

MG 20 # 230
Vol. 973



APLA BULLETIN

vol. 30

no. 1

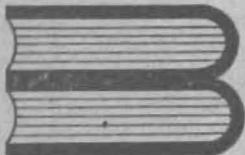
february

1966

atlantic 
provinces
-library
association

Public Archives of Nova Scotia
HALIFAX, N. S.

decennial index



BROWNLINE

LOOK FOR THIS
MARK OF QUALITY
IN

- **LIBRARY BINDING**
- **LIBRARY SUPPLIES**
- **TEXTBOOK REBINDING**
- **PERMA-BOUND
PAPERBACKS**

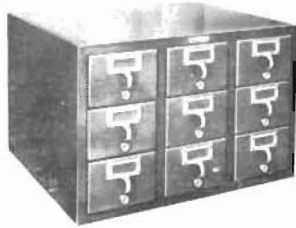
THE BROWN BROTHERS LIMITED
25 WATERMAN AVE. ● TORONTO 16, CANADA

Represented in the Maritimes by
F. M. O'NEILL & CO. LTD.
152 Granville Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia

From Bro-Dart's Line of Ready-to-Wear (and wear and wear and wear...)



Sectional Card Catalog Cabinets...
for a growing collection



or, Solids, in 2-, 4-, 6-, 9-, 12-tray sizes



and... for large sized economy, 60"



Card Tray...
uniform for all cabinets



12" Stool...
Story Hours are one purpose—many more



Magazine Rack...
compact, 6 shelves hold 22 periodicals



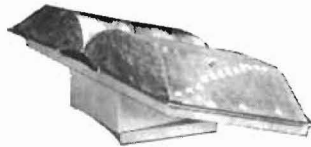
All Purpose Table...
Always needed



Newspaper Rack...
Table with tapered legs, holds 10



Utili-Truck...
2 multi-purpose shelves hold 50 to 75 books



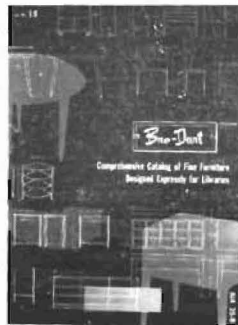
Revolving Dictionary Stand... Slopes to suit large books, felt padded base



Paperback Rack...
slim space saver, forward bottom shelves

Selected Stock Furniture In the Traditional Style

... "off-the-rack" prices yet "tailor-made" in style and construction. Bro-Dart offers the design and durability of its most popular pieces in the Traditional style at substantial savings in cost; quality control insures the same craftsmanship as signified by the Bro-Dart mark of distinction. Available in *light or dark finish.*



Write today for prices... and for your copy of the **comprehensive catalog of fine furniture designed especially for libraries.**

Expert Service on
MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

for
ALL LIBRARIES

★
FAXON'S LIBRARIANS GUIDE

Available on request

★
 For the very best library subscription service—ask about our Till Forbidden Automatic Renewal plan.

★
F. W. FAXON CO., INC.

515-525 Hyde Park Ave. Boston, Mass. 02131

★
 Continuous Service to Libraries Since 1886

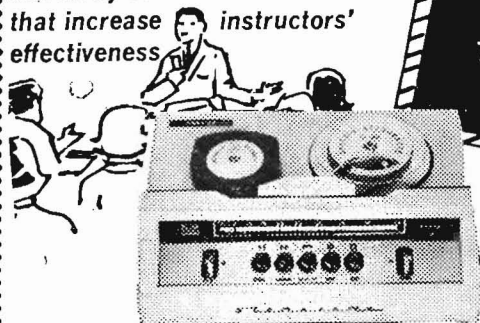
The Atlantic Advocate carries material about the Atlantic Provinces, their institutions, people and historical figures. It publishes the work of leading writers. It is fully indexed. Inquiries as to references in previous issues are answered. The annual subscription is \$5.00. Cloth bound volumes of twelve issues published each year are available with index, price \$8.50. Single back copies are 50 cents each.

●
THE ATLANTIC ADVOCATE

Gleaner Building

Fredericton, N. B.

Stenorette® EMBASSY™
 has many educational uses
 that increase instructors'
 effectiveness



\$269.50 with Dictating or Transcribing accessories plus FET

Discover how this electronic dictating machine can help you do a better job, too, by freeing you from paperwork drudgery. Phone or write today for a free tryout of the low cost EMBASSY.

TOOTON'S Stenorette®
EMBASSY™

TOOTON'S LTD.
 Stenorette Sales and Service
ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND

Advertisers

Atlantic Advocate.....	2
Baker & Taylor Co.....	26
Bro-Dart Industries.....	1
Brown Brothers.....	front cover
Dicks & Co.....	19
Faxon Co.....	2
Jones & Co.....	25
K & W Enterprises.....	12(Index)
Lundia.....	25
Luxfer.....	22
Macmillan of Canada.....	12(Index)
Montel.....	21
National Film Board.....	23
National Office Equipment.....	19
Seaman Cross.....	back cover
Steel Equipment.....	back cover
Tootons.....	2
Classified.....	27

APLA BULLETIN

vol. XXX (february 1966) no. 1

Editorial	4	Rudyard Kipling
	6	R. M. Donovan
Helen H. Cummings	7	Saint John "Free" Public Library
Barbara Smith	12	The Nova Scotia Museum
	—	Decennial Index
Dorothy Cullen	16	Grannar Runt Polen
Yves Roberge	20	Le 26 ^{ème} Congrès

The Decennial Index of the Bulletin, 1954 - 1965, will be found with its own separate pagination in the center of this issue.

The **APLA Bulletin**, published quarterly, is the official organ of the ATLANTIC PROVINCES LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, formerly the Maritime Library Association. APLA, organized in 1918, is a registered and incorporated company under the Nova Scotia Companies Act, and serves the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and, more recently, Newfoundland and Labrador.

In its membership, **APLA** embraces every type of library: public, regional, school, college, university and special libraries in the Atlantic Provinces of Canada.

Officers of the Association (1965-66): **President:** Douglas Boylan, Confederation Center Library, Charlottetown, P. E. I. **Secretary-Treasurer:** Miss Pauline Home, Halifax Memorial Library, Halifax, N. S. **Vice-President (Nova Scotia)** and **President-Elect:** Mrs. Dorothy Cooke, Dalhousie University Library, Halifax, N. S. **Vice-President (Newfoundland):** Miss Patricia Rahal, Memorial University Library, St. John's, Nfld. **Vice-President (P.E.I.):** Mr. Wm. Ledwell, Prince Edward Island Libraries, Charlottetown, P.E.I. **Vice-President (New Brunswick):** Miss Helen Cummings, Saint John Free Public Library, Saint John, N. B. **Past-President:** F. E. Gattinger, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Nfld.

Editorial Staff: **Editor:** F. Eugene Gattinger, University Librarian, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Nfld. **Assistant-Editor:** Fr. Gibson Hallam, S.J., University Librarian, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, N. S. **Corresponding Editors:** Prince Edward Island, Douglas B. Boylan, Legislative Librarian, Charlottetown, P.E.I. New Brunswick: Donald Gammon, Research Station, Canada Department of Agriculture, Fredericton, N. B. Nova Scotia & Halifax Library Association: Miss Rebecca Nash, Dalhousie University Library, Halifax, N. S.

The **APLA Bulletin** is indexed in **Library Literature (U.S.A.)** and **Library Science Abstracts (U.K.)**

Send manuscripts (typed, doubled-spaced on 8 x 11) direct to the Editor. For classified and general advertisements, including rate card, contact the Assistant-Editor.

Membership in the Association includes a subscription to the **APLA Bulletin**, Personal membership: \$3.00 per year; Institutional: \$4.00 per year. Contact the Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Pauline Home, Halifax Memorial Library, Halifax, N. S.

The **APLA Bulletin** is printed by the Truro Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., Truro, N. S.

Rudyard Kipling 1856-1936

It is appropriate that the A.P.L.A. should, by way of Dorothy Cooke's recent paper, (XXIX. 136-8) note the centenary of Kipling's birth, not merely because we have in our midst a collection of Kiplingiana which, in several respects, is unique in the world; but also because the critical assessment of Kipling, in common with other Victorians, is undergoing a reversal. This new critical approach derives in part from that necessary alembic of time which places an author in historical and social and artistic perspective.

With the Victorians, there have been special impediments in the way of achieving this perspective, not the least of which has been the baneful influence of critics like Lytton Strachey who have won wide, popular acclaim in the ancient sport called debunking. The reversal itself seems to have begun at that point in history when it became evident, even to ourselves, that **we** are the Victorians; and if World War I gave us the first hint of this truth, a second world conflict, just after Kipling's death, has served at least to confirm it. Finally, it now becomes evident that Kipling may yet be remembered for more than his rejection of a Knighthood, or for the unique achievement of fifteen million sales during his lifetime. It has required the emergence of a new view of Empire and of Indian independence; it has required the abatement of imperialist, Tory Conservatism to permit a re-assessment of Kipling the man and writer. He is not likely to win a place as "seer" according to the gospels of Plato, Coleridge—or even Shelley—and T.S. Eliot's view that Kipling never intended poetry, only "great verse", manages as usual to tell more about Eliot than it does about the author under review. But it does

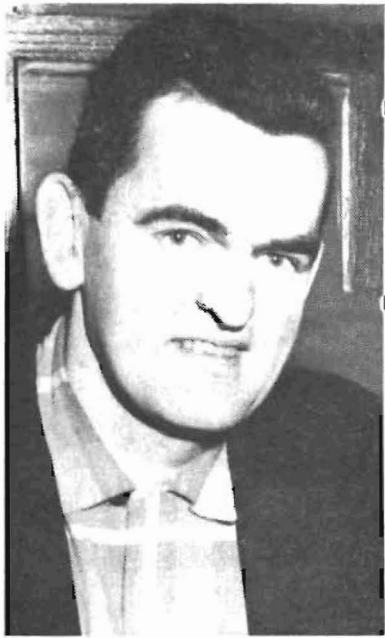
at least begin to emerge clearly that, as artist, Kipling ran afoul of contemporary critics for precisely the right reason: he was ahead of his time. In this sense at least, his place as an "unacknowledged legislator of mankind" is perhaps safe.

