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# APLAD

BULLETIN

MARCH 1971

VOL. 35 1

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VOL. 35

MARCH 1971

BULLÉTIN

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# APLA

## BULLETIN

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

### APLA EXECUTIVE 1970/71:

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MAR. 1971, VOL. 35 NO. 1

## FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

### THANK YOU:

To Miss Mary Fraser and the staff of the Cape Breton Regional Library for helping to make the Sydney Conference such a success.

To Mr. Louis Vagianos for providing such lively leadership and so much excellent reading during his editorship of the *APLA Bulletin*.

To Mr. Alan MacDonald for his work as Advertising Editor of the *APLA Bulletin*, and in particular for his success in increasing advertising revenues.

To Miss Susan Whiteside and Mr. H. Mitra for agreeing to serve as Editor and Advertising Editor of the *APLA Bulletin* respectively.

### ASSOCIATION NEWS:

Miss Gail D'Arcy, who became Mrs. Davis in July 1970, has resigned as Vice-President (Nova Scotia). The vacancy on the executive will be filled, if possible, on a temporary basis, until the election of the officers for 1971/72.

The constitution as amended at the 1970 Conference, has been prepared for publication, and will be distributed to the membership.

Mr. Donald Ryan has agreed to serve as APLA representative on the Canadian Library Association Council Advisory Group. He will attend CLA Council meetings in Ottawa in March 1971.

### CONFERENCE 1971:

Plans for the 1971 Conference are taking shape. Please remember the place and the date are Mount Allison University, May 14 - 16.

Eleanor E. Magee  
President

### NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The following are the proposed slate of Officers for the Atlantic Provinces Library Association, 1971 - 1972.

Past President -

Miss Eleanor Magee  
Ralph Pickard Bell Memorial Library  
Mount Allison University  
Sackville, N. B.

President -

Mr. Don Ryan  
Memorial University Library  
St. John's, Newfoundland

Vice-President for Newfoundland

Mrs. Sally Davis  
Consultant to School Libraries  
Dept. of Education  
Confederation Building  
St. John's, Newfoundland

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Cumberland Regional Library  
Confederation Building  
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Vice-President for New Brunswick

Mr. Ian Wilson  
Saint John Regional Library  
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Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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Newfoundland Public Library Services  
Arts and Culture Centre  
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Pine Hill Divinity Hall  
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Respectfully submitted,  
Nan Gregg

Mary Beth Harris  
Carin Somers, Chairman

# ACADIANA IN NEW BRUNSWICK

RONALD LeBLANC

LYNNE OWEN

*The libraries of Université de Moncton and Mount Allison University are independently developing collections of Acadian material. They are following separate courses dictated by the history and needs of their respective institutions. But these collections are complimentary, and accordingly the two libraries were asked to prepare a joint article which they have chosen to present in the two sections that follow. Acadiana in New Brunswick is but one of the special resources available in Atlantic Provinces libraries. In future issues we hope to present articles on other significant collections.*

## ACADIAN COLLECTION OF THE UNIVERSITÉ DE MONCTON, BIBLIOTHÈQUE CHAMPLAIN

The collections kept in the Archives Acadiennes at the Université de Moncton library may be divided in three distinct parts: manuscripts, books and newspapers.

The manuscripts consist of the private papers of Placide Gaudet, who worked at the Public Archives of Canada for some twenty-five years; those of Edmée Rameau de St-Père, and Emile Lauvrière, both from France, and well known authors of Acadian history; the papers of Pascal Poirier, the first Acadian senator; those of Mgr. Marcel Richard, Henri P. LeBlanc to name the most important collections of the private papers.

The manuscript collection also contains many notes on Acadian family history and a good collection of copies of parish registers for the enthusiastic genealogist.

On microfilm we have a large collection

of original documents from the National Archives of France covering the French Regime of Canadian History. Another collection is that of the early American State Records (New England and Louisiana) obtained from the National Archives of the United States. Many a decision concerning Acadia was made in the New England States during the period 1710-1763. From the Public Record Office in London we have only a selection of documents, the Amherst Papers being the largest group. Another selection is from the Public Archives of Canada. In this group we find amongst others, the Desbarres Papers and the Census of 1851, 1861 and 1871. Microfilms of provincial land grants are also to be found. Our latest important acquisition on microfilm is the correspondence exchanged between the missionaries and the bishop of Quebec during the period of 1760 to 1855.

Our motto in the book collection is to have at least one copy of each book, pamphlet or article published on or about the Acadians, be it historical, sociological, economical, etc. We also try to keep a copy of all important published works by Acadian authors, whatever the subject of the work may be. We like to think that the completeness of this collection has been kept pretty close to 100%. Contrary to some belief many of the books are printed in English. Language is not a guide line of our acquisition policy.

