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Memorization of the A.L.A. filing rules, the ability to adapt Library of Congress procedures to individual needs, and a practiced proof-reader's eye are the basic talents of a good cataloger. ... Therefore, it is time we admit that the cataloger does not perform professional work. Rather, he does clerical work of a little more than average complexity. - Suzon Kister, "High class clerks." In The Bay State librarian, v.54, no.2, April 1964, p.4.

Atlantic Provinces Library Association Bulletin

May 1964

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What now?

A short editorial

Librarians are in short supply. Dramatic statements put out to the public during Library Week focused attention on the situation: Canada will need 600 new librarians a year for the next five years; by 1967 Quebec will need an additional 2,000 librarians; last year the three accredited library schools graduated only 173 students; raiding is rife.

Where then does this leave the Atlantic Provinces? We have so few professionals to begin with that each vacant position is a disaster. Yet we have been slack in our recruiting, apathetic about the needs of our neighbours once our own needs are met, we have been timid in our demands for better salaries, and money can be effective as lure and as hook, we have been untidy to the point of carelessness in the presentation of our public image, and we have been insensitive to the rapidly changing demands of the mid-twentieth century.

Drastic ills need drastic remedies. We should confess our shortcomings to ourselves, clean up our attitudes which are no better than those needed to hold down our jobs, combine our ideas to produce a positive, alive recruiting program, and make a more active bid for the librarians who now exist, using money rather than challenge of the frontier as bait.

Perhaps we should speak again of a library school in the area, of realistic Canadian standards rather than American ones. Perhaps we should press our universities to introduce library science courses as degree credits at an undergraduate level; rather this than an extended M.L.S. course. As has been pointed out by the Glassco Commission, the salary expectations within federal service are already less than those of a B.A. without the extra year of study. Consider and advise.

Seascopes

Nova Scotia

Annapolis Valley Regional Library (HQ: Annapolis Royal)

"Open House" was held at the library headquarters on April 11 to celebrate Canadian Library Week, and to show anyone interested a little of what goes on behind the scenes. About 50 people were shown around.

Halifax County Regional Library (HQ: Armdale, Halifax)

Mrs. Anne Nyland, chief librarian of Halifax County Regional Library since it was established in 1960, has resigned, effective July 1, to take the position of chief librarian of the Cornwall Public Library, Cornwall, Ontario.

Miss Diane MacQuarrie, assistant librarian, has been appointed chief librarian, effective July 1. Miss MacQuarrie of Westville, N. S. joined the Halifax County Regional Library staff in June 1960 as bookmobile librarian, resigned in June 1962, and was on the staff of the Scarborough Township Public Library as head of Golden Mile Branch, until she returned to Halifax County in October 1963.

Miss Catherine Campbell, Charlottetown, P.E.I., a member of the Toronto Library School class of 1964, has been appointed as a bookmobile librarian. She will be in charge of Bookmobile No. 2, which serves the Eastern shore.

Miss Aleksandra Wawrzyszko, on the staff since June 1962, is in charge of Bookmobile No. 1, which serves the South shore and the suburban area.

Miss Carolyn Chisholm, who joined the staff in June 1963 and was formerly in charge of Bookmobile No. 2, will be in charge of the new Bookmobile No. 3,

which will institute library service to secondary schools in September 1964.

Bookmobile No. 3 is a Van Wilson body on a General Motors chassis. Delivery date of this bookmobile is May 1964.

Pictou County Regional Library (HQ: New Glasgow)

The New Glasgow Civic Building is to be completed in mid May, and the Pictou County Regional Library will move into excellent new quarters.

A position is open for a librarian to assist the Chief Librarian in circulation, reference, and supervisory duties. In the near future there will be vacancies for the position of circulation desk clerks.

The town and county of Antigonish are negotiating to join the regional system. Mulgrave also plans to join at the same time, and the county of Guysborough is much interested.

Mrs. Margaret Wheeler, Chief Librarian, has been in frequent touch with authorities and citizen organizations in Antigonish County, and has been on panels televised by CJFX.

