

# APLA BULLETIN

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## Atlantic Provinces Book Collectors

### Thomas Beamish Akins

By BRIAN CUTHBERTSON

Thomas Beamish Akins is best known as British North America's pioneer archivist for his work during his thirty-four years as Public Records Commissioner of Nova Scotia. It has not been recognized that Akins was among British North America's foremost bibliophiles.

Akins was born on February 1, 1809 in Liverpool, Nova Scotia, where his father, a descendant of one of the original New England planters of Falmouth township, was a merchant. His mother was the daughter of Thomas Beamish, Port Warden and merchant of Halifax. Akins was an only child and when his mother died ten days after his birth, her parents took over his upbringing. Although believed by some that he went to King's College, it is certain he was educated at home and at the Halifax Grammar School. This school was operated by the Rev. George Wright, garrison chaplain and a teacher of some scholarship. There is every reason to believe that Akins received a solid grounding in the classics. Beamish Murdoch, the historian and Akins' first cousin, also grew up in the Beamish household and attended the Halifax Grammar School. Nine years older than Akins, Murdoch was very much an older brother and perhaps even a father figure; it was, therefore, quite natural that when Akins decided to make law his profession, he studied in Murdoch's office, being admitted to the bar in 1831. Although never prominent at the bar, Akins did have a reasonably lucrative practice.

Both Akins and Murdoch grew up during what D.C. Harvey has described as the "intellectual awakening" of Nova Scotia.<sup>2</sup> Libraries and newspapers multiplied in the 1820s; the English quarterlies were readily available and filled with articles to suit everyone's literary taste. Akins was a member, possibly a founding member of a literary group which called themselves the

'Club' and gathered regularly at the offices of Joseph Howe's *Novascotian* for cakes, ale and literary discussions. They were mostly young and friendship and literary interests drew them together. Among the members were Thomas Chandler Haliburton, Rev. Robert Cooney, author of a history of New Brunswick, Andrew Shields, the Dartmouth poet, and Titus Smith, the "Dutch Village philosopher." Haliburton had published a *General Description of Nova Scotia* (Halifax, 1823) and was at work on his *An Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia* (Halifax, 1829).

In this latter effort Haliburton was much assisted in the collection of material by Akins and Murdoch. Akins, even as a very young man, demonstrated his passion for collecting. His association with Haliburton and other members of the 'Club' nurtured his instinctive antiquarianism.

Perhaps inspired by Haliburton's history or his collecting of historical material, Akins himself began to write historical works about his native province. In 1839 he was awarded a silver medal by the Halifax Mechanics' Institute for his essay on the *Early History of Halifax* (Halifax, 1847). Throughout his life he kept making additions and corrections, and in 1895 the Nova Scotia Historical Society published his amended version as Volume 8 of its *Collections* (Halifax, 1895). His next literary effort was in 1849 when he published *A Sketch of the Rise and Progress of the Church of England in the British American Provinces* (Halifax, 1849). His history of Halifax is an antiquarian's dream, replete with small, but fascinating details, about early Halifax, but in no sense is a coherent or interpretative work. In contrast, his history of the Church of England is well organized and based largely upon the set of early *Reports of the Society of the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts* in the possession of Bishop John Inglis. In-

terestingly, Akins did not restrict his history to Nova Scotia or the maritimes, but broadened it to include all British North America. This consciousness of Nova Scotia being an integral part of a distinctive society and geographical entity called British North America was a characteristic of his bibliophile activities.

In 1857 when Akins was Records Commissioner, and, at the behest of the Lieutenant Governor, the Earl of Mulgrave, he also accepted an unpaid commission as Provincial Librarian. His antiquarian instincts were aroused by the importance of collecting and preserving the many books and pamphlets he found scattered about Province House. Akins, in fact, never acted as librarian, partly no doubt because the government did not amalgamate the libraries of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly to form a provincial or parliamentary library. Still, Akins concentrated on procuring books by gift, exchange or purchase for a future library. In two years he acquired 1,750 volumes of which only 138 volumes were purchased at a cost of 17 pounds. Among his purchases was a complete set of the *Atlantic Neptune*. This work by Akins laid the foundation upon which J.T. Bulmer was able by the 1880s to build the Nova Scotia Legislative Library into one of the first rank in Canada.

As Provincial Librarian, Akins obtained a number of bibliographies and booksellers catalogues. These guides ensured that purchases could be made without "great pecuniary waste".<sup>3</sup> It was, however, the catalogues which made Akins aware of the many books and pamphlets available on the history of Nova Scotia and the British North American provinces. He realized that to obtain these books and pamphlets was of "paramount importance" if Nova Scotia was to have a proper parliamentary library.<sup>4</sup> To forward this enterprise, he made up a desiderata list of several thousand volumes for use by the government or any committee formed for the organization of a parliamentary library. The time for such a library, however, was still two decades away. The lack of government interest in procuring these books turned Akins into a private collector; by his death in 1891 his collection of British North Americana and of the early history of the thirteen American colonies had reached some 4000 volumes.

