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Librarianship ... is a functional system, like the hen and the egg, in which the school and practitioner continually recreate each other in endless succession. We can go outside the circle and attain another kind of animal, but I urge that we set about earnestly improving the breed. - Harlow, Neal R., "Bookman, information expert, documentalst - How library schools meet the challenge." In Special Libraries, v.54, no.8, October 1963, p.507.

Atlantic Provinces Library Association Bulletin

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The Bedford Institute of Oceanography

by its Librarian, Charlotte Allan

The Bedford Institute of Oceanography, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, was officially opened on October 25, 1962.

The beautiful and modern building is situated on a hill overlooking Bedford Basin. It consists of four floors and a pent house. The conference room, library, offices, and cafeteria are in the central portion and the laboratories are in wings on either side. In addition there are a depot and dock facilities for the scientific ships.

The Institute brings under one roof several branches of oceanographic research - The Marine Sciences Division of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, the Canadian Hydrographic Service, a section of the Geological Survey of Canada, and the International Commission on North Atlantic Fisheries.

It is the centre for marine research and technical surveys of the Atlantic and most of the Canadian Arctic. The hydrographers are charting the coast of Nova Scotia, and are making new charts of the waterways amongst the Arctic Islands. A study of tides and currents in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Atlantic and the North, is being carried out by tidal surveyors. The research oceanographers are investigating the origin of Atlantic water masses, the interaction between sea and atmosphere, sea-ice, the chemistry and geology of bottom sediments. Many other research projects will be under way when the Institute reaches its total staff of three hundred.

The program is co-ordinated by the Canadian Committee on Oceanography, which has representation from all Federal departments concerned in oceanographic research and from all Canadian universities interested

in oceanography. The Dalhousie Institute of Oceanography and the Bedford Institute work in close association.

The library is building up a collection to meet the needs of these varied interests. The Library Committee has made a very careful selection of texts in oceanography, hydrology, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, engineering, and navigation. At present the book stock consists of 1100 volumes, 147 periodicals are currently received, and back files are being acquired. The librarian is engaged in cataloguing and shelving this collection. The library of the Atlantic Oceanographic Group, consisting of approximately 400 books, 138 volumes of bound periodicals, a large collection of reprints, and a subscription list of 55 journals is housed in the Bedford Institute Library. The library of the International Commission on North Atlantic Fisheries will also be a part of the Institute collection. In future the chart library will be handled by the librarian. The publications of the Institute are distributed from the library.

The library is receiving Abstract Cards from the Directorate of Scientific Information Services of the Defence Research Board, and also publications on a loan basis.

At present the librarian receives many requests for interlibrary loans from the scientists, and must draw heavily on libraries in the area. It is hoped that the trend will be reversed as the periodical collection grows.

The library is still very new and there are many orders yet to be received, but the aim is to provide technical information to keep pace with the rapidly expanding research work of the Institute.

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Money invested in a library gives much better returns than mining stock. - Sir William Osler

Learn with BOOK

by R. J. Heathorn, and reprinted by permission of PUNCH

A new aid to rapid - almost magical - learning has made its appearance. Indications are that if it catches on all the electronic gadgets will be so much junk.

The new device is known as Built-in Orderly Organised Knowledge. The makers generally call it by its initials, BOOK.

Many advantages are claimed over the old-style learning and teaching aids on which most people are brought up nowadays. It has no wires, no electric circuit to break down. No connection is needed to an electricity power point. It is made entirely without mechanical parts to go wrong or need replacement.

Anyone can use BOOK, even children, and it fits comfortably into the hands. It can be conveniently used sitting in an armchair by the fire.

How does this revolutionary, unbelievably easy invention work? Basically BOOK consists only of a large number of paper sheets. These may run to hundreds where BOOK covers a lengthy programme of information. Each sheet bears a number in sequence, so that the sheets cannot be used in the wrong order.

To make it even easier for the user to keep the sheets in the proper order they are held firmly in place by a special locking device called a "binding."

Each sheet of paper presents the user with an information sequence in the form of symbols, which he absorbs optically for automatic registration on the brain. When one sheet has been assimilated a flick of the finger turns it over and further information is found on the other side.

By using both sides of each sheet in this way a great economy is effected, thus reducing both the size and cost of BOOK. No buttons need to be pressed to move from one sheet to another, to open or close BOOK, or to start it working.