Since Acadia was in the Maritime Provinces and the Acadians are scattered throughout the same area, we try to maintain a collection of all history books published on the Maritime Provinces. But the Acadian people are not only in the Maritime Provinces. It is therefore important

for us to hold a choice of works on the regions where important groups of Acadians gathered, such as the state of Louisiana and the New England States, Belle-Isle-en-mer (France) and some parts of the province of Quebec.

It is also necessary to have some collection of Canadiana with a selection of Canadian historical periodicals, as Acadian history cannot always easily be separated from Canadian history.

The newspaper collection comprises files of all Acadian papers published in the Maritime Provinces. The three more important ones are: *Le Moniteur Acadien*, published at Shediac from 1867 to 1926, and recently indexed; *L'Evangeline*, published in Weymouth, Digby and Moncton from 1887 to date; *Le Courrier des Provinces Maritimes*, published at Bathurst from 1885 to 1901. In microfilm we have a copy of all important newspapers published in the Maritime Provinces and a dozen of early New England ones.

For the statistically minded, our manuscript collections consist of some 250 linear feet; the catalogued books and pamphlets number 5347 and the microfilm collection contains approximately 1800 reels.

We also have a small map collection that awaits development. A collection of photographs, pictures and portraits has been assembled during the last year. In the fall of 1971 we began a folklore section. This will consist of recordings and transcriptions of Acadian songs, legends and narratives.

The Archives Acadiennes house only the written and printed sources of information on the Acadians, but a visual projection can be seen in the 6000 square foot Museum in the basement of the library building. The Archives and the Museum are the basic foundation of a future Research Center on the Acadians.

With the research centre fully equipped the university will be preparing a program of studies leading to a degree in Acadian

studies. In view of this, our present aim at the Archives Acadiennes is to complete the collections of original documents from French, British, American and Canadian sources; but as in all other fields, it takes money and the lack of it is our present drawback.

## BELL COLLECTION OF ACADIANA, MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY

Mount Allison is building its Bell Collection of Acadiana around the books, pamphlets, newspapers and periodicals left to the University Library in the will of Dr. Winthrop Pickard Bell (1884-1965), an alumnus whose family has been and is closely connected with the University. Dr. Bell's own definition of the collection specified "all books and periodicals . . . connected with the history of the literature of the Maritime Provinces of Canada." At the time of the bequest, the collection, as received from Dr. Bell's estate, was found to contain approximately 800 titles which fitted Dr. Bell's definition, and nearly as many which, being much more general in scope, did not.

The collection was received in 1965, but, because of a lack of staff, virtually no work could be done on it until 1968, when work was begun under the direction of the new Librarian, Miss E. Magee. At this time, it was decided, on the recommendation of the Librarian, to withdraw from the collection those items which were not strictly Acadiana, for housing in the general stacks, and at the same time to locate and transfer from the general stacks any material which fell within the scope of the Bell Collection. A library staff member was appointed to do this.

In consultation with knowledgeable faculty members, the Librarian selected from the several definitions of "Acadia" the following: "Historic Acadia is from the Gaspé to the region of the Penobscot and Kennebec rivers, and includes all the provinces of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, and part of the state of Maine."

The Librarian realized that the Bell Collection would overlap the French Acadian collection at the Université de Moncton to the extent that both would be acquiring the published works of Acadian authors. However, with the hope of avoiding excessive duplication and competition with Moncton, and with the desire that new purchases should continue to reflect Dr. Bell's interests, the Librarian decided to pursue Dr. Bell's emphasis on "Foreign Protestant" Acadians and New England Acadians. Literature was to be withdrawn from the collection for inclusion in another collection of Maritime literature, and future purchases were to concentrate on the history and geography of the region, with particular emphasis on the period before 1900.

This has, in fact, been the policy pursued by the Library. The original collection was fully catalogued, and the Librarian stacks were searched, with considerable success, for valuable and pertinent material to add to it. Second-hand dealers' catalogues are searched regularly for worthwhile purchases, and strenuous efforts are made to track down and buy the publications of local historical societies and privately published local authors. A constant watch is kept for these valuable to the collection. These efforts have produced a collection particularly strong in local, family and church histories.

Other areas of Acadiana, though not included in the collection proper, are being carefully developed by the Library. Micro-

film copies of early Maritime newspapers are acquired for the general collection. Government documents are not generally included in the Bell Collection, but the Library has an excellent collection of Maritime Provinces Government Publications. Likewise the Bell Collection emphasizes published works rather than manuscripts, but the University Archives has a substantial number of manuscripts of historical interest and value, the most recent acquisition being the Dr. J. C. Webster Manuscript collection of the Chignecto area.

Unfortunately, the Library has as yet no specific fund for the development of this collection; rather, purchases are made from the Librarian's funds at her discretion. Several gifts have been made to the collection, including an as yet unpacked collection of all kinds of material relating to Prince Edward Island.

The collection is now supervised by a Special Collections librarian and stands at 1340 titles (1800 volumes) and some uncatalogued pamphlets. It is housed in the Rare Book Room of the new Ralph Pickard Bell Library, where it is quite heavily used by students of the University's own Maritime Provinces history course, and by visiting researchers. The current resurgence of interest in genealogy brings visitors and enquiries from all over Canada and the U. S. Limited only by funds, the collection will continue to develop along the same lines, the aim being to make it as comprehensive and complete as possible.