This collection, today known as the Akins Library in the Public Archives of Nova Scotia, was certainly at his death the largest in private hands and in the rarity of some volumes the finest in the Dominion. Among the early editions of rare and now exceedingly expensive works are the first editions of Hakluyt's *Voyages* (London, 1589). Other accounts of travel and discovery include those of Hearne and Vancouver. The volumes on North American Indians include the 1643 edition of Johan De Laet's *Notae ad dissertationem... De Origine Gentium Americanarum...* (Amsterdam, 1643) and the 19th century writings of the Nova Scotian Baptist missionary to the Indians, Silas Tertius Rand. About one hundred and twenty volumes come under the category of American colonial history, with particular reference on the French and Indian wars and the American Revolution. Notable among them are John Oldmixon's

*The British Empire in America* (London, 1708) and Captain John Knox's *An Historical Journal of the Campaigns in North America for the Years, 1757, 1758, 1759 and 1760...* (London, 1769). Eighty-five volumes are devoted to the history of New France and a substantial number to the Hudson Bay Territories, the Red River Settlement and Vancouver Island.

For obvious reasons the bulk of the collection is related to Nova Scotia and the other maritime provinces. Fifty-nine volumes are devoted to Nova Scotian history, including Otis Little's description of Nova Scotia, published in London in 1748 when he was urging the founding of Halifax. Although of great value, these books are available elsewhere, but it was Akins' endeavours to collect pamphlets, almanacs and periodicals that greatly increased the value of this collection for historians of Nova Scotia. To attempt in our time to put together a similar collection would be an impossibility, even with reprints. Akins, in fact, missed collecting a number of 18th century pamphlets, copies of which today are no longer extant, but were still available in his day.<sup>5</sup>

Akins was a faithful member of the Church of England, although often attending services of other dominations, particularly in later life. Evangelical in sentiment, he became much engaged in the evangelical revival that swept through the Church of England in the second and third quarters of the 19th century. His religious proclivity accounts for the substantial number of religious works in his collection, particularly sermons and pamphlets, relating to all denominations in Nova Scotia.

The motivation of Akins in collecting British North Americana was clear and obvious. What remains a mystery is his reason for collecting 15th and 16th century books, particularly German and Italian incunabula, Aldines and Elzevirs. His complete collection of early imprints was donated to King's College in two lots, in 1871 and in 1888. Archibald MacMechan, who talked with Akins before his death, remarked in 1932 that Akins had been interested in early printing. There were undoubtedly some examples of early printing in Halifax, probably purchased at prize ship auctions during the Napoleonic War. Certainly, Beamish Murdoch had some early imprints, but it is reasonably certain no one collected incunabula; most private libraries consisted of contemporary books in law and religion. What is likely is that Akins' antiquarian instinct was aroused by seeing the occasional early imprint and then noting them for sale in the bookseller catalogues he obtained as Provincial Librarian.

Whatever the reason, Akins in a twenty year period after 1860 put together one of the strongest collections of incunabula in all North America. Before 1880 there were perhaps less than a dozen collectors of incunabula in all North America.<sup>6</sup> At the Montreal Caxton Celebration Exhibition of 1877 in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the introduction of printing in England, there were only twenty-six incunabula exhibited.<sup>7</sup> Most of these came from institutions such as the *Seminaire de Montreal*, although there were a few individual Canadians and Americans who

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## Upcoming events

March 27-29 (Friday-Sunday) Children's Literature Assoc.

Theme: Children's books, from creation to criticism. Talks to be given by Betsy Byars, Karla Kerskin and Zena Sutherland. For further information, contact Dr. Virginia Wolf, English Dept. University of Wisconsin-Stout, Menomonie, Wisconsin 54751.

March 29 (Sunday) Halifax Antiquarian Book Fair.

To be held at the Lord Nelson Hotel, Halifax from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission: \$1.00. For further information call (902) 423-8419.

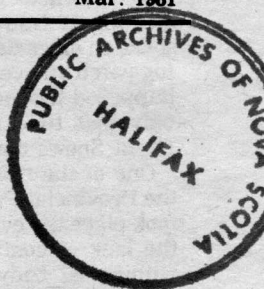
April 24 (Friday) Management Education for Librarians.

A symposium of the 50th anniversary of the accreditation of McGill Graduate School of Library Science. Speakers include Dr. Robert Haynes, Dean UCLA Graduate School of Library and Information Science, Elmer Smith, CISTI, M.B. McBurney, Queen's and others. For further information, contact: Graduate School of Library Science, McGill University, 3459 McTavish St. Montreal, Quebec H3A 1Y1.

June 9 (Tuesday) Indexing and Abstracting Society of Canada - Société Canadienne pour l'analyse de documents.

Theme: Survival as a Freelancer. There will be presentations and a panel to be led by Susan Klement. To be held at the Faculty of Library Science, University of Toronto, one day before CLA. Registration: \$15.00 members; \$10.00 students; \$20.00 non-members. For further information, contact: Marjorie Mercier, 3 Thorndale Ave., Toronto M8X 1W6. Tel: (416) 231-0417.

August 10-13 (Monday-Thursday). Canadian American Librarianship; a conference sponsored by Fogler Library, University of Maine at Orono. Topics include: Selection, acquisition, English and French resources, Franco-American programs, government publications. Panel discussions, exhibits, socials, banquet. Speakers include: Norman Horrocks, John Berry. Concurrent with an international conference on "The French Experience in North America." To be held in Orono, Maine. For further information, contact: Tom Patterson, Fogler Library, University of Maine at Orono, Orono, Maine 04469. Tel.: (207) 581-2136.





## From the President's Desk

At this P.D.C. is being written, I have just returned from the CLA Council meeting in Ottawa, having inadvertently spent an extra day there, thanks to a large fog patch all over everywhere. Same thing happened the last time I went to Ottawa, only that time it was due to one of the Great Snows down here.