Whatever the causes which stand behind this new look at Kipling, we find ourselves to-day in a marketplace where stocks on such names as Browning, Arnold, Gissing, Tennyson and Kipling are more than bully. Doubtless this, too, will pass and the market will be stabilized under the moderating influence of such books as **Kipling's Mind and Art: Selected Critical Essays** (Stanford University Press, 1964), edited by Andrew Rutherford.

That Kipling's reputation and his literary achievement are the subject of a wide divergence of scholarly opinion may be easily surmised even from the critical appraisals that have appeared during this centennial year. As Mrs. Cooke's paper implies, the demand by scholars for resource materials on this enigmatic figure is already on the upswing and the unique Kipling Collection of Dalhousie University in Halifax will doubtless feel the pressure of mounting request for library services of all kinds—just as it has already felt the mounting pressure to win Kiplingana in a world market where critics and scholars alike begin to bid very high for shares.

Most of us are aware of a great and growing interest in historical articles on libraries, on their collections, and on the philosophies upon which these have been supported and developed. The advent of the **Journal of Library History, Philosophy, and Comparative Librarianship** (under the editorship of Louis Shores) and the **Journal of American Library History** are obvious reflections of this interest. Papers in this issue by Barbara Smith and Helen Cummings may be read as portents of more to follow. If we may be presumed to have an editorial opinion on this matter, it is that the A.P.L.A. needs to make its libraries, museums, and special collections known, not only to others, but to ourselves.

F. E. G.



Richard Michael Donovan

On Wednesday morning, January 26th, there passed from our scene Mr. Richard Michael Donovan, Director of the Newfoundland Public Libraries services. Mr. Donovan was then in the prime of his professional library career and his untimely death came as a release from a lingering illness which was rendered even more poignant by the recent loss of his seven-year-old daughter, Janet.

Mike Donovan came to Newfoundland in order to assume the library Directorship in 1960 following Mr. Eric Moon and Mr. H. Newell in that capacity. He came to this Province at a time, and under circumstances, which presented him with almost overwhelming challenges in the matter of expanding the base of library services in the City of St. John's and the Province as a whole. He had good reasons for not leaving a position in Fort William, Ontario, where he had pioneered the Northwestern Regional Library Co-operative between the years 1952-1960. He was, however, possessed of a determined and restless Irish spirit which pressed him to leave any position whenever it showed signs of settling into a smooth, routine pattern. The loss of Mr. Donovan to this Province and to his professional colleagues throughout Canada will be very real.

R. M. Donovan was a native of Toronto and the product of a third generation Irish

family of Glengarry County, Ontario. He was a graduate of St. Michael's College, University of Toronto, which he attended on scholarships. His professional library degree was also obtained from the University of Toronto, a course of studies which was interrupted by World War II during which he spent four and one half years in the Canadian Army (infantry, army intelligence, army historical and general staff) reaching the rank of lieutenant. He commenced his professional career in the Niagara Falls Public Library (1948-1949) and became Chiet Librarian of Lambton County (1949-1951) where he completely reorganized the first County Library system in Ontario.

Mr. Donovan was constantly active in professional library organizations, either regionally or nationally, being especially well known as a hard-driving committee man in the Canadian Library Association. He was particularly interested in all aspects of the audio-visual dimension of education; and his work in developing the Thunder Bay Film Council and the Northwestern Ontario Film Federation is noteworthy.

Mr. Angus Mowat, well known personality in Canadian library circles, was responsible for launching Mr. Donovan into a library career. He has said of his prodigy that he was "a restless, self-effacing individual, a man who was forever laying foundations upon which other people could build library services." These were prophetic words. Following six years of work in Newfoundland, Mr. Donovan was denied the satisfaction of seeing the product of two major advances. One of these represented provision of the first branch libraries for children in St. John's, thanks to the spon-

Continued on Page 28

The Saint John “Free” Public Library — and its Cost



Helen H. Cummings

After many years of waiting, it begins now to appear as though the Saint John Free Public Library is entering a new era of cultural service to the community which it is expected to serve. Just as a neglected and half-starved child cannot grow into a healthy adult, so a library with a meagre budget, with minimal professional staff, and limited public interest, must limp along year by year and never reach a healthy state. In Saint John at the present time there is optimism regarding the library situation: we have a Mayor and a Common Council who are interested in library growth; and there are citizens who are ready and eager to enjoy the services which librarians, with an accelerated program, are trying to provide. The situation several years ago was quite different and I propose, in this paper, to record the manner in which this reversal was brought about.

Chief Librarian of Saint John Free Public Library since 1963, Miss Cummings is a native of Stellarton, Nova Scotia, and a graduate of Teacher's College, Truro. She obtained her Master's degree in Library Science at the University of Illinois following undergraduate work at Acadia and McGill Universities. She has held library positions in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and, as Field Services Librarian, she won valuable experience working on county demonstrations for Oregon State Library in Salem.

In March, 1963, the Library had been struggling for eighteen months without a full-time professional librarian. The part-time professional librarian had worked hard with the clerical staff to keep the library going, but in a city of 55,153 the library began to take on some very grim aspects. An interview in March 1963 with the Board of Library Commissioners at Saint John brought with it many impressions—the main one being that the Chairman and members of the Board agreed to formulate concrete plans for library expansion. The Chief Librarian would be asked to add additional and further suggestions to these plans. A branch of the University of New Brunswick was expected to locate in Saint John and this would mean acquiring a reference librarian to set up an adequate reference collection and service. The entire plan presented numerous and stimulating challenges, particularly to a Maritimer.

On August 1, 1963, I became Chief Librarian and at the August Board meeting the Book Committee asked the librarian to choose and purchase all books for the library; the Committee was to advise on the purchase of encyclopaedias and to support the librarian should censorship of purchased book titles become a public issue. At the same time, permission was given for the relocation of the book stock to make it more accessible to public use and, during the same month, 50,000 books were moved

by the human chain system, every staffer having been impressed. All this was accomplished in two and one-half days without any apparent disruption of service to the public. The stack areas were marked and signs placed on the card catalog to indicate the new location of all books.

A reference desk and telephone were installed in the Reference Room and in-service training in the simpler forms of reference work was given to a number of the clerical staff by a professional librarian who worked with us during the summer months. Periods of reference service were then started and shared by the professional librarians and the trained clerical staff to cover the period from noon until the nine o'clock evening closing.

The Teen Department on the second floor of the library had a nicely painted pink room. The book collection consisted of adult books to which the letter "T" had been added to the spine, book card and pocket, but no indication of this had been made in the main card catalog. Weeding of out-dated material from this department followed, as well as the ordering of books specifically for this age group. At this time a card catalog was added to the Teen Department and two sets of cards were made for all books going into this section, one for the main card catalog and one for the teen catalog. For duplicate titles going into the adult department, two sets of cards were marked "T" and "Adult" respectively. This has proved of great assistance to the staff and to the public's use of the card catalog; it indicates the book's actual location and it limits considerably the mileage necessary to find such titles in the library. The main card catalog in the adult department began, even at this time, to offer a key to the full collection whether adult, teen or, subsequently, branch copy.

In September 1963 the energetic Chairman called for a plan which should indicate progressive stages in the library's growth over a period of five years; like the Russians we found ourselves with a Five Year Plan. Sheets were prepared showing minimum and interim standards for public libraries and showing where the Saint John Library fell short; statistics were drawn up based upon figures provided by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showing com-

parative figures with other urban and regional libraries of approximate population with Saint John (55,153); an estimate was given of the work required to bring the library into efficient operation, based upon what had already been accomplished. (In this section of the report, we named specific library staff members and outlined their several duties.) Notations were also provided covering the daily, weekly, and monthly work assigned to each individual on the staff thus enabling the Board to take a comprehensive view of the service which the library was attempting to perform.

Here in outline is the proposed five-year plan:

Phase One

August-December 1963: reorganization of main library begun and carried on through 1964. Increased book ordering. Renovation of Children's Department; plans and costs waiting for City Council's approval. Furniture and shelving to be used in a new building (only cost irretrievable: painting of walls).

Phase Two

January 1964: open small branch library. Proposed Haymarket Square (test case at lowest expense). Begin record collection in main library; purchase hi-fi and ear phones; budget \$500 to begin collection.

April 1964: purchase new bookmobile.

June 1964: hire Children's and Reference Librarians (Professionals).

July-December 1964: consolidate and evaluate program.

Phase Three

If complete Board in agreement, begin promotion campaign for County Service. Education program for public.

April 1965: open second branch library.

June 1965: hire two more professional librarians (Teen and Bookmobile suggested).