Acadia University Library, Wolfville

The working drawings for Acadia's new library are now being prepared and will be ready in the next few weeks. Since last September architects Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson, and Abbott of Boston in co-operation with the local architects Leslie R. Fairn and Associates of Wolfville have been working on the plans. The Library Planning Committee consisting of Acadia people is chaired by Dr. E.P. Linton and members F.J. Elderkin, Robie Roscoe, Dr. Norman H. Morse, Dr. A.H. MacLean, Harry W. Ganong (secretary) and Miss Elizabeth MacMillan have been meeting

regularly since March 1963. The architects were appointed in September following a visit to Wolfville of Library Consultant Dr. Keyes D. Metcalf of Boston. Committee secretary Harry W. Ganong has visited ten university libraries and secured helpful information and assistance from these and 24 others to which a questionnaire had been sent. Present plans indicate that construction will begin in the early summer. The new library will cost approximately \$1,000,000. It is largely the result of the generosity of a beneficent friend of Acadia, Dr. Harold S. Vaughan, retired New York surgeon. The new library will be named the Harold Campbell Vaughan Library in memory of the son of Dr. Vaughan and the late Mrs. Vaughan.

Dalhousie University Libraries, Halifax

Professor J.P. Wilkinson, University Librarian, has accepted the invitation of the University of Toronto Library School to teach their 1964 summer course in College and University Library Administration, July 6 to August 14.

Mrs. Ruth MacDonald is Head of the Technical Services Division of the main library. She received her B.Com. degree from Mount Allison University and her previous experience includes work with libraries, chartered accountancy, and work with the Dalhousie Fund Campaign.

Miss Linda Botkin is in the Science Division of the main library. She received her B.Sc (Zoology) degree and the B.L.S. degree from McGill University.

Mrs. Lorraine Green has joined the Humanities Division of the main library. Mrs. Green received her B.A. (English) degree from Dalhousie University and her B.L.S. degree from the University of Toronto. She was a member of the staff of the Queen's University Library before coming to Dalhousie University.

Miss Helen Hendry is another new member of the

Science Division of the main library. She received her B.A. (French) degree from Acadia University and her B.L.S. degree from McGill University. Before joining the Dalhousie staff, Miss Hendry was a member of the staff of the Nova Scotia Provincial Library.

Dalhousie has adopted from the University of Toronto Library a system to be used by teaching staff who visit foreign bookstores and who may wish, with department approval, to select volumes for the library. The professor is invited to get in touch with the library beforehand and the Chief Librarian will provide him with a letter to booksellers, asking them to reserve certain titles for Dalhousie and to send the library a priced list by air mail. The library then checks and places a firm order for whatever is needed.

Macdonald Memorial Library has a Filmac microfilm reader-printer, on which prints from microfilm may be made in five seconds at a cost of 15¢ per exposure. There are also several Dagmar Super Microfilm Readers which are quite portable and may be borrowed from the Circulation Department for use in office or home.

Two Xerox 914 photocopy machines, in the Medical-Dental Library and in the Arts and Administration Building, are available for the copying of items for Reserves, for duplicating out-of-print items borrowed on interlibrary loan, and for copying for personal use. Two more Xerox copiers are on order.

The Medical-Dental Library has a Microcard Reader available for loan, until such time as increased use makes it advisable to keep it in the library.

Journals currently received in the Medical-Dental Library have been punched into IBM cards so that additions and corrections may readily be made and up-to-date lists printed in the Dalhousie Computer Centre.

St. Francis Xavier University Library, Antigonish

A new library is now under construction.

A vacancy exists for a trained librarian needed for cataloguing. Advertisements have been sent to library journals and library schools.

Sister Regina Clare is very interested at present in how circulation records are kept in other college and university libraries. She feels that some method simple to operate is very necessary. She wonders how satisfactory charging machines have proved at the circulation desk.

St. Mary's University Library, Halifax

Miss Harriet MacKenzie has been appointed clerk, eventually to be in charge of the order department.

The retirement of Miss L. J. Arsenault is announced.

A Chiang duplicator for catalogue cards has been purchased.

On May 22 Very Reverend C. J. Fischer, S.J., University president, announced that construction of a new library building would commence immediately.

Contract for the 150' x 105' brick and concrete structure, to face Inglis Street east of the residence wing of the present building, has been awarded to Standard Construction Co. Ltd. of Halifax. C. A. Fowler and Co. are the architects.