One of the chief topics of discussion at the Provincial Presidents' meeting, which took place the evening before Council, was the lack of continuity from year to year within that body. We had agreed at our November meeting to take this problem back to our respective executives, so we went to this meeting equipped with tentative solutions. The Saskatchewan Library Association will appoint the 2nd Vice-President as the CLA Council rep. and this is a 2-year term. Manitoba will continue to send its President—a 1-year term. Quebec will have a 3-year term, using the Vice-President, President and Past-President cycle. Alberta will send the President and Past-President, with the alternate-year Presidents going to the Pacific Northwest Library Association. The BCLA has not yet made a decision, and Ontario was not at the meeting, so they remain an unknown quantity. At the mid-winter APLA executive meeting, the concept of a two-or three-year term was approved and it was felt that the Councillor for Aims and Objectives might be a logical person to appoint, but a firm decision will have to wait until May. It seems, though, if we all implement these staggered terms, there will be some degree of continuity, which should make the Provincial Presidents' meetings more productive in the future.

CLA, as well as most of the provincial associations, has prepared a brief for the Federal Cultural Policy Review Committee. At the APLA executive meeting Bertha Higgins was "volunteered" to produce one for us, which she had ready in draft form by mid-February.

The other provincial associations seem to be fairly active in lobbying activities—

with varying degrees of success. Perhaps APLA should consider becoming more active in this field, through the Provincial Vice-Presidents. With four provinces involved, the identification of issues and setting of priorities is perhaps a problem, but I'd welcome your views.

The BC Library Association is concerned about the number of library school students who are unable to find jobs. They are meeting very shortly with the director of the UBC Library School to discuss the question of Library manpower (personpower?) and curriculum planning. It seems the east coast is not the only place where jobs are scarce.

An issue came up at the APLA executive meeting upon which you may want to take individual action. This is the withdrawal by Canada Council of funding for Books Now. I have written on behalf of APLA. You may get complete information on this problem from Angela Rebeiro.

I understand that if you write soon enough, you may receive free the publication *Obstacles; Report of the Special Committee on the Disabled and the Handicapped*. This is an extensive report, issued February 1981, and well worth having. Title page says: *Obstacles; Special Committee on the Disabled and the Handicapped. First Session, Thirty-Second Parliament, 1980-81, The Third Report. Minister of Supply and Services Canada 1981. Cat. No. XC 2-321-5-03E. ISBN 0-662-11424-8.* David Smith was Chairman of the Committee, and CLA Council advised us that by writing to him at the House of Commons you may get free copies. There is no price mentioned in the publication. Title page also says it is available on audio-cassettes from:

Richard Rumas, Clerk, Special Committee on the Disabled and Handicapped, House of Commons, Ottawa K1A 0A6.

Committee Convenors, Vice-Presidents, etc. — please remember that your annual reports should be received by the Bulletin Editor no later than March 20. The May Conference plans are proceeding apace. I hope you'll all come to Acadia.

### PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO APLA CONSTITUTION

Add Article X to read:

#### ARTICLE X — DISSOLUTION

In the event of the winding up or dissolution of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association, the Executive and/or the Trustees charged with the winding up or dissolution shall, after paying all debts and liabilities of the Association, distribute the remaining assets to such non-profit organizations in Canada as the Executive or Trustees shall in absolute discretion decide.

Moved by: J.E. Sutherland

## Newfoundland Conservation Association

The Newfoundland Conservation Association has received a federal government grant for \$43,000.00. The Newfoundland Conservation Association is

composed of public institutions in the province concerned with preserving the provincial heritage. The Newfoundland Museum, Provincial Archives, Memorial University Library, Memorial University Art Gallery, MUN Folklore and Language Archive, Departments of Archaeology and Biology, MUN, the Public Library, Parks Canada, the Newfoundland Marine Archaeological Society, the Museum Association of Newfoundland and Labrador are some of its members. The Association seeks to preserve, conserve and restore the material heritage of the province; books, letters, paintings, artifacts, natural history specimens, textiles

and archaeological finds are all part of that heritage.

The Association worked with Memorial University Library to secure money to help conserve a small part of this heritage—works on paper. Under a Canada Employment programme, the Association and the Library have hired six people to repair books, clean old letters and drawings, and carefully store away treasured maps in acid-free boxes. All six people hired under this programme will be trained by Jim Thistle at the Newfoundland Museum in paper conservation techniques, then set to work in the collections of the various members. The programme is designed to help handicapped workers and the Association is delighted to be able to provide an interesting training and work experience in an unusual field to these six people.

## The Editor's Diary

The last issue contained amongst other items a very good review on the Acadian musical group, 1755. Unfortunately, the title was misprinted as was the title in book review. The latter should have read *The Canadian School-Housed Public Library*. If you see me at this year's annual conference, I shall be the one in red. I should like to add that since reading the 1755 article I have purchased both records and am enjoying them very much.

This issue breaks some new ground in Atlantic Canada book studies with the appearance of two articles dealing with book collecting. The first by Peter Greig discusses the concept of book collecting with an introductory history of the book, some notable collections, points in building a collection as well as the use of a collection and here Greig draws upon the excellent example of Michael Sadleir. A Nova Scotian version of Sadleir is Thomas Beamish Akins and his association with the collecting of books is discussed in an excellent article by B.C. Cuthbertson. It is our hope to run similar articles on Atlantic provinces book collectors as well as to look further into the book dealer-book collector-library relationships in Atlantic Canada. Please send along your comments.