BOOK may be taken up at any time and used by merely opening it. Instantly it is ready for use. Nothing has to be connected up or switched on. The user may turn at will to any sheet, going backwards or forwards as he pleases. A sheet is provided near the beginning as a location finder for any required information sequence.

A small accessory, available at trifling extra cost, is the BOOKmark. This enables the user to pick up his programme where he left off on the previous learning session. BOOKmark is versatile and may be used in any BOOK.

The initial cost varies with the size and subject matter. Already a vast range of BOOKs is available, covering every conceivable subject and adjusted to different levels of aptitude. One BOOK, small enough to be held in the hands, may contain an entire learning schedule.

Once purchased, BOOK requires no further upkeep cost; no batteries or wires are needed, since the motive power, thanks to an ingenious device patented by the makers, is supplied by the brain of the user.

BOOKs may be stored on handy shelves and for ease of reference the programme schedule is normally indicated on the back of the binding.

Altogether the Built-in Orderly Organised Knowledge seems to have great advantages with no drawbacks. We predict a big future for it.

Fact or Fiction

by Elizabeth Brewster, Reference Librarian,
Mount Allison Memorial Library

When I was asked to write about something that especially annoyed me in my work (excluding the salary of librarians, their status or lack of status in the community, and the irritations that all librarians feel at times as a result of having to deal with Books and People on the days when, in spite of our indoctrination in library school, we hate them both) I suppose I was expected to consider something definite and practical, like abuse of Interlibrary Loan privileges by faculty members or the problem of ordering duplicates of books for freshman classes. But the dissatisfaction I feel most strongly is one which is only partly the fault of libraries. I suppose if I have to find a final source for the dissatisfaction it is in our whole civilization. But civilization is a rather large villain, and libraries do share the blame.

It has always seemed to me that human beings are human chiefly because they have imagination. They do not see merely a world of fact or live merely in a world of sensation. They are able to give order to fact and sensation, to transform them into another order. They overcome human suffering by giving it eloquence. Without imagination life is brutal and death incomprehensible. The imagination may be liberated by painting, by sculpture, by music, by any kind of play. In the world of books, it is especially liberated by the poem and the novel and the short story. Our own age is an age when the imagination is often undervalued. Some of my friends who have children say that children no longer like fairy tales and can enjoy only factual stories about tractors or little boys who go to school and study social studies. Their mothers no longer weep over the misfortunes of highborn

heroines. Instead they amuse themselves with competently documented histories of the Irish famine or incompetently documented propoganda by the politicians of their favourite party.

Many librarians, I feel sure, are delighted with this change in reading patterns. They may even flatter themselves that they are partly responsible for it. Certainly I have visited public libraries where librarians have attempted to push factual writing over fiction by insisting that a reader who took out several books at a time must take out some non-fiction along with his novels. It is true that if a novelist had been dead long enough and his novels were Required Reading in school (Dickens, let us say, or Sir Walter Scott) his novels might be considered as honorary non-fiction; but a living novelist, unless he had a dozen books written about him, could hardly expect such special treatment.

Although I have not myself much liking for the mystery novel, I sympathize with the friend who found himself compelled to give up visiting the public library in his town because one of the staff persistently shooed him away from the few mysteries in stock and handed him books on photography and rose bushes. She felt he should have a hobby.

If I want to propogandize, it is in the opposite direction, in the direction of imaginative literature, even if it is the Gothic literature of the terror novel. Yet reverence for the Fact is too strong for me to protest with any effect against it. It invades even the supposed study of imaginative literature itself. University students who are ostensibly "taking" Jane Austen or Henry James read the one novel prescribed by the course, desperately avoid reading any others by the same authors, but read five or six books "about" Jane Austen or Henry James. They know the background of the laws of inheritance which affect the plot of

PRIDE AND PREJUDICE; but they take their critical opinions of it as an imaginative recreation of life from some critic or other. A faculty member who was teaching the ballad SIR PATRICK SPENS told me that what chiefly interested his class was the exact geographical location of

Half ower, half ower to Aberdour.

I think it was one of his students who rushed in and asked me for "a few facts about Sir Patrick Spens - you know, the man who wrote all the ballads."

Usually I hand out to students what they ask of me. If they ask me for a good book on Jane Austen, I try to find one which is reasonably well documented and not positively absurd in the opinions it expresses. But now and then I feel an impulse to protest. I say, "I can find you (or show you how to find) books discussing MICHAEL or HERO AND LEANDER; but why don't you try comparing them on your own? Or why don't you try reading Donne's poems for the first time without knowing a single fact about Donne?" So far I haven't made any converts.