The new library, to cost approximately \$600,000, is the first project in the University's \$1,500,000 Development Programme, which will also include a chemistry-biology building and a student centre. The University will use its Canada Council capital grant of over \$200,000 for the Library. Contributions from all sources, including industry, commerce, and alumni,

have now brought the Development Programme to over \$1,000,000, Father Fischer said.

The Library will provide an eventual book capacity of 180,000 volumes and seating for 300 students. It will include two lecture theatres, with full facilities for audio-visual instruction and combined seating for 400.

Provision will also be made in the new building for seminar rooms, student and faculty study rooms, typing booths, areas for book processing and binding and staff offices and lounge. There will also be a spacious lobby with an area for art exhibits and displays.

New Brunswick

Central Library Services (HQ: Fredericton)

Agreements have been signed between the Minister of Education and the City of Campbellton and the Town of Dalhousie to establish the Restigouche Regional Library. The county of Restigouche will consider the question of joining the Regional Library at the July session of the Council.

The Restigouche Regional Library Board has been formed, and Mr. John MacDonald, Campbellton, has been elected Chairman.

The City of Campbellton has decided that the Centennial grant is to be used for the construction of a public library building.

Two matters remain outstanding at the present time: the location of the headquarters and the appointment of a Regional Library Supervisor.

Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library (HQ: Moncton)

New Brunswick's first Regional Library Supervisor has submitted her resignation to be effective

mid-July 1964.

Marian Gardiner came to Moncton in 1957, primarily at that time to develop the Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library plan. By 1964 the structure of the plan has been realized, with one exception, the County of Kent.

Miss Gardiner's starting point was the City of Moncton, or rather the Public Library there, since it was the first unit committed to the regional idea. Albert County was the first to join Moncton City, followed by Shediac, Dieppe, Westmorland County, Port Elgin, and Sackville.

Before 1957 there were three small association-type libraries and the Moncton Public Library in the area, the latter being the only municipally supported public library. Today there are public libraries in Moncton, Shediac, Dieppe, Dorchester, Port Elgin, Hopewell Cape, and Sackville, branches of the Regional Library, and two bookmobiles.

In 1962 a new building, housing the Moncton Public Library and the Regional Headquarters, was opened. This was the first public library building in the Province constructed solely from municipal and provincial funds.

This short description of the Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library is intended to recognize and record the work of Marian Gardiner in New Brunswick. Her colleagues in the Atlantic Provinces wish her well and extend to her their permanent gratitude.

Mr. Yves Roberge, it has been announced by the Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library Board, will become Regional Library Supervisor, and Mrs. Edith Button will become Acting Assistant.

Mr. Roberge is a graduate of St. Joseph's University and the University of Montreal. He has

been acting in the capacity of Assistant Librarian since graduation from Library School. Mr. Roberge has also been a lecturer at St. Joseph's University.

Mrs. Button is a graduate of Acadia University and has worked for some time in the library before graduating from the McGill University Library School. Since her graduation from Library School she has been serving as Supervisor of the Branch Libraries of the Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library.

York Regional Library (HQ: Fredericton)

Miss Marina Power, a graduate of Memorial University of Newfoundland, has joined the staff of the York Regional Library. Since 1958 Miss Power has taught in elementary and high schools. Her work will be on the bookmobile and in the Fredericton Public Library.

During the past few months Radio Atlantic, Fredericton, N.B. has been carrying each week a fifteen minute talk on books available at the York Regional Library. These talks, directed at women listeners, are prepared by the library staff. Recent talks have concentrated on gardening and decorating books. As a result new borrowers have appeared who had not previously related library books to their hobby.

Saint John Free Public Library

Mr. Norwood Carter resigned as chairman of the Library Board.

An RCA Victor Hi Fi Stereo Machine has been installed in the library. A record collection is now available to borrowers, on presentation of their library card and a deposit of \$3.00 to cover damage or loss.

Bonar Law-Bennett Library, U.N.B., Fredericton

Mrs. Helen Neilson Craig, who has been bibliographic searcher since July 1963, has been accepted by the University of Toronto Library School for the class of September 1964. Mrs. Craig is a graduate of U.N.B., with Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Education degrees. She has had several years teaching experience.

A Xerox 914 copier has been installed in the library. A second machine will be available in Sir Howard Douglas Hall, the University's administration building.