As well in this issue we continue our series of 'Bulldog Clips' and the second in a series on government publications. The latter is supplemented by an article on census maps.

And while we have your attention we should like to make a few additional general comments. We hope to continue with the series on Atlantic Canada music. It is all part of building a greater consciousness of this region's music. It is our hope that the Bulletin will print profiles of groups, types of music, music from certain areas. If you have suggestions, leads, contacts, articles, please do pass them along to yours truly.

This issue also contains another book review. This is the second of what is hoped will become a more regular feature. This is one of the means for the Bulletin to provide the current awareness factor. If you have suggestions of other Atlantic Canada reference tools or tools important to Atlantic Canada, pass them along. If you are interested in doing reviews, send along your name and area(s) of interest.

If there is anyone who is reading these musings who is interested in writing on ILL, library statistics, the concept of library professionalism in Atlantic Canada, librarian's classification in Atlantic Canada, continuing education, the need for APLA to coordinate a major bibliographical project similar to that in New England etc., here is your opportunity.

And finally we are planning a special issue to be devoted to the International Year of Disabled Persons. The deadline is June 1, so please send in your articles and suggestions.

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March, 1981

# APLA Bulletin

The APLA Bulletin is a bi-monthly organ of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association whose object is to promote library service throughout the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland to serve the professional interests of librarians in the region and to serve as a focal point for all those in library services in the Atlantic Provinces, and to cooperate with library associations and other organizations on matters of mutual concern.

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#### BULLETIN DEADLINES

June 1	No. 1
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December 1	No. 4
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#### MAILING ADDRESS

Typed manuscripts and advertising information regarding the Bulletin should be addressed to the appropriate editor c-o 53 William St., Fredericton, N.B. E3A 4W7; other inquiries should be addressed to the appropriate officer c-o School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 4H8.



## From page 49

provided volumes. Akins, who by 1888 had amassed twenty-eight volumes, either was not invited to exhibit or refused. It is quite possible that the organizers were simply unaware of Akin's collection, which, even by 1877, was probably the largest in Canada.

By the late 1880s Akins ceased collecting, presumably because of rapidly increasing prices. From 1880 onwards collectors of great wealth, such as J. Pierpont Morgan, entered the market and prices have never ceased escalating. Akins was able to purchase many volumes for a few pounds each. However, his copy, a first edition, 1475, of Anton Koberger's Nuremberg Bible, must have cost hundreds of pounds. In this period a copy of the Mazarine Bible, 1455, was selling for around 3000 pounds.

Akins was reasonably certain his copy of Koberger's Bible was the oldest Latin Bible in Canada and probably in the United States.<sup>8</sup> Certainly in 1861, there was no edition so old in the Harvard University Library, but probably by his death in 1891 there were older copies in some American collections, although it is highly unlikely there were any older in Canada. Akins also believed that his copy of *Speculum Humanae Vitae* by Rodericus Bishop of Zamora, from the press of Gunther Zainer of Augsburg, 1471, was the oldest printed book in Canada at the time of his death; it is a very early example of stamped binding with brown leather over boards. Akins did not limit his collecting of early imprints to incunabula but purchased many 16th century books particularly by the Aldine and Elzevir presses. The Aldine press was noted for the elegance and correctness of its volumes and this may well have attracted him. Akins did not collect Caxtons or other early English printers, although they must have been listed in the catalogues he obtained. He certainly made a deliberate decision to limit his purchases to volumes mainly from German and Italian presses, although the Elzevir Press was located in Leyden and later Amsterdam.

Akins by the time of his death almost certainly had the largest collection of incunabula in the Dominion. Gerald Hart of Montreal also collected and contributed a total of 6 volumes to the Caxton Exhibition, more than any individual or institutional collector. Hart, in fact, is better remembered as an author and numismatist than as a bibliophile. In the early part of this century Sir William Osler put together a collection which included 136 incunabula relating to the history of science and medicine; the entire collection was donated to McGill University on his death. Within the maritimes Akins had three near contemporaries who collected rare books but not incunabula.<sup>9</sup> William Elder (1822-1884) the editor and proprietor of the *Saint John Telegraph*, a Presbyterian clergyman and Liberal politician, put together a fine private library which was, regrettably, sold rather than deposited in the Saint John Library. What in its day was probably the finest theological library in the country containing many rare books, belonged to Bishop Hollingworth Kingdon, who was consecrated Bishop of Fredericton in 1881. In 1907 the greater part of his library was given to Trinity Church, Saint John. The contemporary who matched Akins' antiquarian and bibliophile interests the most, was his fellow Nova Scotian Sir John Bourinot (1837-1902), who became clerk of the House of Commons. Although nearly thirty years younger than Akins, both began seriously collecting British North Americana in the 1860s. For some years Bourinot was the editor of the *Halifax Reporter* and, considering their mutual interests, the two must have met, if not become friends. Bourinot's library was catalogued by his widow and offered to the Dominion government, which refused to purchase it; it was sold for a pittance in New York.<sup>10</sup>

Akins, who as Records Commissioner and Provincial Librarian, had seen the consequences of government neglect and apathy towards its records, took much care to ensure that his own collections would not suffer from neglect. In 1871 he

made his first gift of incunabula and rare books to King's College Library and in 1888 he made a final gift. King's already had a fine library as result of earlier bequests and Akins, although he never attended King's, maintained a close association with the College. In 1865 he published *A Brief Account of the Origin and Progress of the University of King's College*, Windsor, Nova Scotia (Halifax, 1865); in the same year he received an honorary doctorate from King's. The King's Library was catalogued by Harry Piers in 1893, who remarked in his introduction, that the library "viewed from a bibliophile's standpoint, as a repository of fine, rare, and sumptuous editions, it surely has few, if any rivals in this part of the continent".<sup>11</sup> It remains so today and Akins gifts comprise well over half the forty-two volumes of incunabula in the library.