July-December 1965: evaluate program.

**Children's
Library
1904**



Phase Four

January-March 1966: all-out campaign for County service. If successful: new building, another bookmobile and more staff.

Phase Five

January 1968: new library building in central location.

As indicated, the concluding months of 1963 saw a marked increase in book titles purchased; also, plans for the renovation of the Children's Department, made two years previously, were again brought to the attention of the Mayor and the City Council. We were confident that the City would approve our economical approach to this long-felt need.

Included in the 1963-1968 Estimates was the cost to be incurred in using all available communications media for each new phase of the five year program; also the cost of revising the card catalog; complete stock-taking of all library materials and the withdrawal of all cards for books no longer available in the library; an exact count of all library materials; the setting up of adequate reference service; the cost of monthly subject displays to let the public know the extent of the materials available to them. As to the first item—publicity by all media, TV, radio, and newspaper, with talks to interested groups—these would go on simultaneously with all the proposed plans so that

the public would be made aware, and kept aware, of what was being done to enhance their library service.

This was a brave plan. As librarians know, it is the professional's responsibility to propose a program and to seek its realization through Board and staff, to provide professional service to all library users, and to teach staff by in-service training how to develop and give better service to the public. As Neil Harlow has so aptly put it, a professional librarian "is answerable to the profession, to professional standards, and to a clientele."⁽¹⁾

This five-year plan of expansion, formulated in October 1963, was pounded into shape by November when it met the Board's approval. On December 3, 1963 we convened a joint meeting of Council in Committee of the Whole with the Library's Board of Commissioners and discussed the plan. The proposed budget for 1964 was presented to the City by the Library Board and it called for \$83,000 to carry out the first year's objective. No increase in the budget had been sought in 1962 or 1963.

Using accumulated library funds, the "book outlet" or Branch Library at Haymarket Square was opened in January 1964. Haymarket Square was selected in consideration of the area's proximity to the Main Library, thereby permitting the use of present staff. As a pilot plan, this was to serve as a test whether

the citizens of Saint John would use additional outlets, if provided. The proposed area of 900 square feet would allow for shelving of 5,000 books. The shelving, desk, table, and chairs chosen were uniform with the Main Library so that if the experiment prove unsuccessful, we could easily accommodate the return of furniture to the Main Library; or, alternatively, we might remove to entirely new quarters.

The Teen Department acquired the services of a professional librarian in February which meant that this department, somewhat neglected in the past, could now be given proper attention and form a strong unit in the library structure.

In February the approved operating library budget for the year showed an increase of only \$5,000, that is \$6,000 short of the proposed \$83,000 and necessitating cut-backs of all projected plans, even for Phase One of the expansion program. The majority of the Board did not agree with the attendant changes and, because numerous principles of professional librarianship were at stake, the three professional librarians resigned; the Chairman of the Board then resigned in support of the librarians. Due to pressure from the general public, the librarians were asked to reconsider their decision and were later reinstated.

In March 1964 the City of Lancaster asked for a branch library. After examining the cost of such a library, a letter was sent from the Board outlining two proposals by which the City of Lancaster might secure library service. No reply was received. Throughout the succeeding months and until the end of August, work continued on the revision of the card catalog, a beginning was made in stock-taking, and the extensive newspaper collection held by the Saint John Library was re-organized and labelled to permit more efficient retrieval and use.

In September of 1964, a branch of the University of New Brunswick was established in Saint John. This brought with it new complications and more pressures upon our staff. Accordingly, a grant of \$5,000 was made by the

City which, with an additional grant of \$5,000 from the University, was to provide for the employment of a professional librarian in the reference area and the extension of the reference hours to meet the demand for service of the general public as well as university and school students. The reference librarian was hired on November first and we were able to secure an additional clerk to assist in the Children's Department and to allocate \$2,000 for extra recreational reading for the UNB students. In dealing with the influx of the university students, it was agreed between University officials and the Library Board that UNB would order the books to be used in the university classes. The books would be sent to the library to be checked in and then processed when the catalog cards were received from the University. The library staff would check all catalog cards against the books, put in date slips and pockets, letter the books, and file the cards in the separate catalog provided by the University. The University was to provide all processing materials and all information on reserves for classes. In order to separate the university collection, shelves were provided for 1000 books under the control and management of the reference librarian. All UNB books were signed out at the reference desk and calls for overdue books were made from this desk direct to the university.

Because school students in the Saint John area make great demands upon the public library, it was agreed that service to the university students would be offered only from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Co-operation from university officials ensured that students adhered to these hours fairly well and, accordingly, more attention and library space was available to the school students after 4:00 p.m. The university students also used the library's books to supplement their own class material. While the circulation and the acquisition count of university books was kept separate from the public library records, the Board Members were kept aware of the number of books checked against books ordered and processed for the university section of the library. The arrival of a reference librarian in November eased a critical situation to some extent.

A report from the City auditors, as requested by the City in 1964 and agreed to by

the Board at that time, elicited a study of the library's financial system and its responsibilities for ownership. Conducted over a period of several weeks, this study added greatly to our work load, being added to the stress of each day's output, service to the public, and continuation of the main catalog revision. In October a civic election introduced a new Mayor and a Council which appeared sympathetic to the needs of the library and its patrons.

From the end of November 1964 and into 1965, a crash program for regional library service was conducted by a special committee appointed by the Municipal Council; it had as three of its members the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, and the Chief Librarian of the Saint John Free Public Library. A Brief presented on the first day of January to the Municipal Council outlined possibilities of a regional unit including the City of Lancaster, the Parish of Simonds, and the City of Saint John; it outlined the special agreements reached with the Provincial Government through Central Libraries Services, Fredericton. During the same month, this brief was tabled with the Municipal Council and a committee of Municipal Council was appointed. Things began to look propitious but here, unfortunately, the brief and this particular plan for regional library development died.

Concentrated effort began again to focus on the City of Saint John Library. A

number of meetings with the Mayor and Council early in 1965 produced a working budget of \$96,000 to which was to be added the grants from the University of New Brunswick, the City's grant for UNB, and funds from the subscriptions of non-resident library users which realized \$2 per capita.

Meanwhile, stock-taking was completed in the Boys and Girls Department, their catalog was weeded of books lost over many years, and an inventory was taken which revealed 17,007 books representing 12,567 titles. The Teen Department stock-taking was also completed at this time and the collection for Grades 9 and 10 was shown to be 4,996 books representing 3,690 titles and already it was found necessary to allow the collection to extend into an adjoining room.

During the month of February a staff manual was produced, the book outlet in Haymarket Square reached its quota of 5,000 books and the City permitted a capital cost expenditure for the renovation of the Children's Department, for which tenders were closed in April. Work was completed in May. At this time, too, complete revision of the catalog in the adult department was accomplished. Incidentally, we found that in a catalog of 180 drawers (180,000 cards), there was an average

Continued on Page 24

**Reading Room
Adult Department
1965**





The Nova Scotia Museum

Its Curators, Librarians and Buildings

Barbara Smith

The Nova Scotia Museum happens to be the oldest public museum in Canada. It traces its descent, along with the Halifax Memorial Library and the Nova Scotian Institute of Science, from the Halifax Mechanics' Institute which was founded in 1831. The books belonging to the Institute were later incorporated into the Citizens' Free Library, forerunner of the Halifax Memorial Library.

The purpose of the Mechanics' Institute was stated to be "the cultivation and diffusion of knowledge in the arts, sciences and general literature, and the collection of models, drafts, specimens, books of reference and other materials tending to instruction and improvement". This collection formed the nucleus of a general museum. The books and collections were for a time housed in the lower part of premises used as a boarding house on Hollis Street in Halifax. They were later moved into rooms at Dalhousie College situated at the north end of the Grand Parade.

Nova Scotian Institute of Science

In the late 1850's enthusiasm for the Mechanics' Institute began to lag, and in 1859 the Nova Scotia Literary and Scientific Society was formed in an effort to arouse new interest in science and in cultural activities. It contin-

ued for approximately three years. Additional interest in the sciences was stimulated by the International Exhibition of London in 1861 when specimens of Nova Scotian natural resources were sent there for display. In 1862 a new society—the Nova Scotian Institute of Natural Science—was formed. The Nova Scotian Institute of Science (the word "Natural" was dropped along the way) is still very much alive. Papers are given on a variety of scientific subjects and subsequently published in the Institute's Proceedings which are held by a number of APLA libraries.

With the renewed interest of the early 1860's, the Nova Scotian Institute of Natural Science began to bring together a library composed mainly of scientific journals, many of which were received on an exchange basis for copies of the Proceedings. Today this forms

Miss Smith is the Librarian at the Nova Scotia Museum and Editor of Museum publications. She has held a variety of responsible posts during recent years including Circulation and Reference Librarian at the University of Toronto; Cataloguer and Assistant-Reference Librarian at the Halifax Memorial Library; and Bookmobile Librarian with the Annapolis Valley Regional Library. During the current year, she is President of the Halifax Library Association.

an impressive collection which includes some very rare material and is under the care of Miss Evelyn Campbell, Librarian of the Nova Scotia Research Foundation; Miss Campbell is also Librarian of the Institute and was recently named an Honorary Life Member. The Institute is, however, a corporate body without a permanent location; its material is housed with the Nova Scotia Research Foundation, the Nova Scotia Museum, Dalhousie University and the Nova Scotia Technical College.