Report of Nominations Committee 1964/1965

The Nominations Committee of the APLA, composed of Miss Marian Gardiner, Chairman, with the assistance of Miss Margaret Williams and Mrs. T.M. Lothian, will present to the fall Conference the following slate of officers:

President 1964/1965: Mr. Eugene Gattinger,
Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's

Vice-President P.E.I. and President-Elect:
Mr. Douglas Boylan, Legislative Library,
Charlottetown

Vice-President N.B.: Mr. Jean-Guy Descroches, Central
Library Services, Fredericton

Vice-President N.S.: Miss Sylvia Fullerton, Science
Library, Dalhousie University, Halifax

Vice-President Newfoundland: Miss Marjorie News,
Gosling Memorial Library, St. John's

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Pauline Home, Halifax
Memorial Library, Halifax, N.S.

A Librarian's Library

by Edna A. Perry, Bonar Law-Bennett Library,
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B.

At first glance "a librarian's library" implies the private library of a librarian. It suggests a collection of books carefully chosen by its owner on one subject or on many subjects. It could be as varied or as one-sided as its owner's interests.

The librarian's library referred to in this paper is the opposite of this personal library. It might be considered an impersonal one. It is the library of a specific group of people - librarians. The library would include a growing collection of books and non-books, such as journals, periodicals and reports about libraries, librarians, library science, and other subjects of particular interest to librarians. The library should be centrally located for the librarians using it. Similar to the well-known department and mail-order store, the contents of the library would be available to the person who came for the desired item, who phoned for it, or who wrote for it. If it did not have the required item, the library could obtain it from another one in the usual interlibrary loan manner. Its purpose would be to serve librarians.

In checking for references about a subject in Library Literature have you found that many of the references were in periodicals, journals, and books which your library and the other library in the community, if your community is that large, did not have? It is exasperating!

You may have had an entry in cataloguing that you wanted to discuss with another cataloguer. This is impossible if you are the cataloguer and if your library is the only library in the area. You may have a few periodicals and books to which you can refer,

but they lack the needed information. The library science section of the stacks in your library is likely to be microscopic, unless the library is related to the library science faculty of a college or university. The deficiency in this section is explainable: no doubt, only the librarian and his staff would be reading books from the section. Books are chosen and bought for the library's users, not for the library's staff.

The few periodicals relating directly to books, libraries, and librarianship may be received as a part of the library's membership in an association, or may be bought for their authoritative book-reviews and up-to-date reports on library news in other cities, provinces, and countries. A library, because of policy, space, and money, is unlikely to have all of the material on a specific library matter, such as library planning, which the librarian would rarely use more than once. The librarian, however, would want, and would need to learn as much as possible from periodicals and books, as well as from experienced librarians, about it. A librarian's library, if it were supported by and if it served enough librarians, could afford to have all of the relevant material that is available. At the present rate of library planning and expansion the material would be in use most of the time.

It is well known that librarians are a rare species; that is to say, they are few in number and are widely scattered throughout Canada and the rest of the world. Unless they live in large cities and towns, librarians are isolated from their fellows. Those who live in the large centres can readily share common aspirations and problems, and discuss differences with one another. To do this they may form a group that meets regularly. Many librarians in the Atlantic Provinces, however, are too separated geographically to meet in the staff room. (No, this is not an ad for more meetings!) A centre for the

sharing of ideas and suggestions, a librarian's library, could help to remedy this lack of contact.

The centre, as part of the library, could have solicited and unsolicited notes and brief papers from librarians about such library concerns as over-due books, the use of a specific tape in mending books, or library problems peculiar to the region served by the library. The papers could be compiled, edited, and mimeographed for sending to the librarians. Occasionally, the library could sponsor forums on specific or general library matters.

A librarian's library could be used by the librarians of the small public and university libraries, in particular, to interest young people in, and challenge them to a career in librarianship, or in non-professional library work. As already stated, the library science section is small in comparison to the total collection. It may consist of a few books on book-collecting, cataloguing, classification, service to readers, but it will have few, if any, books on careers in libraries. From the librarian's library, a librarian could choose books and articles that would best describe library work, or a particular phase of it, such as work in a special library, to the young student.