Having disposed of his rare book collection to King's College before his death, Akins concentrated on arrangements for his British North American collection. It was kept in his home on Brunswick Street, Halifax which still stands. Akins had always intended to bequeath the collection to future generations of Nova Scotians. After years of repeated urgings, he had failed to get the government to provide proper accommodation for the public records and he had little faith that the collection would be properly maintained if left to the care of the government. He decided to leave the collection in trust to the Nova Scotia Historical Society. The society was to make it accessible to the public, although no books were to be loaned out.

The Akins Library, as his collection now became known, was deposited in a safe room at Dalhousie College. In 1906 Dalhousie required the space and after some debate the library was moved to the Legislative Library in Province House. Before the transfer the collection was catalogued for the first time. It remained in the Legislative Library until 1931 when responsibility for it was formally handed over to the Public Archives of Nova Scotia once it occupied its new building on the grounds of Dalhousie. It was again catalogued and this was published in 1933 as the first publication of the Archives.<sup>12</sup>

In his will Akins made no mention of the books he kept at his summer home in Falmouth. These were only discovered by chance, in the mid-1950s. The then University Librarian, Douglas Lochhead, acquired over one hundred 16th, 17th and 18th century books from the attic of the house for the Dalhousie University Library. It is an eclectic collection of folios, octavos, and duodecimos embracing history, religion, philosophy and philology with numerous titles in Latin and Greek. Certainly the collection suggests that Akins had a very real interest in the history of printing.<sup>13</sup>

For the last thirty years of his life Akins devoted himself entirely to his work as Records Commissioner and his bibliophile activities. He ceased practising law, but through previous earnings and inheritance, he was comfortably well off. Akins, a bachelor, maintained two houses, one in Halifax and his summer home in Falmouth and was looked after by four servants. Apparently of a somewhat delicate constitution, he was retiring in nature, although he entertained regularly his friends at teas and dinners up to his death. In his last years his garden at his Falmouth house was his passion. Here he planted and catalogued over 100 rare bushes of twenty-six varieties as well as different varieties of trees. To the last, his main concern was to ensure that his book collections would be preserved for the use of the future generations; he was not to be disappointed. The notation to his burial record in St. George's, Halifax, is *Multis Bonis Flebilis Occidit*. We may well say with thousands of historical researchers that his many good deeds have been invaluable to us, and will continue to be so, for many generations to come.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. Cuthbertson, B.C. "Thomas Beamish Akins: British North America's Pioneer Archivist." *Acadiensis* 7 (Autumn, 1977): 86-102.

2. Harvey, D.C. "The Intellectual Awakening of Nova Scotia." Dalhousie

Review 13 (no. 1, 1922): 1-22.

3. Akins to the Earl of Mulgrave, 23 March 1860, MG 1, Vol. 1504, No. 37, Public Archives of Nova Scotia.

4. *Ibid.*

5. An example of an 18th century pamphlet, which regrettably was not collected, and is not available anywhere today, is one published in London in 1790, probably written by Richard Bulkeley, the Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, in defence of two judges who were being impeached by the assembly.

6. See Goff, Frederick R. *Incunabula in American Libraries: A Third Census of the Fifteenth-Century Books Recorded in North American Collections*. (New York: The Bibliographical Society of America, 1964): xii.

7. *Condensed Catalogue of Manuscripts, Books and Engravings on Exhibition at the Caxton Celebration, held under the Auspices of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal at the Mechanics' Hall, on 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th June 1877, in commemoration of the 400th Anniversary of the Introduction of Printing into England*. (Montreal, 1877).

8. See Piers, Harry "Historical Introduction" to his *Catalogue of the Library of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia with Occasional Annotations* (Halifax, 1893) xiii. Recently M.J. Mahler Poburko

catalogued the incunabula in King's College Library, "A Catalogue of Fifteenth-Century Printed Books in the University of King's College Library", copy in the King's Library.

9. See Jack, Russell. "The Bestowal of Private Libraries". *Acadiensis* 7 (Oct., 1907): 307-13.

10. The catalogue was privately printed and entitled *Catalogue of the Library of the late Sir John Bourinot, K.C.M.G.* (n.d.) Although not really a contemporary of Akins and twenty years older than Bourinot, Major J.P. Edwards, a Montrealeur who came to live in Nova Scotia in 1893, was an ardent collector as well. His collection is today in "The Eric R. Dennis Collection of Canadiana" at Acadia University.

11. Harry Piers, *op. cit.*

12. Stewart, Sheila I., comp. *A Catalogue of the Akins Collection of Books and Pamphlets*. Halifax, 1933. 206 p. (Publications of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia, no. 1)

13. I am grateful to Douglas Lochhead, at present visiting professor at the Dalhousie University School of Library Service, and Ms. Karen Smith of the Reference Division of the Dalhousie Library for this information about the books in Akins summer home in Falmouth.

## CUSO Atlantic Supports Library Project in Nicaragua

Most people in Atlantic Canada take libraries for granted, but for the people of Nicaragua, where until 1979 half of the population was illiterate, community libraries have a different meaning.