Returning to the development of the Museum itself, we find that in 1864 representations were made to the government advocating the establishment of a provincial museum; and the suggestion was also made that the Mechanics' Institute's collections which had been lying dormant for some time, be taken over as a basic collection. This arrangement was agreed upon and natural history specimens which were exhibited at the International Exhibition in Paris in 1867 were also added. In just this way was the Provincial Museum founded in 1868 and the Mechanics' Institute museum transferred to the Nova Scotia government. Space was allocated in the newly-completed Post Office Building and David Honeyman, who had been prominent in urging its establishment, was appointed Curator.

David Honeyman

Dr. Honeyman was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, and was educated at Dundee High School and the University of St. Andrews where he specialized in oriental languages and natural science—a somewhat unusual combination. Still apparently unsatiated, he entered the United Secession Theological Hall and was licensed to preach in 1841. He came to Halifax as a professor of Hebrew and taught at the Free Church College situated on Gerrish Street. He was also for a time pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Shubenacadie and later moved to Antigonish. His scientific interests gradually overcame his theological vocation and he began to spend much of his spare time investigating the geology of the area. Eventually he resigned from his charge to devote himself to scientific work on a full-time basis.

In 1862 he was appointed by the Prov-

ince to make a collection of representative minerals and to be superintendent of the entire Nova Scotian exhibit at the London International Exhibition in that year. He subsequently went to Dublin for this purpose in 1865 and to Paris (1867), Philadelphia (1876) and the London Fisheries Exhibition (1883)—no small amount of travelling for his day.

He was employed for a short time by the Geological Survey of Canada on investigations in Antigonish County. He became Secretary of the Nova Scotian Institute of Natural Science and held the position until his death eighteen years later. He was also editor of the Transactions of the Institute to which he contributed approximately fifty-eight papers, meanwhile also managing frequent contributions to the *Presbyterian Witness*!

Honeyman was named a Fellow of the Geological Society of London in 1862 and, in 1864, received the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws from King's College in Windsor. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada; member of the Geological Society of France; an honorary member of the Geologists' Association of London; and an original member of the Geological Society of America.

Dr. Honeyman's publications were chiefly in the field of geology, with several later papers on marine zoology. His observations on the glacial geology of Cape Breton proved to be extremely accurate, though questioned at the time by geologists of greater reputation. During the last years of his life he was occupied with the study of minute marine organisms which attach themselves to submarine cables. This study resulted in the discovery of a number of marine sponges previously unknown.

After Honeyman's death, the status quo of the Museum seems to have been maintained for some time, and it was decided to limit the collections, which were quite general, to a representation of Nova Scotia products only.

During all this while, the library of the Nova Scotian Institute of Natural Science was expanding, due chiefly to the exchange material

which was being received from all over the world. It was reaching that state where it was impossible for the Institute to care for it properly with the limited funds and personnel available. In 1899 the Institute offered its library to the Provincial Government and, in 1900, it became known as the Provincial Science Library.

Harry Piers.

Harry Piers, who had been Assistant Legislative Librarian, was appointed Curator of the Provincial Museum, and succeeded Dr. Honeyman in 1899; in 1900 he was also given the additional position of Librarian of the Provincial Science Library. This library was free to all. Scientific works from the Legislative Library were transferred to it into what was known as the Burns and Murray building on Hollis Street at Prince. The Museum had been moved to this new location in October of 1899, and so Piers had custody of both.

Dr. Honeyman has been described as "affable" but Piers was clearly a more reserved personality. He is remembered as a dignified figure with a small goatee and the mien of a dedicated student of antiquity. He was born and educated in Halifax, a descendant of one of the city's founders. During his time as Assistant Librarian of the Legislative Library, he compiled a detailed 560 page catalogue of the library of King's College, Windsor, which was published in 1893.

Piers was a man of wide knowledge and an active member of practically every cultural organization in Halifax. He was a President of the Nova Scotian Institute of Science and its Secretary for forty years. During this time he wrote many articles for the Proceedings and was the author of several books and pamphlets. Two notable works were published after his death. One of these, *The Evolution of the Halifax Fortress, 1749-1928*, was published by the Public Archives of Nova Scotia. It was the result of forty years of research by Piers himself whose manuscripts and working papers were compiled and edited by G. M. Self and Phyllis Blakeley. It was published both for its value as a source of information on the early fortifications of Halifax and as a tribute to "the patient and life-long labours of one who loved both his

native city and antiquarian research". Another valuable work, published posthumously by the Antiquarian Club of Halifax in 1948, with a Supplement by Donald C. MacKay, was entitled *Master Goldsmiths and Silversmiths of Nova Scotia and Their Marks*. This book was based on a paper read before the Nova Scotia Historical Society in 1939.

Harry Piers was President of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, Nova Scotia Society of Artists and the Nova Scotia Museum of Fine Arts; President of the local branch of the Canadian Authors' Association, a director of the Nova Scotia College of Art and Nova Scotia representative on the Geographic Board of Canada. His interests and publications ranged from geology, paleontology, entomology and zoology to genealogy and historical research as outlined above. He carried on a copious correspondence with specialists in many fields all over the world.

In 1911, under the curatorship of Piers, the Museum and Library outgrew their quarters and were moved to the Nova Scotia Technical College Building. The Public Records of Nova Scotia, which had been in the custody of the Museum, were transferred to the Public Archives of Nova Scotia on the completion of that building in 1931. The Museum increasingly devoted itself to science with emphasis upon natural science pertaining to Nova Scotia.

Harry Piers died in 1940 and in that year Donald K. Crowdis was appointed Curator. While Curator of the Museum, Mr. Crowdis was one of the moving spirits behind the establishment of the Halifax Memorial Library and he was the first Chairman of its Board. Under Mr. Crowdis, the Museum grew to include an historical branch and three historic houses. The name was changed to the Nova Scotia Museum of Science, and the title Curator was changed to Director. With the passing of the Nova Scotia Museum Act in 1960, the institution became known as the Nova Scotia Museum. This Act provided for extension of the Museum's responsibilities to include the field of human activities as well as that of natural history; it also permitted co-operation with other bodies engaged in similar pursuits.

Continued After Index

Meanwhile, back in the library, many changes had been effected. The dispersal of the Provincial Science Library took place in 1948 and with the exception of the specialized material on natural history of particular use to the Museum, the bulk of the collection was transferred to the newly-formed Nova Scotia Research Foundation. From that date, the remaining material formed the library of the Museum which no longer existed as a separate unit under the same roof.

Inadequate space has always been a pressing problem with the Museum. Harry Piers' Annual Report of 1931-32 states:

"So much has been said in each Report for the past ten years regarding the increasingly congested state of the Museum and the need of a new building, that one can only refer to what has thus been respectfully submitted regarding what appears to be its paramount need at the present time".

In 1944 the Royal Commission on Provincial Development and Rehabilitation stated that in order to fulfill its role "the Provincial Museum would need new quarters and larger

appropriations". In 1963 the Museum gave up its quarters on the second floor of the Nova Scotia Technical College Building, retaining its space on the first floor. Some additional space was acquired in the basement, but, in Museum annals, the current period will undoubtedly be remembered as "the time of the big squeeze".

During his time as Director, Mr. Crowdis did much spadework toward enlisting interest and support for a new museum building. In April 1965 he left to assume the position of Associate Director of the Ontario Centre of Science and Technology and news of his departure was received with regret by personnel in museum and library circles, as well as by the general public. However, it seems evident that his efforts have not been without results. With the recent announcement that the Provincial Government is prepared to spend \$1,000,000 on a new museum building as soon as a proposed site is secured, the future looks considerably brighter than it has for some time. In October J. Lynton Martin was appointed Director and planning for the new building has already begun under his guidance.

Continued on Page 28

NOTICE of MOTION to AMEND

The Constitution and By-Laws of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association

The proposed new wording **is in bold type**.
The proposed deletions *are in italics*

ARTICLE IV - OFFICERS

Section I - Officers: Committees

The officers of the association shall be

- a) a President
- b) a Vice-President from each of the four provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, one of whom shall be designated as President-Elect.

c) A Secretary *Treasurer* **residing in an area geographically convenient to the President.**

d) **a Treasurer residing in the Province of Nova Scotia.**

All of the above shall be elected at each annual meeting of the Association.

The Past President and the Editor of the Association's periodical shall be ex officio members of the executive.

BY-LAWS ARTICLE III - NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

Section I

Prior to each annual meeting of the Association, the Executive shall appoint a Nominating Committee of three members, *no one of whom shall be a member of the Executive* **the Chairman of which shall be the Past President of the Association**, to nominate candidates for elective positions.



Grannar Runt Polen

Dorothy Cullen

On Sunday July 18, 1965, sixteen Canadian librarians arrived in Lulea, Sweden, to begin a tour of libraries in Norbotten County which is located at approximately the same latitude as Baffin Island. This tour and conference was arranged by Mr. Bengt Hjelmqvist, head of the Public Libraries Section of the Swedish Ministry of Education who had himself visited Canada in 1964. Mr. Hjelmqvist and his associates spared no pains to give Canadian librarians a view of new Swedish libraries and an opportunity to discuss common problems with their Swedish counterparts.