But in a way perhaps it doesn't matter too much. I might say, rhetorically, if universities and libraries do not encourage and protect the works of the imagination, who will? But I know the answer. The poets and novelists and short story writers will protect themselves, as they always have done; and they will be encouraged by people like the friend who now buys his mysteries (and the poetry he likes) whether the public library approves or not. Possibly the student trying to discover how much money Wordsworth had in his pocket when he wrote MICHAEL may suddenly and unaware be moved by its poignant fiction of love and sorrow and patience. Poetry has a way of outlasting its commentators, and a work of the imagination is of more duration than the man who teaches it or the library that houses it.

The Associated Atlantic Universities

During 1963 there came into being a new body called "The Associated Atlantic Universities." In August a committee was formed, appointed by the Chancellors and Presidents concerned, to "work out as far as possible in detail the avenues of co-operation," and further "that in the beginning specific recommendations should be made only in those areas where there is a good possibility of success over a short term." It was suggested that the following areas of co-operation be fully investigated: Summer Schools, Library Services, Lecture Series, Graduate Study, Teaching and Research.

At the August 6 meeting it was decided that the librarians of the universities form a committee to study methods of co-operation. Accordingly, Laurie M. Allison, Librarian, Memorial Library, Mount Allison University, was appointed chairman of this committee and was asked to call a meeting and report back to the Association by December 31 of this year.

Eight topics were suggested for discussion:

1. Each library should have basic periodicals and books for undergraduate work at least. There should be a division of responsibility for purchasing material beyond this level. Adequate provision for exchange of those materials should be agreed upon by co-operating libraries.

2. Special collections should be publicized. A mode of ready access to those collections should be agreed upon.

3. A union list of periodical holdings in the humanities and social sciences should be developed. The National Research Council already has developed a Union List of Scientific Journals in Canadian Libraries.

4. Provision should be made for photographic reproduction of scarce items, expensive journals, and other 'problem' literature.

5. An assessment of current library resources should be taken.

6. Regular lists of recent acquisitions should be sent out.

7. Duplicate exchange lists for both books and periodicals should be prepared.

8. Methods of co-operation in purchasing microfilm materials should be examined.

Of these items, 1 to 5 are considered to be of prime importance.

Chief librarians from Dalhousie, Acadia, University of New Brunswick, St. Mary's, University of Moncton, St. Francis Xavier, Mount Saint Vincent, and Mount Allison were invited to attend a meeting in Sackville in late November. Mr. Allison states, "From this initial meeting some concrete proposals for co-operation and liaison may well emerge. This is something I have felt strongly about for some time. At a time when so much expansion and redevelopment is going on, even in this area, it is more important than ever that academic libraries come closer together rather than draw further apart. It was gratifying to know that the original impetus came from the Presidents of the institutions concerned."

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I am averse to verse that's terse -
And roundly curse to write it;
It's even worse to do reverse
And have to read to cite it.

- W. G. Barker

... 11

George W. Brown

[Because so many librarians in the Atlantic Provinces knew Dr. Brown, and have worked with him on his various projects, particularly the Dictionary of Canadian Biography, the following obituary is copied at length from The Globe and Mail, October 21, 1963.]

George William Brown, 69, general editor of the Dictionary of Canadian Biography and professor emeritus of history at the University of Toronto, died Friday night. [October 18, 1963]

Honorary editor of the Royal Society of Canada, he was in Ottawa chairing a meeting of the society's publications committee when he suffered a heart seizure. He died in hospital a few hours later.

A native of Glencoe, Dr. Brown gained his BA degree in Toronto in 1915, and went overseas with the 1st Canadian Tank Battalion. He later continued his education at the University of Chicago, where he took his MA, and in 1924 his PhD.

He joined the staff of the department of history at the University of Toronto in 1925. In 1952, the University of British Columbia made him an honorary doctor of Laws.

In addition to serving as professor of history, Dr. Brown was for many years editor of the University of Toronto Press. Since 1960, when he gave up a regular teaching schedule and became editor of the Press, he had been devoting most of his energies to the Dictionary of Canadian Biography, the first major bicultural national project in Canada's history.

The University of Toronto Press and the Laval University Press are co-operating in this venture launched by a million-dollar bequest in the will of James E. Nicholson of Toronto.