Within six months of the revolution in 1979, some 900,000 Nicaraguans took part in a literacy crusade at the grassroots level, which reduced the illiteracy rate in the country from 52 per cent to 12 per cent. CUSO (Canadian University Service Overseas) supported the literacy crusade by working with the Nicaraguan Women's Association. Now that the crusade has been successfully completed this group of women is attempting to consolidate the gains made in the crusade by establishing community libraries where women will have access to reading materials and where they can exchange ideas and develop skills acquired during the literacy campaign.

CUSO in the Atlantic Region will be assisting in the fundraising of the \$12,100 which is required to get these community libraries in Managua and to train 30 women each from a different region of the country to set up and operate libraries in their own areas. These women will in turn train others, so that eventually some 900 women will benefit directly from training in library administration.

The community libraries will serve as a support for popular education discussion

groups and will increase through reading and collective discussion the ability of women to take a full role in the decision-making process. It is hoped they will also serve as a base for the future formation of larger community libraries.

A group of CUSO volunteers in the Halifax area is beginning a fund raising campaign which will include letters to organizations in Nova Scotia who are interested in libraries and literacy and the development of women. CUSO is a non-government, non-profit, registered charitable organization interested in international development. If you are interested in learning more about the project in Nicaragua or in donating to it, please contact the Atlantic Regional CUSO Office, 1546 Barrington St., Halifax, B4A 2P3, 423-6709.

Since its inception in 1961, CUSO has sent some 7,000 qualified Canadians to work overseas on two-year assignments, at the request of host governments, in developing countries of Africa, Asia, the South Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean. CUSO also gives financial support to some 200 small-scale development projects in more than 33 Third World countries each year. Ranging in cost from \$100 to \$25,000, these projects are designed by disadvantaged groups of men and women who are themselves contributing their labour and-or materials to them.

## UNB Collective Agreement Signed

On November 3, 1980 the first collective agreement was signed between the University of New Brunswick and the Association of University of New Brunswick Teachers which represents 617 librarians, faculty members and instructors on campuses in Fredericton and Saint John.

Eighteen months of negotiations were brought to a conclusion by a Conciliation Board decision which awarded a total increment of 21-29 per cent for 1979-1980 and 1980-1981 to members of the bargaining unit.

For the first time librarians at U.N.B. have the benefits of academic freedom and non-discrimination, formal procedures for appointments, promotion, and job security, and a rank structure which for salary purposes equates the four librarian

ranks with the four lower faculty ranks.

Many articles which deal with librarians' conditions of employment simply formalize past practise; others, such as the grievance article, an article dealing with financial exigency and one on workload reduction are entirely new. By the latter article, full-time employees may request a reduction in workload of up to one-half. Salary would be reduced in proportion to the workload reduction but other benefits would continue, some on a pro-rated basis. During the first five years of such a work load reduction, full load status may be resumed following one year's notice by either party.

The two year agreement expires June 30, 1981. Provision is made in the first contract to begin the second round of negotiations before the end of April.



# Discovering Government Publications: Bibliographical Access

By ILGA LEJA

Several months ago, in the July 1980 issue of the *APLA-Bulletin*, we examined "the first step" in the process of discovering the government publications for our respective jurisdictions. We interested ourselves primarily with publications of the four Atlantic provincial governments and with identifying those tools which are most useful in explaining the bureaucratic and organizational structures of these governments. Armed with the means to understand the functionings of governments, we shall be in a better position to embark on the next step: how to identify the output of governments as authors and publishers.

This step is of vital importance to librarians. It presupposes any acquisition activity or collection development. Although full bibliographical control for Canadian government publications, on any jurisdictional level, is far from being a reality, there are a number of bibliographical sources on which librarians can depend to inform themselves of government publishing activity. Again we shall concern ourselves with identifying the publications of the four Atlantic provincial governments. It may be kept in mind, however, that those comments relating to Canadian works in general could also be applied to the other Canadian provinces.

## CANADIANA

Since 1953, the publications of the Canadian provinces have been systematically listed in *Canadiana*, Canada's monthly national bibliography. Distributed in a variety of formats, i.e. printed, microfiche and computer tapes, *Canadiana* is the only bibliographical tool which attempts to list, in a comprehensive manner, the publications of all the provinces, territories and federal government of Canada.

The comprehensiveness of coverage, however, is very dependent on what the various governments manage to send to the National Library and on how they view their responsibilities regarding legal deposit. In the cases of those provinces which do not have a central distribution agency for their publications, the onus falls on the individual issuing departments and, in some cases, on the legislative libraries to forward what they can. For this reason, coverage is less than complete for provincial government publications. This is particularly the case for the publications of the Atlantic provinces, a fact which is very evident to anyone who examines Part VIII of any issue of *Canadiana*. Another problem with relying on *Canadiana* as a means of bibliographical access to government publications is the question of time lag. Because of the poor distribution from the provinces, publications arrive late at the National Library, if at all. Add to this the time it takes to process, catalogue and input the data into *Canadiana*, the time it takes to reach libraries in its final format and it is not surprising to see imprints that are often several years old.

In spite of these drawbacks, *Canadiana* is nevertheless one of the major sources of information for recent government publications. It is particularly useful for the identification of out-of-province publications, for the verification of titles for inter-library loan purposes, and for the establishment of name authorities for government bodies. The latter feature is important to libraries who catalogue their government materials, especially with the advent of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, 2d edition.