In my opinion, this tour was particularly appropriate and timely. Canadians are looking to their own Northland as never before. Newfoundland continues to expand its library services into Labrador and delegates to the Swedish Tour read with delight upon their return that the Centennial Commission had approved the building cost (\$250,000) of a Regional Library at Hay River, North-West Territories. On a point of geography, I should perhaps explain that Hay River, South of Great Slave Lake, is still approximately 500 miles south of the latitude of many libraries which we visited in Norbotten County, though climatic and soil conditions are in many ways incomparable.

The motif for this tour was nicely implied by a large map in the Stadsbiblioteks of Lulea entitled GRANNAR RUNT POLEN which translated means "Neighbours of the Arctic Circle". This map, which takes the North Pole as centre, is a new and interesting way for librarians to look at the world—at least for those librarians who may have territorial ambitions or who are bored by commuter traffic.

The County of Norbotten entertained the group for the entire week and treated us most hospitably throughout the tour. The Swedish librarians were very friendly people and they, at least, gave the lie to prevalent concepts about the stolidity of the Swedes; since most of them spoke very good English, there was little or no language difficulty. Incidentally, like Canadians, the Swedes find themselves in a bilingual country; but unlike ourselves, they seem to have avoided major difficulties. Most libraries have dual collections and many patrons are able to read and converse in Finnish as well.

Miss Cullen is Librarian of the Prince Edward Island Libraries.

The County of Norbotten

In order to make any kind of meaningful deductions about Swedish library services in comparison with our own, it is necessary to say something about the country's natural resources, their present development, and Sweden's special Northland problems. Norbotten County is four times the size of Prince Edward Island and it has a population of 265,000 or about three times that of Prince Edward Island. Nearly half of this area is forested, some two percent is farmland, and the rest consists of lakes, mountains, and barren lands. As we drove through the county, many of the Canadians said it resembled northern Ontario and it seemed to me to resemble Newfoundland in many respects. Norbotten is rich in water power of which only one-seventh is harnessed to produce electrical power. The county is well supplied with roads and those upon which we travelled were either paved or gravelled; and except for herds of reindeer, we generally had the road to ourselves. Railroads which are run by electrical power provide transportation for lumber products and iron ore.

Agriculture provides an important segment of the county's economy despite the smallness of farm holdings which, though provided with electricity, are cultivated with quite rudimentary equipment. While some farms have tractors, manual labor is the rule on many others; for example, we saw men and women cutting hay with scythes. Their haymaking methods involve drying the hay on wooden racks about four feet high which, when lined up in the fields, add a picturesque feature to the landscape. In addition, farmers grow grain, potatoes, small fruits, and vegetables; and dairy cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry are prevalent on most farms. The long hours of daylight in summer promote quick growth and it is said that a cucumber will develop from flower to half-pound size in eight days; it is almost possible to hear things growing, both day and night. Co-operative marketing of farm products is well established and there are several schools of agriculture and rural economy in Norbotten alone.

Norbotten County has a considerable number of Lapp inhabitants who live by herding reindeer. They own approximately one

hundred reindeer per family and they move with the herds to mountain pastures in summer and back to the lowlands in winter. Lapp reindeer herdsmen are, as we might expect, experts with the lasso. Their children attend special schools where not only Lapp culture is preserved but reindeer husbandry is taught as a major subject.

Lumbering and allied occupations absorb about twenty percent of Norbotten workers. Pulp mills and woodworking plants use some of the forest products but the remainder is exported. Contrary to our expectations, we learned that fishing is one of the less important industries; a small number of people are engaged in fishing salmon, whitefish, herring and trout. Large iron mines in Kiruna and Malmberget in the north produce ore of a very high quality and they employ about three thousand people. It is calculated that there is sufficient ore to maintain this mining operation for several hundred years.

Libraries in Norbotten County

The County library system in Sweden was established in 1930 and it is generously supported by state, county, and municipal governments. The libraries are run with competence, resourcefulness, and imagination; and they are well patronized by the county's citizens.

In Norbotten County the main library in Lulea is maintained by the State with grants from the county and city. It provides books to individuals and libraries within its area and it maintains a large book collection for research purposes. The county librarian supervises the smaller libraries, gives advice on book selection and library practice, and conducts annual workshops or training courses for rural librarians.

The libraries in Norbotten County serve slightly less than half of the entire population. For the population served, book stock is two and one-half books per capita, circulation is three and one-half books per capita, and expenditure \$1.66 per capita. There are eight main libraries, 30 branch libraries, and 88 lend-

ing stations; each library, even in towns of six to eight thousand, has a professional librarian. Several of the libraries operate a bookmobile, or deliver books to readers by car. A book train was at one time in use but mechanization has displaced workmen for whom this book service was essential.

We visited the county's eight main libraries, most of which are in buildings erected since 1955. The locations are, in some instances, away from the town's business centre; but the libraries are very attractive on the inside, offering colorful decoration schemes, comfortable chairs of distinctive design, beautiful drapes, reading lamps, art works, and flowers everywhere. Most of the libraries have one large rectangular room, with sections for Reference books, Adult books, and Children's books; in the larger libraries, separate rooms are provided for different departments. In Overtornea, a section of the library can be curtained off for a story-hour room by means of drapery which is hung on a circular track.

We could not assess the book collections because most of the titles were in Swedish and Finnish; but we were impressed by the number of books in English and other languages. We also noted Swedish translations of several Canadian authors such as Stephen Leacock, L. M. Montgomery, Farley Mowat and Roderick Haig-Brown. Another striking feature in these small libraries was the number of expensive reference and art books. We theorized that the Swedish people **buy** most of their popular books and use libraries for more exotic fare. In many cases the library books were in uniform bindings, often with different sections in a single color; for example, children's books might be in red, adult non-fiction in blue, and fiction in green.

The binding of new books is one of the functions of Library Services Inc., a co-operative enterprise established by the Swedish Library Association. Other services include: pre-publication information about books, and reviews by librarians of new books; central cataloging and printing of catalog cards; indexing of newspapers and periodicals and microcards of articles; library furniture and equipment.

Incidentally, libraries in Sweden use a National classification scheme, introduced about 1920, and based on an alphabetical notation.

In addition to fine collections, we found that Norbotten County libraries have extensive audio-visual equipment. There are T V and radio sets for public use and some centres have special rooms for music listening with individual ear-phones as well as large record collections for loan. A special service of the Lulea Library, for example, is the preparation of tape-recordings of local news for blind residents.

Sightseeing

Our sightseeing during the visit was as enjoyable as our inspection of the different libraries. During four days of bus travel we covered some 600 miles in a roughly circular route. Fine summer weather offered us an opportunity to enjoy the pastoral scenes in river valleys and the rugged beauty of mountains, forests, and lakes. We were as excited as children about the reindeer which we saw at every hand on the road or browsing in woods nearby; the bus driver obligingly stopped several times to let us take pictures of them. Upon crossing the Arctic circle, we were ceremoniously given certificates as a token of this achievement.

Along the way we visited medieval churches, an old farmhouse furnished in traditional style, an iron mine and a Lapp church town where the Lapps stay during certain church festivals. At a picnic in Tomtebert, a mountain near Overtornea, the beer to go with our toasted sausage was unpacked from cases labelled BOCKER. I have not yet decided whether this reversal of the usual procedure (using ale or whisky cartons to pack books) has any cultural significance. Does it mean that books are a more prevalent product than spirituous liquors?

I have not, in this paper, touched upon the Conference itself which was on the theme "Library Service to Sparsely Populated Areas"; doubtless others will be dealing with this topic in some detail. In a library tour such as this, it is clear that one "gets out of it what one puts

into it". We were given excellent briefing material on various aspects of Swedish life, including education and libraries, but there was little time to study it during the tour. I realize now that I should have given more thought to the sort of questions to ask and should have made more notes about details of various libraries. However, just seeing these attractive libraries in small communities is a refreshing and rewarding experience; they indicate that people in rural and remote areas can be educated to appreciate literature, art, and music, and they demonstrate what can be done when people and governments give strong support to cultural institutions. One realizes that the development and maintenance of this adjunct to the state's cultural life need not be dependent upon dense population or primary industrial complexes. Norbotten provides an excellent example to Canadian librarians as we look to our own great Northland as an opening frontier.

*Remington
Rand
Typewriters*

**Dicks & Company
Ltd.**

At The Sign of the Book

St. John's, Nfld.

Need Library Furniture ?

NATIONAL OFFICE EQUIPMENT LIMITED

125 Water St., St. John's, Nfld.

CAN SUPPLY: ● SHELVING ● BOOK TRUCKS ● TABLES
● STANDS ● STUDY CARRELS ● CHAIRS

Catalogues on Request



Le 26ème Congrès

- une critique

Yves Roberge

29 août! Vol 705 de Moncton à destination de Saint-Jean. A trois heures trente de l'après-midi, notre Vanguard atterrit à l'aéroport de Torbay; premier contact avec Terre-Neuve. Nos hôtes nous attendent à l'aérogare; présentations, poignées de mains, et nous voilà en voiture pour Saint-Jean. Le temps de s'inscrire à l'hôtel, de se revêtir de ses plus beaux atours, dîner, et nous voilà au lieu de rendez-vous, la bibliothèque de l'Université Memorial où se dérouleront les séances.