In a small city or town, a librarian may be asked by a local engineering firm to arrange its "library" of one hundred books. The man contacting the librarian regards the librarian as a super-natural being who can easily do this in his spare time - next Saturday, for example. Since the librarian knows that he is mortal, he refuses. He suggests that the engineer ask the retired librarian in the community. The librarian, retired or not, could give his best help in organizing the books in the small special library-to-be, if he could draw material from a librarian's library for the occasion. In it he could find suggestions for adapting an

existing classification scheme for the small library. He could also refer the firm to this library for aid, both from the librarian there and from books, if no professional librarian could organize the library.

Teachers, after taking an introductory course in library science at a university summer school, may have to plan and set up libraries in their schools. They would find a librarian's library invaluable. In many Canadian schools, professional school librarians are non-existent. The school's collection of books is looked after by one of the teachers in his spare time. The librarian's library and its librarian could help these teachers in planning their library, in organizing it, in choosing books for it, and in encouraging the children to read books. A librarian's library might thus show the need for school libraries and librarians.

A librarian's library would complement and supplement the libraries of the librarians using it. Library literature emphasized library service to specific professions. A librarian's library would be this service to librarians.

Eeny, meeny, miney, mo

A library in Fredericton received a letter from a publishing house in New York addressed as follows:

The Librarian
Central Library Services, Dept. of
Education, Canada Dept. of Agric.
Research Station, Box 280
University of New Brunswick,
Faculty of Law
Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada

Crystal-gazing

a paper given on April 6, 1964 at a special meeting of the Library Boards of Halifax County, City of Dartmouth, and City of Halifax.

by Mrs. Anne Nyland, Chief Librarian, Halifax County Regional Library

A most interesting development in library service in the greater Halifax area may become an actuality in the next ten years. I regret that I shall not be part of this challenging opportunity which is open to the library boards to develop an amalgamated library service for one complete region. I wish that I might participate in the hard work ahead which will bring about this regional co-operation. As a taxpayer, as a reader, and as a librarian - I believe in the creation of this area.

For some time library consultants have recommended the larger population area for good library service and this recommendation is based on sound facts - best utilization of staff, avoidance of duplication of materials, best overall service. Within a large system the best utilization of staff may be made; a standard salary scale will exist within the region and there is a higher degree of stability than when three units are competing for staff.

Duplication of materials is avoided. Book duplication is necessary but whereas the county might need 5 1/2 copies of a book - the demand is such that we buy six but the sixth copy is not utilized to its fullest capacity. The city uses 8 1/2 copies. The regional library system permits free moving of this one extra copy from one location to the other. Bookmobiles, too, could be used to greater capacity. With centralized staff, two shifts may be worked out for one vehicle and evening stops, a necessity in urban areas, may be handled, instead of the bookmobiles sitting idle for good

working hours of the day or night.

Fringe areas are served by the nearest library outlet instead of the frustration now evident. People living across the street from the Armdale library have to travel to Memorial Library as they are city taxpayers.

I would stress that these are my own views, they do not necessarily represent those of my board or of any other librarian but are the result of studying the local library situation for six years. I have worked actively in one unit for four years and many talks and arguments with Miss Letts and Miss Cameron, who have been long associated with local libraries, have helped me to formulate my views, hence my wishes for our libraries.

For this crystal gazing, shall we suppose that the three municipal bodies decide that a regional library comprising the three set-ups is desirable? It would then be necessary to have a very detailed plan of how this amalgamation should be worked out.

Quite frankly, I feel that you need an outsider - somebody who has no connection with the local situation - to come in and cold-bloodedly make a survey of existing units, free from reference to political or local library personalities, and then present a very careful blueprint of how such an organization may be formulated.

With such a blueprint - and I use the term because I feel that there should be a very detailed outline of all facets of proposed library development for the region - the next step would be that the three councils and the three library boards study this outline carefully - look at the stumbling blocks which would be present from their point of view - and then with representatives from all bodies meeting together endeavour to overcome these difficulties.

Even a glance shows there will be difficulties. I believe that with patience on the part of all concerned pitfalls can be avoided.

For instance, there would have to be a plan for equalization of support for the library from the three tax bodies. Halifax city uses bookmatic charging and has its own technical services department. Dartmouth and Halifax County use manual charging systems and their books are ordered and cataloged at the Provincial Library. Pension schemes would have to be adjusted. Halifax city library staff is covered by the City of Halifax plan. Halifax County has coverage for professional staff under the Canadian Library Association plan and for clerical staff under the municipal plan. I do not believe that Dartmouth has had time to establish a pension plan as yet.