## CONTRIBUTORS

*Ronald LeBlanc* is head of the Acadian Collections at the Université de Moncton Library, Moncton, N. B. *Lynne Owen* is Archives and Special Collections Librarian at the Ralph Pickard Bell Library, Mount Allison University, Sackville, N. B. *Eleanor Magee* is Chief Librarian, Ralph Pickard Bell Library, Mount Allison University, and a Past President of the New Brunswick Board of Chief Librarians. *Everett Dunfield* is a second year student at the Dalhousie University School of Library Service, Halifax, N. S. *Clement Harrison* is the Director of the Dalhousie University School of Library Service.

# NEW BRUNSWICK BOARD OF CHIEF LIBRARIANS

## ELEANOR MAGEE

Concerned with the lack of coordination of library resources and services in the province, a group of twenty New Brunswick Chief Librarians from special, public, college and university librarians met in Fredericton in December 1968, to explore the possibility of an organization charged with the specific responsibilities of improving library service and developing greater coordination among libraries in New Brunswick.

A further concern emerged at this meeting, and this was a concern that any organization which might be set up be representative of all librarians in the province. While it was felt that chief librarians charged with policy making in relation to finances, personnel, and collections must take the responsibility for developing policies affecting these responsibilities, it was also felt that librarians involved in the implementation of these policies would have much of value to contribute in terms of projects and solutions.

On a trial basis, therefore, the province was divided into three regions, North, South-West, and South-East, and a meeting arranged in each area to seek the feeling of all librarians on the proposal for an organization based on a total membership of all librarians, meeting at least twice a year in regional groups, each group having the same agenda, and forwarding to a policy-making body of chief librarians recommendations on the problems discussed. Policies developed by this latter group could then be based on a consensus of opinion.

As a result of the favorable report received from each of the three regional groups, and from an Assessment Committee

set up to evaluate the results of the Fredericton meeting, a second meeting of chief librarians was called on September 5, 1969, in Saint John, and at that meeting the following motion was unanimously approved by those present:

That this group constitute itself to be a board of head librarians of regional, college, university and special libraries of the Province of New Brunswick for the purpose of furthering library development and cooperation within the Province; that there be an Executive of the board consisting of a President and a Secretary-Treasurer from the same geographical region elected for a term of one year with successive executives to be elected from the various regions on rotating basis; that if the President cannot act, the Secretary-Treasurer act as President until the end of the regular term; and, finally, that there be one regular meeting of the board each year with the possibility of other meetings to be called as necessary at the discretion of the President.

As its name suggests, the organization at present restricts its activity to New Brunswick, but it is concerned within that restriction with all areas of library development, and with making recommendations to all levels of government, local, provincial and federal, for improvements in library resources and services. Because of the specific nature of its aims, the work of the group does not conflict with the work of other existing library organizations, all of which have broader or narrower terms of reference.

The organization set up as a result of the September 1969 meeting has a chairman

and a secretary, and operates without a constitution, or a legal status, and has as its only terms of reference the motion passed at that meeting. The officers are elected at its annual meeting, and it is understood that any head librarian in an area will serve a term as an officer, and no one will hold an office again until all other head librarians in an area have held that office.

It has concluded its first year of operation, holding its annual meeting at Mount Allison in November 1970. At that meeting it broadened the membership on the policy-making body to include representatives from school libraries and from individual regional public libraries.

In its first year of operation, it has concerned itself with problems affecting libraries at several levels of government, writing letters and presenting a brief to the provincial government in support of libraries in bilingual districts, and to the Federal government to ask for reconsideration of the reduction of National Film Board Services. It has planned a course of action concerning the requesting of the funding of library buildings in designated special areas in the Federal Department of Regional Expansion infrastructure development, particularly in the Saint John area, and it is planning to make recommendations to the provincial government concerning the distribution of current Provincial Government documents, and to the Federal Government concerning its proposal for an information network.

It has discussed also such matters as interlibrary loan policies within the province, telex services between libraries, the direct access of all users to library collections, indexing of material published in and on New Brunswick, the development of special collections, and the coordinating of existing resources of older provincial government documents. While it is yet too early to state that new policies have resulted from these discussions, there is now an awareness of the policies and resources of individual libraries, and arrangements for greater cooperation between neighbouring libraries have begun.

A chief concern of the organization is the maximum utilization of library resources in the province, with only the minimum duplication dictated by the needs of the individual institutions. To this end the exchange of acquisition lists has begun, and the circulation of lists of duplicates to libraries within the province, and more liberal interlibrary loan policies for resources have been advocated.

Adverse factors affecting library development in New Brunswick are the distances between libraries and the geographical distribution of population centres. These factors make more difficult the development of effective cooperation and the maximum sharing of resources, but the formation of a group concerned with library cooperation and development provides some hope that these difficulties can be resolved, and an effective system of cooperative development be evolved.



# INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SYSTEM FOR ORGANIC CHEMISTRY COMPOUNDS

EVERETT DUNFIELD

The following paper was presented April 15, 1970 as partial fulfillment of the course, Machines and Libraries, offered at the Dalhousie University School of Library Service. It suggests a system that could be applied as a research tool in a Chemistry Library, particularly in the area of organic chemistry. By its ever increasing bulk, *Chemical Abstracts* has become unwieldy and time consuming as a searching tool. This system could begin as a supplemental searching service, enabling a computer to be used for locating and retrieving specific documents or information.

In the opinion of the author financial restraints would be the limiting factor in the development of such a service. Costs could be lessened by using it for current information retrieval, perhaps covering a period of the last five years. Coding the information and keypunching this information to a machine readable form would be the major cost. Studies have shown that the majority of use involves only a few chemistry journals, and the coding of information from twenty major journals should provide an adequate initial service. This would probably require one full time person having some chemistry background to survey the journal articles and prepare the information for keypunching.

This paper has been reviewed by Mr. L. G. Vagianos, who has indicated that he would be willing to provide aid, both financial and advisory, towards the cooperative development of such a system in the Atlantic area. Further indication of the feasibility of such an approach is provided by the recent (October, 1970) introduction of a "Computer Data base for Organic Compounds", by a well known commercial firm.\* Preliminary examination

indicates they have used a similar approach to provide information usually contained in chemistry handbooks.

## INTRODUCTION

This is a card system designed to facilitate retrieval of information relating to organic chemistry compounds. From research articles, information as to location, form of experiment, molecular formula, ring systems, functional groups and physical properties is coded and keypunched on IBM cards for later retrieval.

The system is designed for computer searching and printout. Information forms are provided for each article and information is keypunched from this form. One IBM card having 80 columns has been found to be sufficient for each article, leaving several columns for later expansion,

## FILE SAMPLE

For this system thirty units of information have been searched, coded and keypunched. It is felt that this is sufficient to demonstrate the characteristics and capabilities of the system.

This system uses a classifying approach rather than an indexing system, since it appears that a multiple searching method could be more readily devised, and would provide better results, i.e. the document would be examined and classified by the chemical compounds described, by the chemical formula, functional groups, and physical and chemical properties. An in-

\*See *Scientific Review*, Chemical Rubber Co., Cleveland, Ohio; vol. vii, no. 10, p. 17.



dexing system would use the title of the document, the name of the compound or key words found in the document or document title.

## CODING SYSTEM

Several methods of coding are available. One may use numerical coding in which a numerical digit will be used to represent a piece of information. Alphabetic coding would use a letter of the alphabet to represent a piece of information and hence with twenty-six letters rather than ten digits is more powerful; however it involves greater computer time and is thus more expensive. Direct coding uses the appropriate digit to indicate quantity. Thus the digit 3 might be used to indicate the third volume of a journal.

A maximum use of numerical coding was used for economy of searching. Information is broken into five basic groups, to each of which have been assigned a specific number of columns on the IBM card (see Figure III.)

1. Location — Journal, year, month, number and page.
2. Molecular Formula — Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Oxygen, Halides, Sulphur and others.
3. Ring system — 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, > 7 — membered rings, bridged ring system, special ring groups.
4. Functional Groups — all the various functional groups one would expect to find.
5. Physical Properties — Form at S.T.P., melting point and boiling point.

One other column is provided for information that does not fit these groups, i.e. column 17 indicates what type of experiment was involved in the research, since a paper on structure would be of little use to someone interested in photolytic reactions.

Direct coding is used for all numerical coding with the exception of column 29, and the title code. Thus the numerical

specifies the number of rings, functional groups, temperature etc. Alphabetic coding is used in column 17 for experiment types, in column 24 for Halides and in column 65 for the form of the compound. This allowed a greater number of variables as well as easier coding. Column 29 is used to indicate the presence or absence of a ring in the compound. Negative values of temperature are indicated by a minus sign in columns 66 and 71.

The first five columns were assigned to the journal code. At the present time *Chemical Abstracts* abstracts slightly more than 10,000 titles, hence the possible 99,999 titles available should be adequate. A count was made of the number of titles (by pages) in the various letters of the alphabet as listed in *Access* and the number code was divided by using these figures. Thus, journal titles beginning with Aa — would be assigned a number code 00,00 — and those beginning with Zy — would have the code 99,99 —, with the intervening titles spaced between. See Distribution Code for Journal Titles for further divisions. Thus each title is assigned a five digit number. These are assigned so as to leave maximum room for future titles.