L'ouverture officielle de l'exposition de livres sur Terre-Neuve par le lieutenant-gouverneur, l'honorable Fabian O'Dae, a été, sans aucun doute, un premier et très important pas vers une publicité bien préparée. Dès notre entrée dans cet édifice, nos yeux ont été attirés par un magnifique décor au centre duquel se dessinaient les lettres APLA disposées d'une manière très artistique. Sur le campus même de l'université, près de l'entrée principale, un immense panneau publicitaire nous livrait le message suivant: "26th CONFERENCE APLA August 29th to 31st." Ces deux réclames nous amènent à nous poser les questions suivantes, à savoir: A qui doit revenir la responsabilité financière d'une telle publicité? Notre association serait-elle prête à voter les fonds nécessaires à cette fin? Si oui, dans quelle mesure? La télévision et la radio, d'après des commentaires reçus, ont très bien couvert le congrès par des

interviews et des comptes-rendus de nos séances. Les journaux indiquaient en grosses manchettes des titres comme: "Atlantic Provinces Library Association Meet Underway", "Lack of Library Service in Province is Deplored", "Visiting Librarians Agree on Good Job Opportunities", "Symbolic Presentation Made to Library Association President", etc. Depuis que j'assiste à nos congrès, je dois dire que c'est la première fois que j'ai réellement senti combien l'Atlantic Provinces Library Association se voulait une organisation importante dans ses *cadres extérieurs*. Si elle n'a pas pris plus d'ampleur dans la passé, c'est dû, à mon humble avis, à un manque de publicité sérieuse. Terre-Neuve vient de nous donner une leçon.

L'abolition du fond de scolarité par les délégués ne nous a pas surpris. Les bourses données par nos gouvernements aux étudiants qui veulent se perfectionner en bibliothéconomie, et l'impossibilité pour notre association d'en accorder une tous les ans aux rares étudiants qui ont ou auraient pu en faire la demande, ne nous a pas donné d'autres alternatives. Dorénavant, une partie de cet argent sera versée en faveur de notre NOUVEAU BULLETIN. Nous devons confesser (que le président sortant

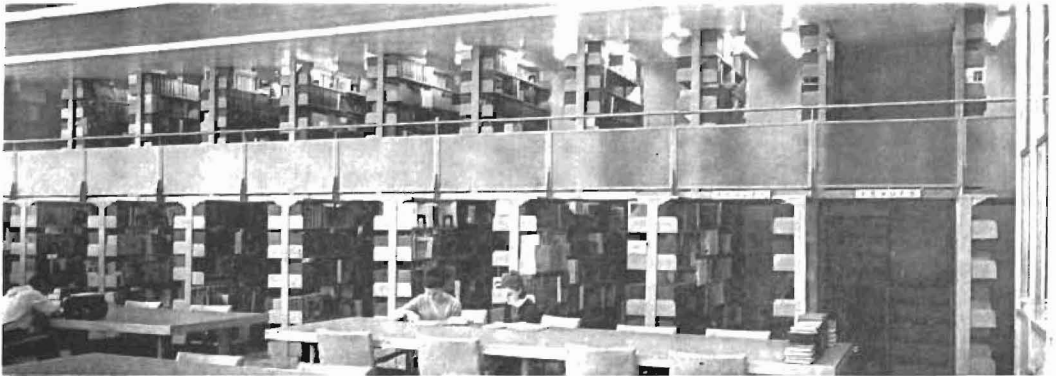
M. Roberge a été récemment nommé Bibliothécaire-en-Chef à l'Université de Moncton.

de charge saute les lignes suivantes!) que nous avons un doute quand à la réussite promise pour notre trimestriel. Nous connaissons ou du moins estimions que des problèmes techniques et financiers de première importance attendaient les nouveaux responsables. Le rapport financier donné par le père Hallam nous a stigmatisés. Nous baissons nos chapeaux devant l'équipe Gattinger-Hallam pour ce tour de force si bien réussi. Il était de prime importance que notre BULLETIN, signe de vitalité de toute association, fasse peau neuve. A la fois par sa présentation et son contenu, notre bulletin cadre maintenant très bien avec les publications de nos plus importantes associations.

La première conférence du congrès donnée par le docteur Hunter aurait pu donner le ton à nos séances. Ce dernier nous a servi un chef d'oeuvre de concision et de précision sur les bibliothèques et la situation du livre à Terre-Neuve. Un tel monument aurait mérité que l'on y mette plus de temps afin de se familiariser avec les problèmes abordés, et d'étudier les solutions émises par cet éminent personnage. Il est à souhaiter que d'autres personnes de même valeur que le docteur Hunter nous servent des exposés aussi objectifs lors de prochains congrès. Tous les délégués ont été heureux d'apprendre que la conférence de ce doyen sera publiée dans notre revue.

Un item qui a fait couler beaucoup d'encre, pour prendre le langage épistolaire, est sans contredit le CHECKLIST. Il est difficile d'avoir une opinion précise à ce sujet sans connaître ce qui a été dit dans les coulisses. Est-ce une illusion? De toute façon, c'est avec un vif regret que les délégués ont accepté le départ de mademoiselle Elliot comme présidente de ce comité. Mlle Elliot a fait un travail colossal. Il appartient à la nouvelle équipe qui sera choisie (elle l'est sans doute actuellement) de maintenir le même standard. L'idée émise pour que notre association finance elle-même le CHECKLIST, s'il ne peut y avoir d'entente avec l'Atlantic Provinces Economic Council, nous semble très, à propos. Plus nous accepterons nos responsabilités (reste à définir), plus notre association s'affirmera au sein de notre société.

Lors du banquet offert par la province, Monsieur Gattinger, au nom de l'Université Memorial, présenta au nouveau président, Monsieur Boylan, un maillet portant les armoiries des quatre Provinces Maritimes. Ce maillet, donné à l'occasion du changement de nom de notre association, a créé un effet psychologique certain chez nos membres. Cette cérémonie très significative a donné une nouvelle vitalité à l'APLA. Dorénavant, ce maillet rehaussera nos congrès. Une autre tradition vient de s'ajouter.



**LIBRARY SHELVINGS
and STEEL CABINETS**

MAIN OFFICE
P. O. Box 1300,
Montmagny, Que.

SALES OFFICE
235 Blvd. Dorchester E.,
Rm. 310, Montreal, Que.

IN THE ATLANTIC
PROVINCES
Halifax Call 423-9139

MONTEL  **INC.**

Avec leurs exposés sur les "Library Services Compared: Lapland, Russia and Newfoundland", nos charmantes collègues, Jessie Miffen, Dorothy Cullen et Ruth McDormand, ont réussi à nous démontrer, à l'aide de dispositives et avec un humour peu commun, que dans l'ensemble nos systèmes de bibliothèques n'avaient rien à envier à ceux établis dans l'Europe.

Mme Marie Adams a très bien su rendre l'exposé de Monsieur Hussain intitulé: "The Photo-copying Complex". Monsieur Hussain nous a servi un article de fond d'une grande valeur. Mademoiselle Margaret Williams avec son "M.U.N.'s Reclassification Project" nous a démontré, dans un style précis qu'il est possible de reclassifier du Dewey au Congrès sans qu'il y ait de heurt. La section des bibliothèques universitaires était heureuse d'entendre le président annoncer que ces deux articles seraient reproduits dans notre bulletin dans un avenir rapproché. Malgré le haut calibre de ces deux exposés, plusieurs bibliothécaires présents n'en ont tiré aucun avantage réel; leur champ d'activité étant très différent. Par le passé, plusieurs collègues ont déploré le fait que nos congrès étaient trop orientés vers les bibliothèques publiques. Aujourd'hui, pour la première fois, l'inverse vient de se produire. Pour donner justice et satisfaction à tous les

congressistes, nous croyons qu'il faudra à l'avenir rétablir l'ancien régime; c'est-à-dire, la section des bibliothèques publiques et celle des bibliothèques universitaires et spécialisées.

Nous avons emboîté le pas à mademoiselle Cameron lorsqu'elle nous a fait part de la déception de plusieurs délégués de ne pouvoir rencontrer les congressistes, visiter les bibliothèques, la ville, et mon Dieu, on ne va pas à Terre-Neuve à tous les ans! magasiner. . . Ceux et celles qui ont eu le privilège, au lendemain du congrès, de se joindre aux confrères de Terre-Neuve pour visiter la baie Conception n'oublieront jamais la cordialité avec laquelle les charmantes bibliothécaires nous ont guidés et les magnifiques paysages que nous avons admirés. Ces confrères ont gardé le sourire jusqu'à la fin, malgré la fatigue accumulée depuis plusieurs semaines pour aider à l'organisation du congrès.

Que nous a apporté le congrès? L'exécutif 1964-65 a voulu revaloriser notre association. Leur politique a pris une nouvelle orientation et le congrès fut organisé en conséquence. Le nouveau bulletin, la qualité des conférences et exposés, la publicité et la cérémonie du maillet ont contribué à donner un nouvel élan à l'Atlantic Provinces Library Association. Le congrès de Saint-Jean ne sera pas oublié.

BOOKSTACKS AND STACK EQUIPMENT (Snead Library System)

BY

LUXFER BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED

London, Engl., N.W. 10

For catalogs, information, references and planning data contact:

L. E. Helbig, General Representative

833 Westfield Road, Scotch Plains, N.J., U.S.A.

libraries

inform
inspire
educate
entertain

in 1965 over one million
persons in the atlantic
provinces were

informed
inspired
educated
entertained

by films of the
National Film Board

*do you have
films in your library ?*

National Film Board of Canada
Regional Office, Atlantic Provinces
1535 Dresden Row,
Halifax, N. S.