Although government publications are not given subject cataloguing in *Canadiana*, except for the Dewey classification number which appears in the micro-fiche version, each entry is nevertheless given full descriptive

cataloguing. This allows those libraries which do choose to catalogue their government documents to obtain standard cataloguing copy from *Canadiana* in the same way as they can for other Canadian imprints.

It may have problems with timeliness and completeness of coverage. But as a one-stop bibliography for all Canadian provincial government publications since 1953, it is unrivalled. In terms of reliability, comprehensiveness and thoroughness of treatment, *Canadiana* remains the authoritative source.

## GENERAL WORKS ON CANADIAN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

There are a number of works which deal with Canadian provincial government publications in general. Although there is no exhaustive bibliography for provincial documents, these works are nevertheless useful as finding aids and guides to the territory.

Bhatia, Mohan. *Canadian provincial government publications: a bibliography of bibliographies*. Revised and enlarged edition. Saskatoon: University of Saskatchewan Library, 1971.

First published in 1970 under the title *Bibliographies, catalogues, checklists and indexes of Canadian provincial government publications*, this work is a helpful guide to existing finding aids. Unfortunately it is now very out of date. Many new tools have arrived on the scene in the last decade. But for retrospective searching especially, this book cannot be overlooked.

After a listing of general works, the provinces are given regional treatments: Atlantic provinces, Ontario and Quebec, and the Western Provinces.

Pross, A. Paul and Catherine Pross. *Government publishing in the Canadian provinces: a prescriptive study*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1972.

Not a bibliography or finding aid as such, this book is nonetheless a reference "must" for any library concerned with collecting Canadian government documents. Dealing with the phenomenon of government publishing as a whole, the Pross' study as a critical overview is superb. Although somewhat out of date, it presents observations which are still valid and one can appreciate that the perennial problems of identifying and collecting government publications are far from being solved. As part of this comprehensive report, there is a chapter on finding tools. It is a very careful and exhaustive listing which includes some unpublished titles. Many of the listings are very specific to a particular subject field and would perhaps belong more properly to a subject bibliography. It is their proportion of government titles which warrants their entry in this listing.

The bibliography, although published in 1972, was for the most part compiled in 1969, making it somewhat out of date. The Pross', however, have updated it in a later study.

Pross, Catherine A. and A. Paul Pross. *A guide to the identification and acquisition of Canadian provincial government publications*. Halifax: Dalhousie University Libraries and Dalhousie University School of Library Service, 1977. (Occasional paper, 16)

This is the most complete and up-to-date published guide to Canadian provincial documents. Like the earlier study, it too deals with the problems of collecting government publications. But it is primarily a bibliographical guide to finding out about what the provinces publish. Each province is dealt with separately, beginning with a short historical note on government structure and publishing practice. This is followed by a list of finding aids, specific to the province and arranged chronologically. Comments about location and acquisition of each province's documents are also included.

This arrangement makes it possible to zero in on the finding aids for each province. And the comprehensiveness of the coverage given each province obviates

the need to search elsewhere in the book for further information.

Toronto Public Library. *A bibliography of Canadiana*, being items in the Public Library of Toronto, Canada, relating to the early history and development of Canada. Toronto: Toronto Public Library, 1934 and its First supplement, 1959.

This important bibliography lists all the Canadian imprints prior to 1867 which are held in the Toronto Public Library's collection. Not a listing of government publications, it does however include some government titles. It also supplies a guide to the serial publications of Canadian provincial governments before Confederation.

Tremaine, Marie. *A bibliography of Canadian imprints, 1751-1800*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1952.

This Canadian bibliography contains some of the early official publications of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec (Upper and Lower Canada), New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, in chronological order.

## WORKS DEALING WITH THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES

There are a number of works which deal with the Atlantic Provinces as a group. These are most useful for retrospective searching.

Atlantic Provinces checklist: a guide to current information in books, pamphlets, government publications, magazine articles and documentary films relating to the four Atlantic Provinces, v. 1-9, 1957-1965; v. 16, 1972. Halifax: Atlantic Provinces Library Association in cooperation with Atlantic Provinces Economic Council, 1957-65, 1972.

An annual listing of information sources dealing with the Atlantic Provinces, the bibliography also includes some government publications. The arrangement, under each province, is by subject grouping and no attempt is made to separate types of materials. However, it remains one of the few tools which documents to some extent the government publishing of the 1950s and 1960s.

Bishop, Olga B. *Publications of the Governments of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, 1758-1952*. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1957.

As a retrospective bibliography, Olga Bishop's work is the single most important tool for government publications in the maritime provinces. It is important not only for the listings of official publications for each of the provinces, but also for the organizational histories which accompany departmental publications.

The provinces have been arranged in the chronological order of the establishment of an independent government, beginning with Nova Scotia in 1758. Under each province, there is a brief discussion of its constitutional development and a history of the official printer. The publications of

the Legislature are listed first, followed by the publications of the Executive. It is in the listing of the latter, arranged alphabetically by department, that an outline of the department's history and growth is given.

A comprehensive study, Bishop's book is further enhanced by a good index.

Edmondson, Locksley G. *Canadian Provincial Royal Commissions: New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island*. Kingston: Queen's University, 1962. 124 p. -M.A. course work.

This is a list of all Royal Commissions in the three provinces of N.B., Nfld., and P.E.I. since Confederation. Each R.C. citation attempts to be complete for reasons of establishment, way they were appointed, terms of reference, personnel with occupations if possible and a brief summary of main recommendations.