These are problems - there will be many of them but they are not insurmountable if met with sincere belief in the value of such a regional library.

It would then be necessary for such a plan to go to the three councils for their approval and the appointment of their representatives to the regional library board. All terms of the agreement should be ratified by all councils - with no demands in future years that any part of this plan should be taken to plebiscite.

With the agreement signed by the councils and the Minister of Education, a library board made up of representatives of the three councils and Provincial appointees, it would then be the responsibility of the three councils to fulfill their obligations and support their duly elected representatives in the establishment of the overall library service for the region.

Once a library board is established, this board with the permission of the Minister of Education as stated in the Libraries Act, will appoint the chief

librarian, who will function as executive officer in all business pertaining to the library.

I should like to take a brief glimpse at how the areas might develop as one unit and would ask you to accept the fact that I am closer to the county's projected development than I am to either Halifax or Dartmouth cities.

For such a large set-up, it would be essential that there should be a depository centre for books which are used occasionally and must form part of a well-rounded library collection but should not form part of the circulation or reference collections of the main library or branches. This has been an urgent requirement for some time - Halifax Memorial does not have space for such a depository - we have absolutely no space of any kind. I understand that Dartmouth is no more wealthy in this respect than are the other two units. Many books are discarded because they have outlived their initial usefulness. Some of these should be retained to be used as supplementary material or for special interests that develop through the years.

Halifax city presently has its one main library and a new book-trailer on the way. Consideration has been given for some time to the establishment of a North end branch and eventually I understand that you will need a branch in the Quinpool-Oxford area. One benefit of your bookmobile will be the means of determining the best location for branch libraries.

Dartmouth city has a main library building under consideration and plans for a bookmobile. Again, the experience of the bookmobile will be the guide for development of branches through this rapidly growing city.

Halifax county has a library in the Municipal building - an excellent location for a branch library through proximity to shopping centres and because of

general traffic flow from the surrounding area. Give our city neighbors an opportunity to use this branch and much better relations would be established.

We have two bookmobiles and a third bookmobile ordered which will go into service next September. Currently I feel that a branch library should be located at Bedford but question the establishment of branches in other parts of the municipality, particularly because of fluctuating use in centres such as Sheet Harbor and Hubbards. If you wish to see at first hand what I mean about bookmobiles indicating the necessity of a branch you might visit the bookmobile when it stops at Bedford. (Small children take refuge behind the driver - and are in danger because of the pressure of work.)

This amalgamation would mean a total of five bookmobiles to serve the area - and with a combined staff these bookmobiles could be used to their best capacity. I should like to see one bookmobile centre but if you had a bookmobile centre in connection with the new Halifax North End branch to house the bookmobiles - vehicles, staff, and books, for this side of the harbour - and another centre for the Dartmouth and Eastern shore vehicles, staff and books in the new Dartmouth building, you would eliminate bridge crossings and tolls. Tricky at times!

To turn to the technical side - your key positions in this dream of mine would be: -

- Chief librarian
- Deputy chief librarian
- Supervisor of reference services and interlibrary loans
- Supervisor of branches
- Supervisor of bookmobiles
- Supervisor of extension work - to develop programmes with adults and teenagers; to be responsible for films, records and speaker programmes
- Supervisor of children's work

If one of the three groups - Halifax city, Dartmouth city, and Halifax county - would fail to join such an amalgamation, the advantages to be gained by combination of the other two would still be great. Such a partial development, regrettable as it might be, would pay considerable dividends to the participants.

I believe that in the regional library system of Nova Scotia as established under the N. S. Libraries Act, we have the means to create in this locality a library service which is certainly as good as all and better than many other centres. Since I will not be working with you in making our libraries the best library service, may I say most sincerely, "The best of luck."

Moving Libraries

A comprehensive monograph has been prepared by Peter Spyers-Duran, Assistant University Librarian, on the subject of moving books and libraries. The study and manual is an up-to-date, detailed, and well illustrated reference work covering a little explored, and much neglected problem of library operations. This work describes the theoretical and practical approaches to moving 1,000 to 1,000,000 or more volumes. The contents are aimed specifically at the person in charge of the moving, whether it be in a public, academic, or special library.

Copies are available at \$2.50 (American) postpaid from the

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