SAINT JOHN FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Continued from page 11

of approximately 30 filing errors per drawer. Reference stock-taking was completed and the stock-taking of non-fiction began and continued throughout the summer months until December, 1965. Recataloguing of some 1,096 of the books, weeding the catalog of cards for books lost over a long period of years, removal of hooks which had been there for years without pockets, book cards, and in a number of cases without catalog cards—all this added complications to what is usually considered to be a routine matter in libraries. It is hoped that 1966 will see all aspects of this complicated project completed.

A meeting held in June with City officials included a tour of the library building which had been opened in 1904 and, some sixty years later, was demonstrably incapable of expansion. Matters discussed at this time included upkeep and care of the library building, regional library service, and co-operation between the Library Board and City officials.

The Branch of the University of New Brunswick had, by 1965, acquired two professional librarians as well as space in a building on Union Street for its own library. It proved possible by July to withdraw the university books, its catalog, and extra shelving from the reference room area of the Public Library. In retrospect, I should say that the emergency situation which threw these two libraries together had many mutual benefits; nevertheless, the alleviation of our work-load and cramped conditions, consequent upon their removal, was instantly appreciated. This was particularly true for the technical services department which operates in a small workroom space, elbow to elbow with acquisitions, ordering, mail room, mendery and the many other operations necessary to the total functioning of a public library.

With the withdrawal of the university books, it was believed that the students would use their new quarters and for this reason no restrictions were placed upon them in the matter of library hours during the current year. Meanwhile, university enrollment has greatly expanded and we have found that instead of using the library quarters provided on Union Street, university students continue to use the public library. Accordingly, at the peak hours of 3:30-5:30 p.m., not only is there rarely a va-

cant chair in either of the two reading rooms, but our staff must be relocated to reader's and public service areas including the reference room, main catalog, the newspaper room in the basement, the government documents material on the second floor and early bound periodicals in the roof cupola! There has been no curtailment of this service, and its attendant pandemonium, at the present time; but it may be necessary to specify certain hours for university students in the coming year. The curtailment of service to students has not been made for obvious professional reasons; also, quite frankly, because I am mildly curious to determine what constitutes an explosion-point with increased pressure on staff, on an antiquated building, and an increased patronage by the general public who begin to understand that a library is an indispensable civic institution, not just a tax burden. We still go by the name, as in the past, of Saint John **Free** Public Library. What may sound like a platitude is underlined by statistical fact: 1964 was a peak year for this library with a circulation of 304,000; by November, 1965, the Board was told that circulation had increased by 15,000! Books will continue to be "freely available" to our public; but both the books and their liberal circulation are subject to spiralling costs. I am told that the City Engineer has a similar experience in the matter of salt and snow-ploughs.

The place of publicity in the development of a day-to-day public library service is, I think, of utmost importance. It should be the aim of every professional person to place his ideals and objectives before the public which he hopes to serve; this is particularly necessary for professional librarians to-day. Statistics show that Canadians by-and-large are not readers and perhaps the fault lies with the library trustees and with librarians themselves who have failed to inform the public, by every available communications media, what it is they are selling and what this library product can offer them, from the cradle to the grave. (Yes, Lord Beveridge said it, but what, really, is Social Security?)

Publicity from the Saint John Free Public Library has increased during the past two and one-half years in direct relation to our service expansion. Previous to the Autumn of 1963, the professional staff was composed of one librarian only; and for one complete year, the library operated with one professional part-time librarian. Under these circumstances,

use of the public media to carry our message was impossible—and perhaps unnecessary.

We are fortunate in Saint John that persons in the several communications outlets have been extremely generous with time and space. The appended table (2) shows the approximate amount of money that would have been required to purchase time and space at commercial rates. These include, for example, fifteen-minute radio shows each week and bi-weekly television shows. Both of these have had a direct impact on the listening audience and have been an almost measurable factor in those rising statistics which eloquently reveal an increased awareness of our library service by the public.

Each year during Young Canada's Book Week and Canadian Library Week, extensive publicity is undertaken both in public media and in the library itself. The library has invited well-known Canadian authors to participate in our Library Week activities—authors such as Kay Hill of Halifax and David Walker of St. Andrews, New Brunswick.

Nevertheless, results in Saint John at least have shown that the most important form

of library publicity has been classroom visits to the Library. Many of the students contacted in this way have never been in the Library before; not knowing the holdings nor the aims of the library, these students are unaware of the wealth of information available to them through their own Public Library. After such class visits, these same students become borrowers and active users of the library, doubtless also influencing reading habits in their own families. These "in the library" class visits include detailed instruction on the use of the catalog and the various indexes and we have already noted a reduction in "after school pressure" on the reference librarian and staff. By the Spring of 1966, more than 1,739 boys and girls between grades one and four will have visited the library. The regular weekly newspaper columns covering book reviews and the regular weekly radio book reviews act as a "readers' advisory service" in the home, offering, as they do, direct assistance to the borrowing public who are unfamiliar with new authors and recent titles.

It is also, in my opinion, very important to maintain a close liaison with the newsroom of local newspapers and radio stations

Newfoundland Agents

All Encyclopedia Britannica
publications including Films,
Filmstrips

also

Compton's Canadian
Pictorial Encyclopedia

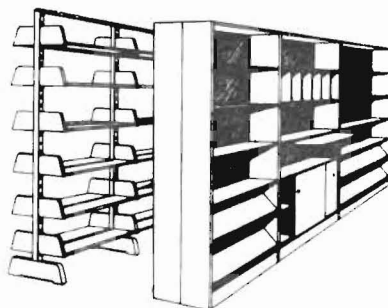


MICHAEL JONES & CO.
LIMITED

7-9 Rowan St.
ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

TRULY "THE WORLDS MOST VERSATILE SHELVING!"

ALL COMPONENTS ARE....
- Adjustable - Interchangeable - Expandable -



Beautiful HARDWOODS available in...

- WALL LINES ● ISLANDS ● STACKS ●
- COUNTERS ● MAGAZINE UNITS ●
- MOBILE UNITS ● OPEN UNITS ●

Write Today for Colorful Literature
CANADIAN LUNDIA LIMITED
647-6655 - - NEW LISKEARD, ONTARIO
REPRESENTATIVES: COAST TO COAST

who must be made to feel that their reporting of library events is a vital community service. Since the start of our publicity program through the public media, we have never been refused an opportunity to broadcast to the public any of our library activities and I take this to be a vote of confidence in our message and our product.

Book displays at large teachers' conventions have proved very beneficial and the work entailed in arranging and manning such displays is extremely productive because here, under a single display, teachers are able to see and study the many and various types of supplementary reading materials. Book talks outside the library have also proved helpful but only when adequate preparation has preceded such talks. I am convinced that most organizations expect the guest speaker from the library to limit herself to ten or fifteen minutes on a precisely defined topic—and no waffling!

Finally, the story hours and the TV panel discussions have proved to be fruitful avenues of approach to our public. The former does not entail much work on the part of the professional librarian but here, again, it offers additional evidence of our profession's desire to give service, coupled with enjoyment, to the borrowing public. The TV panel, however, entails hours of preparation if it is to be done well; obviously here the most important factor entails the choosing of appropriate panelists who must be people well-versed in the topic under discussion and, where possible, they should know each other both within and beyond their professional spheres of influence.

It has been my own experience that television is by far the most telling medium in our day, at least so far as the library message is concerned; if librarians are to be successful in the use of television, it will require careful preparation of material, meticulous attention to detailed facts, and a clear understanding of the

message which they wish to present to the public. The library can only expect to win the public's eyes, ears and support if its message is lifted from the level of mediocrity to one which challenges the appeal of less vital messages even including those about hair sprays. In short, it is essential for librarians to exploit tomorrow's publicity techniques if they are to win to-day's competitive battle for a public hearing. Failure to exploit this medium will mean failure to achieve a full measure of success in the primary objectives of professional librarianship.

References

1) "The Education Problem", *Canadian Library* XXII (1965) p. 87.

	1963	1964	1965
Story hours & attendance	7/432	1/ 61	2/575
Classes & attendance B & G	14/410	8/198	37, 895
Classes & Attendance Teens			31/1050 to Dec. 2
Book talks (outside Library)	3	6	5/1228
Radio time	2 hrs.	8.7 hrs	12.25 hrs
TV - regular	2.3 hrs.	12.2 hrs	13.5 hrs
TV panels	1 hr.	2.5 hrs	2.5 hrs
Newspaper columns	52	52	52
Newspaper articles	21	59	28
Newspaper pictures	15	27	13
Book displays (outside Library)	1	1	1

Commercial value of public media (offered gratis): \$11,303 for 1965.

LIBRARIANS-
BOOKSELLERS-

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.

Oldest and largest book wholesaler

has more titles in stock for immediate shipment
than any other U.S. book wholesaler!

In each plant, more than 1½ million books . . .
more than 85,000 titles from 1,200 publishers.

EASTERN DIVISION
Hillside, New Jersey 07205

MIDWEST & SOUTHERN DIVISION
Mamence, Illinois 60954

WESTERN DIVISION
380 Edison Way Reno, Nevada 89502

Send your orders to the B & T plant nearest to you.

HALIFAX MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Halifax, N. S.

HALIFAX MEMORIAL LIBRARY requires the following staff to fill forthcoming vacancies and new positions in Branch Library to be opened in fall of 1966. Appointments will be made July through September.

ADULT CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

Grade 1 Librarian for general duties
in Main Library.