## SEARCHING STRATEGY

Several approaches are possible, but it is evident that a multiple approach will give the best possible results with a minimum of "trash". It is expected that the usual method would be to search using formula, ring systems and functional groups, i.e. a search for a compound having the formula  $C_6H_6O$  and having one 6-membered ring, and one hydroxyl group, and having no other functional groups, would almost certainly retrieve the information on "phenol" and no other compound. The searcher would also probably specify the type of experiment in which this compound is involved. It would be possible to select a liquid having specified ranges of boiling points. This would be particularly useful for distilling solvents. It would also be possible to limit these articles to a specific period of time, although it is unlikely that searching strategy will often involve location information.

FIGURE 1

DISTRIBUTION CODE FOR JOURNAL TITLES

A—Ac	00000 — 01900	K	46401 — 48500
Ad	01901 — 02800	L	48501 — 49700
Ae—Al	02801 — 03950	M—Ma	49701 — 51100
Am	03951 — 05150	Mb—Me	51101 — 53400
An	05151 — 07850	Mf—Mz	53401 — 55700
Ao—Az	07851 — 11350	N	55701 — 59800
B—Bin	11351 — 12250	O	59801 — 61200
Bio—Br	12251 — 15100	P—Pri	61201 — 65500
Bs—Bz	15101 — 17700	Pro	65501 — 70000
C—Ce	17701 — 19200	Pu—Raz	70001 — 72000
Cf—Cn	19201 — 21300	Re	72001 — 75300
Co—Cz	21301 — 23600	Rh—Rz	75301 — 76400
D	23601 — 25200	S—Sc	76401 — 79000
E	25201 — 27950	Scl—So	79001 — 81200
F	27951 — 30300	Sp—Sz	81201 — 83600
G	30301 — 32900	T—To	83601 — 85800
H	32901 — 34400	Tr	85801 — 91000
I—Im	34401 — 35300	Ts—Tz	91001 — 91300
In—Ino	35301 — 36100	U	91301 — 93000
Inp—Inz	36101 — 37900	V	93001 — 95000
Io—Iz	37901 — 40100	W	95001 — 96500
J—Journal C	40101 — 42100	X—Y	96501 — 97000
—Journal M	42101 — 44300	Z	97001 — 99999
—Jz	44301 — 46400		

*ie.* The Canadian Journal of Chemistry might be given the number 18105, and Radioactive Chemistry the number 70665.

## FIGURE II

### CODING INFORMATION

The following letters, and digits were assigned to specific information with those under the titles code illustrating the distribution of journal titles.

*Title Code Col. 1-5*

Dictionary of Organic Compounds Vol. 4	24904
Dictionary of Organic Compounds 2n supp.	24915
Journal of American Chemical Society	40900
Journal of the Chemical Society	41900
Journal of Organic Chemistry	44500
Roberts, Organic Chemistry	75850
Tetrahedron Letters	84700

*Experiment Code Col. 17*

- B - Bio-Synthesis
- C - Chemical Reaction
- D - Structure or Structure Determination
- I - Iodide
- N - Nomenclature
- P - Photolytic Chemical Reaction
- R - Radiation Chemistry
- S - Synthesis

*Halide Code Col. 24*

- B - Bromide
- C - Chloride
- F - Fluoride
- I - Iodine

In the Halide code two columns are used, column 24 for type of halides, and column 25 for the number of halides in the molecule. Ex. B4.

*Ring System Code Col. 29*

- Ring(s) in Compound - 1
- Ring Absent - 0

*Form of Compound Code Col. 65*

- A - Amorphous Solid
- C - Crystalline
- G - Gaseous
- L - Liquid
- O - Oil

For negative values of temperature a minus sign in columns 66 and 71 respectively.

The figure 9 will mean  $\frac{1}{9}$  9 in all single columns.



## THE RABBIT HOLE

"... down went Alice after it, never once considering how in the world she was to get out again." Alice in Wonderland.

The Rabbit Hole is a regular feature of the APLA Bulletin. We invite contributions from readers and we offer contributors the same latitude (and longitude) as the Rev. Dodgson afforded Alice. Any reader who feels himself falling through the earth and approaching the Antipathies is urged to put it all down on paper and send it to the attention of the Editor. "Perhaps (you) shall see it written up somewhere."

## WE DON'T KNOW WHERE WE'RE GOING BUT WE'RE ON OUR WAY!

The School of Library Service of Dalhousie University opened its doors as a library school for the Atlantic Provinces in September 1969. Ten of its "one-year" students graduated a year later. Forty-three students, "one-year" and "two-year", are currently enrolled. In January 1971 the first full-time Director was appointed. He will be followed by an Assistant Director in April and there will be about sixty students in the School when it enters its third year in September, with a full-time faculty of at least six, from Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, India, and Pakistan, to take care of their needs. Canada's newest and smallest library school is on its way. Like Alice, we who are involved in the enterprise have never once considered how in the world we are to get out. Maybe, in view of what we read, see and hear these days, we should!