The first volume, Dr. Brown's personal work, will be printed separately in English and French and is scheduled for simultaneous publication in 1964. It will have biographies ranging from 100 to 10,000 words on all important figures in Canadian history up to the year 1700.

Dr. Brown's files bulge with material completed for subsequent volumes. The hundreds of writers chosen to do specific biographies and the editorial staffs at Laval and Toronto write in both French and English.

Dr. Brown was widely known for earlier historical works. His books include: Readings in Canadian History, 1941; Building the Canadian Nation, 1942; Canadian Democracy in Action, 1945; Canada and the Commonwealth, 1953; and Canada in the Making, 1958.

Glooscap and his Magic, by Kay Hill. Dodd, Mead. \$3.50.

A review from the Bulletin of the Virginia Kirkus' Service.

It's a seldom thing to find a collection of stories for reading and telling aloud so well pre-tested before publication in book form. These were adapted from the Wabanaki legends for Canadian television. They were told on TV by Kathleen Currie, Chief Children's Librarian of the Halifax Memorial Library. Anyone lucky enough to have seen and heard the shows (some were shown in the U.S.) knows how smoothly they flow, how well the legends have been tightened for telling and the essential humor of the stories. Glooscap and his feats are Paul Bunyanesque. The territorial background of these Indians is the eastern Canadian woodland region and these legends will not be unfamiliar to New England librarians who will recognize them (or variations which reached further south). The eight to eleven age will encounter little difficulty with the vocabulary in reading to themselves. The illustrations are well drawn, with humor.

Seascopes

Prince Edward Island

Prince Edward Island Libraries (HQ: Charlottetown)

Increasing use of library facilities by students and the need for more books in school libraries were discussed by branch librarians, who gathered at the P. E. I. Libraries on October 9 and 10 for their annual convention. An open forum on good public library service dealt with the place of the library in the community and its relation to local government, the area served by the library, the maintenance of adequate bookstock, and library buildings and library hours.

A paper, "Who Writes What in Fiction," was given by Provincial Librarian, Miss Dorothy Cullen. Short summaries of books recently read were given by all the librarians.

Everyday matters of library management were considered in small group discussions, with attention focussing on the problem of overdue books, the circulation of magazines, and observance of Young Canada's Book Week. A project suggested for Centennial Year, 1964, was the gathering of local history materials such as scrapbooks, school year-books, minutes of organizations, and programs of local events.

Deposit libraries are being set up in three elementary schools and a number of high schools.

A two week course for teacher-librarians was conducted at the Prince of Wales College Summer School by Mrs. Frances Lothian, Librarian of Queen Charlotte High School.

The branch library at Borden has moved into renovated quarters on the ground floor of the Town

Hall, a great improvement over its former location upstairs.

The Wellington Library, a building about 16' x 20', was moved across the street to improved foundation and grounds.

The O'Leary Library is planning renovations as a winter works project.

St. Peter's is also planning for better facilities.

Legislative and Public Library, Charlottetown

Miss Louise Haszard, after twelve years of service, retired on October 1, 1963. Following the retirement of Miss Jean Gill, Miss Haszard had been acting librarian pending a permanent appointment.

Kelley Memorial Library, St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown

The Kelley Memorial Library at St. Dunstan's University, which has been in use since July, was officially opened on October 5, with dedication of the building by Rt. Rev. J. A. Murphy, former Rector of the University. The address at the opening ceremonies was by Dr. Alphonsus Campbell of Ottawa University, a graduate of St. Dunstan's. Dr. Campbell spoke on the influence of Christian monks in preserving books and learning in Anglo-Saxon and Norman times, mentioning especially the work of the patron of the University, St. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Library occupies a prominent site on the St. Dunstan's campus. It provides space for 120,000 books, while the present book-stock is 20,000 volumes. The main floor has bookstacks in the centre, with reading rooms on each side containing individual study space for 150 students. Also on this floor are the cataloguing room, processing room, staff lounge,

periodical and reference section. There is further stack space on the third floor, and on the ground floor, where there are at present two classrooms which will eventually provide reading room space for 150 more readers. The building also houses administration offices in a separate section.

The Kelley Memorial Library, which cost approximately \$450,000, is named in honor of Bishop Francis Clement Kelley, of Oklahoma City, a native of Prince Edward Island who made substantial donations of books and money to the St. Dunstan's Library. The Librarian is Rev. Allan MacDonald, with Miss Frances MacMillan as assistant. There is also a part-time staff.

