roar of the sea. Dartmouth, N.S. [Privately printed by Royal Print & Litho Ltd. for the author, 1955], 93p. illus., ports.

(Reminiscences of a retired sea captain.)

DOUCET, L J

The road to the isle, "the world's deepest causeway": a factful and interesting history of the Canso causeway, an open road to the friendliness of Cape Breton and Newfoundland... [Fredericton, N.B., University Press of New Brunswick, 1955], unp. illus., diagr.

MAJOR, Marjorie

The story of the Nova Scotia tartan. [Halifax, N.S., 1955], 8p. illus., port.

MARTELL, James S

The romance of Government House. Halifax, Queen's Printer, 1955. 24p. illus.

NOVA SCOTIA. Department of Mines. Cartographic Division.  
Map of the province of Nova Scotia. Halifax, N.S., Department of Mines, 1954.  
39 maps. Scale 1:253,440 or 1 inch to 4 miles. Fold., 27 x 13 cm.  
Hard cover edition; also available in spiral bound edition with stiff paper cover, about 26 x 25 cm.

RUMILLY, Robert  
Histoire des Acadiens. Montréal, Imprimerie Saint-Joseph, 1955, 2v.

WALLIS, Wilson Dallam, 1886-  
The Micmac Indians of eastern Canada, by Wilson D. Wallis and Ruth Sawtell  
Wallis. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1955,  
xv, 515p. illus., ports., map.

WRIGHT, Esther (Clark), 1895- (Mrs. Conrad Payling Wright)  
The Loyalists of New Brunswick. Fredericton, N.B., University Press of  
New Brunswick, 1955, 365p. map (front.)

#### B I O G R A P H Y

BEATON, Kendall  
Dr. Gesner's kerosene: the start of American oil refining. Reprinted from  
Business history review, March 1955, p.28-53,  
(Biography and achievements of Abraham Gesner.)

FERGUSON, C Bruce  
Charles Fenerty; the life and achievement of a native of Sackville, Halifax  
county, N.S. Halifax, N.S., William Macnab & Son, 1955, 15p.

GILLESPIE, Gerald J  
Bluenose skipper. Fredericton, N.B., Brunswick Press, 1955,  
vii, 129p. port. (front.)  
(Biography of Angus Walters, captain of the schooner Bluenose.)

PATTERSON, Frank H, 1891-  
John Patterson, the founder of Pictou town, by his great-grandson... Truro,  
N.S., Truro Printing & Publishing Co., 1955. vi, 110p. plan.  
Bibliography.

#### G E O L O G Y   A N D   A G R I C U L T U R E

CANADA. Department of Agriculture. Experimental Farms Service.  
Crop variety guide for the Atlantic provinces. Ottawa, Queen's Printer,  
1955, 38p. map.

Experimental farm highlights in the Atlantic provinces. Ottawa, Queen's  
Printer, 1955, 27p. illus. (on cover), map.

Soil survey of Antigonish county, Nova Scotia, by D. B. Cann and J. D.  
Hilchey. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1955,  
54p. illus., figs., graphs, tables, maps (1 fold. in pocket) (Nova Scotia  
soil survey report no. 6)  
"Truro, Nova Scotia, August, 1954."



NEALE, E R W

... Dingwall, Victoria county, Cape Breton island, Nova Scotia (map with marginal notes). Ottawa [Queen's Printer, 1955,  
Folded map in cover. (Geological Survey of Canada. Paper 55-13)

RETSON, George Clifford, 1912-

The blueberry enterprise in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by G. C. Retson and E. S. Eaton... Ottawa, Department of Agriculture, 1955. 4p.  
(Reprinted from Economic annalist, vol. xxv no. 2, 1955)

#### F I C T I O N

BIRD, William Richard, 1891-

The shy Yorkshireman; a novel. Toronto, Ryerson [1955], 253p.

WEEKES, Mrs. Mary

Acadian betrayal. Toronto, Burns & MacEachern, 1955. 301p.

### *Incunabula and Ollaralulla* A NOTE FOR THE HISTORY OF PUBLISHING (Reprinted from the Library of Congress Information Bulletin)

The earliest printing presses were set up in monasteries and minsters (even today, printers call their local groups "chapels"), and their productions are known as "incunabula" (swaddling clothes). Of course, the early printers didn't write their own history and didn't apply this term to their own work. It was left to generations of Mattaires, Hains, Copingers and Haeblers to establish the facts of this pioneer work and to fix the name by which its products are known. A similar development is going on under our eyes, and in order to save vexation and trouble to the Mattaires, etc., of the future, we hasten to make at least an initial record of it and to assign a name to its product.

This development has for its purpose the publication and marketing of unpublishable books. It is a variety of the private press, but its primary aim is to secure publication of useful manuscripts through sale rather than to serve either fine typography or as an outlet for whimsical authorship. It takes place, typically, in a librarian's home. Its productions have been designated (by an admitted authority in the field) as "ollaralulla" (pot-scrapers).

The pioneer in this form of publication was the Scarecrow Press of Ralph R. Shaw (U. S. Department of Agriculture), which already has an extensive list of useful and even distinguished books. We now have also the Shoe String Press of John H. Ottemiller (Yale University) with an initial list of five scholarly works. Dr. Shaw denies that a certificate of unpublishability from a university press is a prerequisite to publication by Scarecrow, and Mr. Ottemiller is equally vehement in denying that Shoe String publishes only what Scarecrow won't.

In any case, we are looking forward to being the proud owners of a priceless collection of ollaralulla, five centuries hence.

--L.C. Info. Bull, v.12 no.45 p.14