The Dalhousie School came into the Atlantic world in September 1969. It was first conceived more than a year before that, which brings us close to 1967, a year which saw the publication of the report of the Canadian Library Association's Needed Library Schools Committee. It was in that report, some of you who read this may remember, that 194 public university, college, provincial and school libraries across Canada estimated that they would have 5236 professional staff vacancies in the next ten years. Almost twice as many libraries failed to reply to the Committee's questionnaire and, of course, there were many other libraries in the country which did not receive it. The same report informed us that 131 libraries took the view that an accredited library school in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or the Atlantic Provinces would "assist in

the recruitment of professional librarians". 138 libraries replied to a question asking if they would "support" such a school. Only eight answered "No"; five said they might; 125 said they would.

The work of the Needed Library Schools Committee had been preceded by that of our colleagues in the United States who had produced the *National Inventory of Library Needs* in 1965, that unfortunate document which produced a figure of 100,000 vacancies in the next ten years. It might indeed be said that "100,000 vacancies" is all that anyone now remembers about it. At the end of 1970 *Library Journal* saw fit to award its "Apple Vending License" to "the creator of the myth of the library manpower shortage, and 100,000 green apples, one for each vacancy he postulated".

At the same time our friends in the United Kingdom, through the Executive Committee of The Library Association, are embarking upon "a close review of the output of librarians from library schools...", following "a recent estimate by the Association's Education Officer, Mr. B. I. Palmer, of the output of schools of librarianship this year, next year and 1972. This showed figures which were in excess of the estimate of total demand for librarians which were made in the *Report on Supply and Training of Librarians* in 1968". Returning to Canada, we find the President of one of the provincial associations conveying to the President of the Canadian Association of Library School his own Association's concern "about the apparent surfeit of graduates" and suggesting "some better control over this matter of supply". It may not yet

be the same the whole world over, but the problem does seem to be presenting itself throughout a large part of the English-speaking world. It is not surprising, therefore, to find *Library Journal* devoting most of its November 1, 1970, issue to "The Job Crisis". And there is the Philadelphia story, with dismissal notices going to 91 staff members of the Philadelphia Free Library about Thanksgiving time! (The latest word on this is that some kind of stay of execution was granted in mid-December, but at the expense of the book fund, which is to be cut by more than \$100,000).

What, if anything, does all this mean to Canadian Librarianship, to the Atlantic Provinces, to the Dalhousie School of Library Service? If there were now to be any newer library schools in Canada, would we soon be driven to say of them:

"If they were so soon to be done for  
What were they even begun for?"

And this less than four years after the Needed Library Schools Committee report!

On December 31, 1970, there were 52 accredited library schools in the United

States and Canada. Six of these are Canadian, with Dalhousie and Ottawa in the wings. Of the 52 accredited schools no less than 20 received their accolade in the 'Sixties, including four of the six Canadian schools. Quite clearly nobody in his right mind could expect anything like this to happen in the 'Seventies. Is it correct that we should record the 'Sixties as a period of abnormal development in higher education in both North America and Great Britain and that the 'Seventies will see a return to something like normal?

If this is so, where does the Dalhousie School Of Library Service, a child of the 'Sixties, go from here into the 'Seventies? In the School itself we have some ideas on the subject, and maybe *APLA Bulletin* will soon afford us an opportunity to tell APLA what they are. In the meantime, however, would some of you in the Atlantic Provinces who may read this be good enough to tell us what you think. Thank you very much. It may be the nicest thing you'll ever do for us!

J. Clement Harrison

### POSITION OPEN

The Cumberland Regional Library, with Headquarters located in the Town of Amherst, has a position open for a Librarian to head its Amherst Branch and to be in charge of Reference and Reader Services for a young and rapidly developing County system, serving a population of approximately 35,000 in central Nova Scotia. Demands initiative and willingness to further library's policy of making itself an integral and necessary part of the whole community. Library degree required. Some background in public library work is desirable; however, a recent library school graduate would be considered. Salary open to negotiation. Apply to: Miss Beverly G. True, Chief Librarian, Cumberland Regional Library, P. O. Box 220, Amherst, Nova Scotia.

## *Nova Scotia Regional Libraries*

Mr. Allen Peck has resigned as Chief Librarian of the Cumberland Regional Library for health reasons. Miss Beverly G True has been appointed his successor.

Miss Heather Harbord, formerly Chief Librarian of the Wheatland Regional Library with headquarters in Saskatoon, is the new Chief Librarian of the Dartmouth Regional Library.

One of the main agenda items at a staff meeting of regional librarians held at the Nova Scotia Museum December 14 was a workshop aimed at demonstrating the importance of top-notch public relations in regional libraries. A discussion on the increasing unionization of library staffs in Canada was also included on the agenda.

The *Cumberland Regional Library* is playing an increasingly active role in community affairs:

A small art gallery in the Amherst branch featuring one-man shows by local artists is becoming very popular. The December exhibit was a collection of oil paintings by Peter Downey, a self-taught artist from River Hebert.