Nova Scotia

Annapolis Valley Regional Library (HQ: Annapolis Royal)

Miss Dorothy MacKay, Chief Librarian, spent her summer holidays in the British Isles, Holland, and Switzerland.

On October 10 and 11, Miss Shelagh Keene and Miss Bertha Higgins, of the Provincial Library Cataloguing Department, were in the district and visited Headquarters and several of the branches.

Free for the postage from the Annapolis Valley Regional Library:

Standard Catalogue 1949, with supplements to 1957
Fiction Catalogue 1950
Children's Catalogue 1951 [lacks no.3, 12]
Canadian Index, v.5; v.6-8; v.10
Canadiana [loose issues] 1951, 1956-1961.

Cape Breton Regional Library (HQ: Sydney)

The headquarters moved to its new location in the Cape Breton County Court House in May 1963, a

a new and attractive building which was officially opened in October. The Regional Library Headquarters has allotted to it 3,500 square feet, at ground level with a special loading entrance for the library vehicles.

Since the Headquarters and its Main Branch for the City of Sydney were wiped out by fire in November of 1959, the Headquarters had been occupying the Army Detention Barracks in Victoria Park until the new County Court House could be completed. The James McConnell Memorial Library for the City of Sydney's branch of the Regional Library was opened in 1960.

The new Headquarters is equipped throughout with beige box-type steel shelving, supplied by B. K. Johl, Inc. Matching supply cupboards by Johl are shelf type with sliding doors. These are neat, convenient, and space-saving.

There are five private offices and four departments are divided by shelving. This gives flexibility for future changes. Although only the private offices have windows, the light coloured walls and furnishings give a bright appearance, a happy innovation for the staff, who have worked under difficulties of cramped space and little daylight for many years.

The furnishings and equipment were a part of the entire tender for furnishing the new Court House and thus have been financed by the Cape Breton County Joint Expenditure Board. Seaman-Cross of Halifax received the tender.

Miss Joan O'Neil was appointed to Glace Bay Library, July 1, 1963, to do children's work and assist part-time in the adult department. She is a native of Halifax and has a B. A. degree from Mount St. Vincent College. She attended the University of Toronto Library School in 1962/63 on a Nova Scotia Provincial Scholarship.

Miss Phyllis Westbury was appointed to the staff of the James McConnell Memorial Library on August 15, 1963 to assist in the adult department, particularly in reference work, and to do children's work. Miss Westbury had been a student assistant in the Cape Breton Regional Library system beginning in her high school days. She holds a B.A. degree from the University of New Brunswick, where she was a scholarship student, and attended the University of Toronto Library School on a Nova Scotia Provincial Scholarship in 1962/63, and received her B.L.S. degree.

Colchester-East Hants Regional Library (HQ: Truro)

On October 23 a joint staff meeting of Colchester-East Hants and Pictou Regional Libraries was held in Truro. During the morning attendants broke up into three groups for discussion: Branch work, Bookmobile service, and Circulation routines. A luncheon was served at a near-by church, and the speaker was Mrs. Barbara Grantmyre, author of Lunar Rogue. The afternoon was free for further informal comparing of notes and visiting the Truro headquarters.

Halifax County Regional Library (HQ: Armdale, Halifax)

Miss E. Diane MacQuarrie, from Scarborough Township Public Library, and formerly bookmobile librarian with the Halifax County Regional Library, has been appointed Assistant Librarian.

Miss Barbara Kincaid resigned as Assistant Librarian to complete work for her Master's degree at Dalhousie University.

The Library Board has established a policy to donate a yearly prize to the "School of the Year," selected by personnel on each bookmobile. The prize will be a book for the school library and will be presented to the school by the chairman of the Library Board.

Halifax Memorial Library

The library has been questioned frequently about the lack of free return postal labels for books sent out on interlibrary loan. The following explanation is made for all libraries which have borrowed or may borrow from the Halifax Memorial Library.

"In February 1960 this library made application for permission to mail library books at a special rate of postage authorized for libraries. This was granted on condition that we mail the books from the main post office or a postal station.

"Since we are considerable distance from the main post office and further from a postal station, and since we have no messenger service, we particularly requested permission to mail from a sub postal office located within one block of the library. This request was refused by the Postmaster after a ruling from Ottawa.