Grade 1 Librarian for book trailer and general
duties in Main Library.

TECHNICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Grade 1 Librarian with approximately 12 hours
per week in Reference Department.

BRANCH LIBRARY

Grade 1 Librarian with duties in both
Children's and Adult divisions.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARY

Grade 1 Librarian for work in Main Children's
Library and branches in schools.

WORKING CONDITIONS

5 day 37½ hour week Tuesday to Saturday inclusive. 20 working days annual vacation. City of Halifax pension scheme in addition to Federal Pension Plan. Beginning salary \$5,651 per annum. Recently revised salary scale for implementation July 1, 1966.

Apply to: Miss Mary E. Cameron
Chief Librarian.

HEAD CATALOGUER for SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. Essential: accredited degree, experience, enthusiasm; willingness & ability to fit into the challenging developments in cooperation among the university libraries in the Atlantic Provinces. New building opened in 1965 for expanding collection. Group medical and insurance benefits; 20 working days holiday. Salary to be negotiated. Send enquiries with curriculum vitae, recent photograph and expected salary to: Rev. G. Hallam, S.J., Saint Mary's University Library, 5932 Inglis St., Halifax, N. S.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND PUBLIC LIBRARIES BOARD

invites applications for the position of

CHIEF LIBRARIAN

FOR GOSLING MEMORIAL
LIBRARY, ST. JOHN'S

Applicants must have a B.L.S. from an accredited library school plus several years of experience either as Chief Librarian or head of a department. Salary scale for this position is \$6380-220-7480. Applications giving details of education, training and experience should be addressed to the **DIRECTOR, PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES, Duckworth Street, St. John's.** Applications will be considered up to **February 28th, 1966.**

jan7,2i

Professional Librarians Wanted for the Following Positions:

- (1) Reference Division (Head of Division now open)
- (2) Cataloguing Division (General Librarian with opportunity for rapid advancement)
- (3) Serials Division
- (4) Acquisitions Division

Basic salary: \$5,600 per annum; pro rata increases with years of experience. Faculty status and usual university amenities. One month's vacation each year with every fourth Summer off (academic pursuits, on salary). Contributory pension plan and comprehensive Group-Insurance-Medical Benefit Plan.

Interested persons should contact: **M.U.N. Librarian, Memorial University of Nfld., ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland.**

R. M. DONOVAN

Continued from page 6

taneously generated support which he received from the Canadian Federation of University Women. Building sites for these branch libraries are just now being selected. The second represented a major and promising advance for library service in Newfoundland, namely, the Centennial Arts and Cultural Centre. Mr. Donovan keenly regretted that his illness came at a time which frustrated what he called "my first solid rebuttal of the architect's plans on the library section of the Centre."

R. M. Donovan was a keen and relentless competitor as even the Allied High Command could testify. In a manner which has itself become the subject of a C.B.C. documentary, he openly purloined a German V-2 rocket in defiance of the strictest military orders. That rocket now represents a central exhibit in Canada's National War Museum. Donovan was a man possessed of that capacity which Air-Vice Marshall Tedder required of his flyers, "total tenacity"; it was a quality which the Newfoundland library scene required in great measure during the 1960's but which, unfortunately, it will not now be permitted to capitalize upon.

NOVA SCOTIA MUSEUM

Continued from page 15

In this manner has the history of the Museum and that of several libraries in the City of Halifax been interwoven. It is evident that during this century, the museum has had an up-hill struggle for recognition and that the Nova Scotia Museum may now look forward to the day when it will be able to fulfill its responsibilities more adequately and demonstrate its unquestioned value to the people of Nova Scotia and the entire Atlantic area.

Miscellaneous Museum Facts.

In 1955 the Historical Branch was opened in the Cavalier Block of the Halifax Citadel and George MacLaren, formerly on the staff of the Public Archives, was appointed Curator. (Mr. MacLaren is the author of *Antique Furniture by Nova Scotia Craftsmen* published by Ryerson Press in 1961.) The Citadel is the most visited National Historic Site in Canada and approximately 250,000 visitors pass through the Historical Branch of the Nova Scotia Museum each year.

A twelve-foot marine aquarium tank was developed in 1955, in order to display typical forms of Atlantic sea life. Filtration and refrigeration methods developed for these tanks were original with the museum staff and the usual corrosion caused by salt water was over-

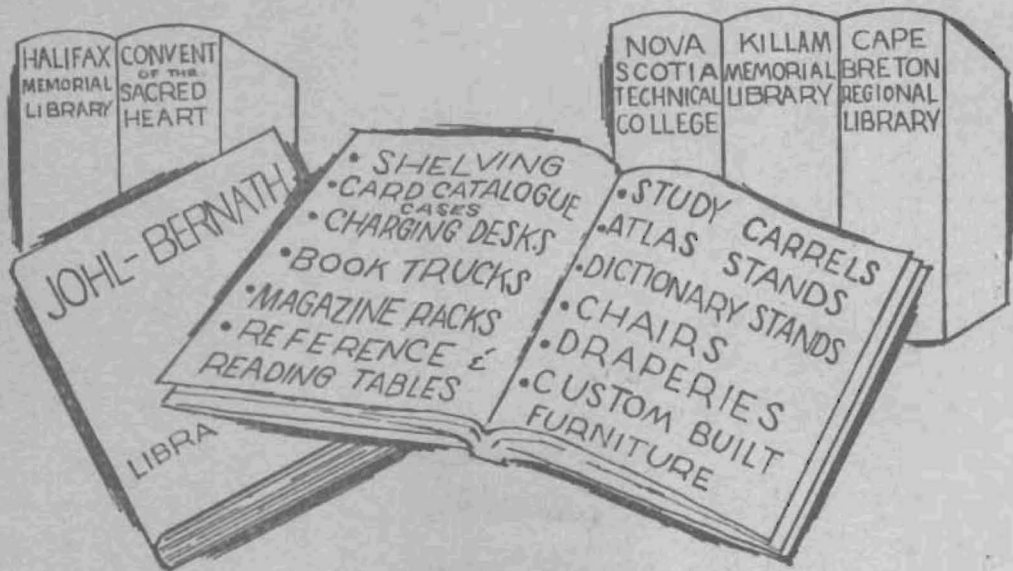
come by the use of fibreglas. This was followed in 1959 by the construction of a fourteen tank unit which is exhibited yearly at the Lunenburg Fisheries Exhibition and at other provincial points as occasion offers.

One of the first, if not *the* first, public planetariums in Canada was opened in the Museum of Science in 1956, the dome having been designed by Museum staff members to fit the relatively small area available. The frame was made to specification at the Halifax Shipyards and the actual dome (which is flannelette) was made by a sail-maker in Lunenburg County.

A Nature Trail was blazed in Point Pleasant Park in 1958 and has continued to the present time. It has developed into a seasonal trail with the signs being changed four times a year to mark Nature's cyclic habits.

In 1960, the Department of Trade and Industry transferred administration of three historic houses to the Museum. These included Uniacke House at Mount Uniacke, which was built in 1815 and was the home of a former Attorney-General of Nova Scotia; Haliburton House situated in Windsor, built in 1836 and once the home of Thomas Chandler Haliburton author of *The Clockmaker*; and Perkins House, a Cape Cod style home built in 1767 by diarist Simeon Perkins in Liverpool. As a relative gauge of the public's interest, it is perhaps worthy of note that Uniacke House alone has an average of 30,000 visitors each year.

WE'VE ADDED TWO NEW BOOKS
TO OUR LIBRARY



We are equipped to design and furnish your library. Custom designed furniture. Expert space planner, interior designer at your service. Most functional and latest designs in library equipment available. Photographic and duplicating machines and services. Catalogues available on request.

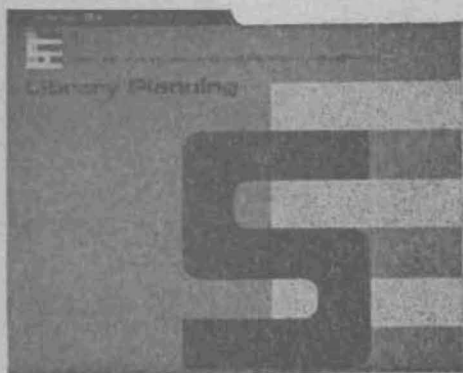


SEAMAN-CROSS
LIMITED

1047 BARRINGTON ST. HALIFAX 422-1621

if you're planning a library

read a little, first.



There's practical help inside this brochure . . . practical help to guide you through the complex task of planning, directing or supervising a library.

You must cope with storage of and access to an extensive and continually expanding collection of books, documents and periodicals.

That calls for such careful organization and flexibility of space that we maintain a Library Consultancy Service to give assistance. You'll learn more about this and other vital considerations

if you read the contents in our Library Planning brochure. You can get it and any other information from: Mr. D. J. M. Izzard, Steel Equipment Division of Eddy Match Company Ltd., 819 Yonge St., Toronto 5, Area Code 416, 927-4584, Cable: Steelequip.



Multi-tier bookshelves and mezzanine cellular decking installed in September, 1984 at University of Victoria, B.C. Mr. Dean W. Halliwell, Chief Librarian. R. W. Siddall Associates, Victoria, B.C., Architect

**STEEL EQUIPMENT DIVISION OF
EDDY MATCH COMPANY LIMITED**

CANADA'S FINEST STEEL OFFICE FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT SINCE 1913