Good-time hour — a packaged programme consisting of stories, film, books and music is being prepared in cooperation with the Amherst Recreation Department. The program will “play” each elementary school in the town. More prepackaged programs centering around a theme, e.g. Eskimos, will be designed for use with both children and adults. Advantages — ready to go, easy to travel and set up and

can be accommodated in any size hall or auditorium.

Johnny Cash and the Folsom Prison Blues have nothing on the librarians at the Cumberland Regional Library! They have been teaching and working with drama groups at Dorchester Penitentiary as well as with a drama group in the Town of Amherst.

*Halifax County Regional Library* is now providing library service to Sable Island. Mr. A. J. Gallant, Secretary of the Sable Island Book Club requested library service for the Island community which consists of nine adults and one child. The Board was very pleased to accept the request, and one of the County Librarians, Miss Aileen Barker, visited the Island to explain the service and to arrange technical details re shipping, etc. Graveyard of the Atlantic it may be, but the enthusiasm of the residents is very much alive.

The County library is developing an expanding program of library service to the black population of Halifax County which includes book deposits in community centres, relevant book selection and co-operation with the Black United Front. A Black Literature display with accompanying posters was arranged for the Provincial Conference of BUF held in Beechville. According to Mr. Jules Oliver, Executive Director of BUF, this service was most appreciated. The books were available for borrowing.

The informational needs of municipal councillors are also receiving special attention. A booklist of library holdings of interest to councillors and municipal officials is in preparation.

The extension of service to Kings County has meant the *Annapolis Valley Regional*

*Library* has almost doubled in population and area served. The Board has asked Miss Diane MacQuarrie, Supervisor, Public Libraries, to do a complete survey of the resources and services of the library which will include recommendations for future development. Full service is now being provided to Kings County. A sub-Headquarters has been established at Coldbrook (near Kentville) and a second bookmobile is in operation.

An active Citizen's Committee centered in Lunenburg is spearheading the drive for a regional library to serve the South Shore. Well over 300 resolutions from organizations and individuals have been sent to the local councils. Chester and Mahone Bay have already voted for the service, and it is hoped that the Lunenburg-Queens Regional Library will be a reality by the summer of 1971.

#### *From Newfoundland*

*Memorial University Library* has just completed converting a portion of its building which had been an art gallery, into two floors of stacking to hold an additional 60,000 volumes and some thirty seats for students. The University this year has some 1500 additional students or 1200 more than were anticipated. This, of course, has put considerable burden on the Library. Seating space is at a premium and the overall circulation of the University Library has doubled over a similar period last year. The collections are now over 250,000 bound and processed volumes, with an even larger number of microforms and an additional, approximate, 20,000 volumes of government documents. There were many major purchases last year but of particular note is the purchase in microform of a complete depository collection of U. S. government documents. A feasibility study in conjunction with the Newfoundland and Labrador Computer Services, Limited directed towards determining what, if any, areas of the Library should be automated has just been completed.

Perhaps the most important far reaching news from the *School Library* front is that for the first time the Province has granted

a \$5.00 per pupil instructional materials grant to all of the schools in the Province. This grant is used only for the purchase of instructional materials. Of further long range importance is the beginning of construction of two new schools in St. John's and two on the Burin Peninsula, financed by DREE. They are to be open-area type schools and all four are to have extensive resource centres in the schools. A consolidated high school is to be built under the cooperation of several Boards of Education on Fogo Island. This, too, is to have an extensive resource centre. Established and operating since last September, is a new library in Presentation Elementary School which has extensive holdings in audio-visual materials, as well as the more traditional book format. Two of the Roman Catholic School Boards, one in Grand Falls and one in Ferryland have, for the first time in the history of the Province, appointed regional supervisors for their school libraries. Sister Mary Concepta Evans is the Regional Supervisor in Grand Falls and Sister Dominica McCarthy is the Regional Supervisor in Ferryland. The Council of School Libraries has been offering seminars to assist in the training of school librarians.

There has also, on a provincial level, been a reorganizing and structuring in the Department of Education. The title of Mrs. Sally Davis has been changed from Supervisor of School Libraries to Consultant for School Libraries and new positions have been established as Consultants in Education Television. Mr. Patrick Treacher and Mr. Norman Harris have been appointed as Consultants for Audio-Visual Materials. These people together with Mrs. Davis have been given new quarters with extensive facilities for film previewing and a film library.

On the *Public Libraries* scene, on August 12th, 1970 Mr. Paul Cook was appointed to supervise what is to be the first of several area subdivisions in the Province. He is to take charge of the Corner Brook/Stephenville area. Due to the very short stay of his predecessor, Mr. Cook will, in effect, offer the first professional library service on behalf of the Public Library



Services outside of St. John's in the Province of Newfoundland. Plans for a second area are underway and a new library is planned in the new Arts and Culture Centre at Grand Falls. It is hoped that a supervisor for that area will be appointed in the not too distant future.

In *St. John's* a Music Library, which may well develop into a centre for all sorts of audio-visual materials, is being set up and expects to be able to offer records for loan throughout the Province. In addition, in the Arts and Culture Centre they are establishing an extensive picture collection also for loan throughout the Province. There is also to be a new downtown branch library in St. John's new City Hall which will replace the historic Gosling Memorial Library.