"We are quite aware that some libraries are using return mailing labels without complying with these postal regulations. However, since we have been refused, and since we are not sufficiently close to a main post office, we feel we cannot provide the much desired return mailing label for interlibrary loan books."

Dalhousie University Library, Halifax.

Since July 1, 1963, several appointments have been made to the library staff:

- Miss Sharon Burke, Serials Clerk
- Miss Bernice Clarke, Cataloguing Clerk
- Mrs. Carol Weagle, Circulation Clerk
- Mrs. Cynthia Pugsley, Humanities Assistant
- Mrs. Lorraine Green, Assistant Humanities Librarian
- Mrs. Susan Hierlihy, Humanities Clerk
- Miss Else Poulsen, Social Science Clerk

Mrs. Margaret Miller, Bindery Clerk
Mrs. Joan Jones, Serials Assistant
Miss Linda Botkin, Assistant Science Librarian
Miss Helen Hendry, Assistant Science Librarian
Mrs. Thelma Zwicker, Science Clerk
Mr. John Mercer, Assistant Law Librarian.

The following resigned from the library staff
since July 1, 1963:

Miss Marilyn Lingley, Humanities Assistant
Miss Margaret Morrow, Serials Clerk
Miss Neva Pennie, Science Clerk.

Internal renovations of the existing library structure, completed during the summer of 1963, include the construction of additional reading rooms and mezzanines on the second floor, transfer of the circulation desk to the first floor, with book chute to the basement, the opening of a student smoking and reading lounge to the right of the main entrance.

A plastic binding operation has been developed within the library. This is based upon acquisition of a Therm-a-bind, Model MK5, which gives an impressive performance, and a Homs Paper Cutter, Model 15, 1 1/4" capacity, the blade durability of which has been very poor to date.

For conventional binding, Brown Brothers (Toronto) have finally won out over attempts to find or develop a local binder with the initiative and capital resources to service Dalhousie's needs.

Similarly, an attempt to replace a foreign serials agency with a local agency has failed, and Dalhousie University Library has been forced to return to the excellent service offered by an American agency.

New Brunswick

Saint John Free Public Library

Miss Helen H. Cummings, whose appointment was noted in the last APLA Bulletin, assumed the duties of Chief Librarian on August 1, 1963. Miss Cummings has had twenty years experience in library service. Born in Stellarton, N. S., she began her career as a teacher. She received her B.A. degree from Acadia University, her B.L.S. degree from McGill University in 1942, and her M.L.S. degree from the University of Illinois in 1962.

Miss Cummings brings to her new position wide and valued experience in many fields of library work, having held positions in cataloguing, reference, regional libraries, university libraries, public libraries, and she was also a Field Assistant at the Oregon State Library. Her last position was held in Halifax, N. S., where she was Supervisor of Public Administration at the Provincial Library.

Miss Elizabeth Sinclair has been appointed Assistant in the Boys' and Girls' Department of the Library.

During a two week period in the month of September approximately 50,000 volumes were relocated in the library, consolidating the collection and making it more available to the borrowing public. Miss Cummings and her staff are working on an organized system of withdrawals and re-ordering of new books to bring up-to-date all departments.

Plans are being formulated to open a branch in a shopping centre of the city.

The Board and Chief Librarian are working on a one-year, five-year, and ten-year planned expansion program.

A "Gestetner Scope" has been purchased,

making possible inclusion of an eye-catching design on lists of bibliographies.

Publicity-wise the Chief Librarian has instigated a weekly library column in a newspaper, covering new books received at the library, as well as a 'subject' resumé of books available in the past. Each month in the main lobby of the library there is a public display: there is a large display card, as well as the bibliographies, which the public are encouraged to take with them, along with their books.

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

Mr. A.H. Wallace, Treasurer, Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library Board, passed away on November 3, 1963. He was a member of the former Moncton Public Library Board and served as Treasurer of the newer Board since its inception in 1957. Members of the Association will remember Mr. Wallace at several conferences. He had been in failing health for a number of months.

The Sackville Public Library opened on October 1, 1963. This is the seventh branch library in the region, all of which, with the exception of the Moncton Public Library, are now under the supervision of Mrs. Edith Button.

Library, Research Station, Canada Agriculture,
Fredericton

Librarian Donald B. Gammon has been appointed to the York Regional Library Board as one of the representatives of the City of Fredericton.