Among *special libraries* it is worthy of note that the College of Fisheries Library has appointed Mrs. Margaret Clarke as its head, giving that library a professional librarian in charge for the first time in several years.

#### *More Personalities in the News*

Mrs. Carin Somers, Chief Librarian, Halifax County Regional Library, and C. Merritt Crockett, Chief Librarian, Kelley Memorial Library, University of Prince Edward Island are members of a committee to study aims and objectives of the Canadian Library Association. The committee met for several days in Ottawa toward the end of January.

Father Fernand Guilbault, was appointed librarian of College St. Louis, Edmondston, N. B. in the summer of 1969. He came to New Brunswick from a CEGEP, in the Montreal region and is a bibliographer of note. He is a member of a committee sponsored by the College St. Anne de Pocatoire, appointed to prepare a French-language

translation of the Dewey Decimal Classification.

#### *Dalhousie School of Library Services*

The Dalhousie University School of Library Service welcomed its full time Director in January 1971. Mr. J. Clement Harrison comes to this position with a range of experience in library education from both sides of the Atlantic — at one time Head of the School of Librarianship, Manchester College of Science and Technology, and for the last eleven years at the University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Information and Library Sciences where he served as Associate Dean.

Also arrived from the University of Pittsburgh is Mr. Abdul Huq to take a position as Assistant Professor at the Dalhousie School of Library Service.

The School will offer the following courses during its spring and summer terms:

#### SPRING

April 26 — June 19

Administration  
Documents and Serials  
Children's Literature  
User Services

#### SUMMER

June 28 — August 21

Machines and Libraries  
Comparative Librarianship  
History of Printing  
Literature for Young Adults  
Advanced Classification and Cataloguing

## CHIEF LIBRARIAN REQUIRED

Would you like to live beside the seaside? To have your life and live it too? Pictou-Antigonish Regional Library, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, is looking for a Chief Librarian. This library system serves a population of approximately 60,000, with six branch libraries in the towns, and two bookmobiles in the rural areas. A challenging opportunity to redesign a library service to meet 1970 needs in a region with excellent industrial development potential, beautiful rural areas, silver beaches, a progressive and growing university.

Minimum qualifications: B.A., B.L.S. from accredited schools, at least 5 years' public library experience and some administrative background. Salary will be negotiated, 35 hour work week, 3 weeks vacation. For further information, write to Miss Diane MacQuarrie, Supervisor of Regional Public Libraries, Nova Scotia Provincial Library, Trade Mart Building, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

## LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY

requires

### A CHIEF LIBRARIAN

Laurentian University, a bilingual institution established in 1960, has an enrollment of 2000 fulltime students (including master's programmes and professional schools). The Library contains 150,000 volumes, has a staff of 60 and a current operating budget of \$650,000 per annum.

Inquiries and applications should be sent before March 31st, 1971 to:

The Chairman,  
Search Committee for Chief Librarian  
Library,  
Laurentian University,  
Sudbury, Ontario, Canada.

## WESTERN COUNTIES REGIONAL LIBRARY

### Branch Supervisor

Nova Scotia's youngest region has a new position, Librarian I, which will be available on July 1, 1971. The position, working from the Regional Library Headquarters, involves the supervision of three branch libraries in Shelburne, Yarmouth and Digby and the development of a region-wide children's programme.

Established in 1969, Western Counties Regional Library serves the counties of Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne through three branches and two bookmobiles. Qualifications for the position include a degree from an accredited library school, initiative and an interest in people, especially children. Starting salary is \$7600. Benefits include a 35 hour week, eleven statutory holidays, and one month vacation.

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### Library Technician

The Western Counties region has a new position for a Library Technician I. Duties include assuming responsibility for the region's Technical and Interlibrary loan services; supervising all filing and assisting the Deputy Librarian in the development and preparation of reference and vertical file collections. Position is at the Western Counties Regional Library Headquarters, Yarmouth.

The position is available July 1st., 1971. Qualifications: graduation from two year programme for Library Technologist. Starting salary is \$5000 with a six year merit scale; 35 hour week; eleven statutory holidays, two weeks vacation (three weeks after two years service).

Application forms and information may be obtained from: Secretary-Treasurer, Western Counties Regional Library Board, 405 Main Street, Yarmouth, N. S.



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Applications are now being received for the 1971-72 session. Since demand is exceeding the number of positions the School can offer inquiries should be made early, directed to:

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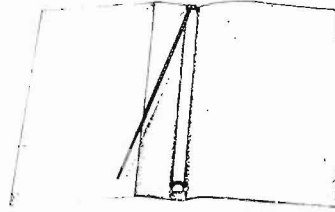
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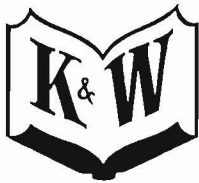
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