The work lists virtually all Commissions whether the term 'Royal' was included or not. This list does not claim to be exhaustive and goes up to 1960.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

The New Brunswick Legislative Library has taken over the responsibility for documenting current government publications of that province. In doing so, it publishes an annual "checklist" as well as interim update lists.

New Brunswick. Legislative Library. *New Brunswick government documents: a checklist of government documents received at the Legislative Library, no. 1-1955*. Fredericton, N.B. Annual. ISSN 0548-4006.

Arranged by government department, after an initial section on the publications of the Legislature, the Checklist is a comprehensive listing of the government documents of New Brunswick. The usability of the Checklist is aided by a good index.

New Brunswick. Legislative Library. *New Brunswick government documents update*. Fredericton, N.B. Issued bimonthly.

This Update is an additional service of the New Brunswick Legislative Library to bridge the time gap from the appearance of one annual Checklist to the next. At this time, the Update is sent out to selected libraries only.

## NEWFOUNDLAND

No regular, comprehensive listing of official publications is presently being issued in Newfoundland. However, during 1974-1977, a list of current publications was published.

Newfoundland Information Service. *List of publications offered by Government of Newfoundland and Labrador*. St. John's, Nfld., 1974-1977.

As mentioned in its introduction, this list does not pretend to be complete for all Newfoundland government publications.

Cont'd on page 53

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## From page 52

It does, however, include those publications in print at the time and available for general distribution.

With the appearance of the Agnes O'Dea Newfoundland bibliography, soon to be released by the University of Toronto Press, it is hoped that more Newfoundland government publications will come to light. A preliminary edition, covering 1611 to 1960, was issued on microfilm but is not readily available to all libraries.

### NOVA SCOTIA

Nova Scotia follows a similar pattern to that of New Brunswick. The Nova Scotia Legislative Library also publishes an annual Checklist of its province's documents as well as a quarterly update.

Nova Scotia. Legislative Library. Publications of the Province of Nova Scotia: a checklist compiled in the Legislative Library of documents received during the calendar year, 1967-Halifax, N.S., 1968- Annual. ISSN 0550-1792.

The arrangement here is similar to that found in the New Brunswick Checklist, i.e.

by issuing department or agency. An index by author and distinctive title is also provided.

Nova Scotia. Legislative Library. Publications of the Province of Nova Scotia; quarterly checklist. Vol. 1, no. 1- June 1980- Halifax, N.S. Quarterly. ISSN 0228-0299.

The function of the Quarterly checklist is to update the annual. It has the added feature of indicating which items are available for sale and the price.

Nova Scotia. Legislative Library. Nova Scotia royal commissions and commissions of Inquiry appointed by the Province of Nova Scotia, 1877-1973. Halifax, N.S., 1973.

This chronological listing of Nova Scotia royal commissions is the only comprehensive one that exists. Information regarding the appointment of the commission and its report accompanies the entries. An index further facilitates the use of this important reference tool.

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

For Prince Edward Island, there is no regular comprehensive bibliography of its

government publications. There was an attempt at listing the significant titles during 1967 to 1971. Currently the Island Information Service issues a monthly checklist which is useful for ordering purposes and for keeping up to date on the most recent documents.

Prince Edward Island. Legislative Library. Significant publications of the Government of Prince Edward Island, 1967-68 - 1970-71. Charlottetown, P.E.I. Annual.

Prince Edward Island. Island Information Service. PEI provincial government publications checklist. Charlottetown, P.E.I. Monthly.

### CURRENT AWARENESS

In addition to *Canadiana* and the provincial Checklist, there are a number of other sources of information for learning about new government publications.

Micromedia Ltd. provides a current awareness service for Canadian report literature called *Microlog*. Superceding and incorporating the former *Profile* service, *Microlog* includes the non-serial and annual reports of the federal and provincial governments. These reports are microfilmed and distributed as part of the *Microlog* service. The most valuable component for librarians collecting documents is the *Microlog* index. It provides access to its microfilmed publications by main entry, subject and title.

The Government Publications Department of the University of Waterloo Library produces a newsletter especially designed for libraries interested in government publications. Titled *Input*, it began publication in May 1979 and is issued ten times a year. It contains notices of new and noteworthy government publications, both federal and provincial, as well as short articles on developments affecting documents collections. A valuable tool for

keeping abreast of events, programs and publications, it depends on contributions from librarians across the country. For the time being, the Atlantic Provinces, although not neglected, do not enjoy plenty of coverage. Hopefully, this will change as more librarians become aware of input as a useful means of communicating with each other in the field of government documents.

There are other, more direct methods for discovering what a government agency publishes. Some departmental reports include a list of their publications for the year. Some departments, in fact, publish a separate list of their publications. If they have a newsletter, they may contain information regarding new and upcoming reports and studies. Those departments which have libraries often issue accession lists which include government reports. If there is a department of particular interest to your library, be sure to get in touch. Make sure you are on their mailing lists for annual reports, newsletters, publications lists. Most of these are free as are many of their other departmental publications.

There is no easy way to guarantee bibliographical access to Atlantic Provinces government publications. Not all of the means of access have been discussed here, but they are perhaps the most recognizable and most readily available to libraries. Familiarity with them will help to dispel some of the mystery and confusion surrounding government publications.

### FURTHER REFERENCES

Jarvi, Edith T. Access to Canadian government publications in Canadian academic and public libraries. Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1976.

Palic, Vladimir M. Government publications: a guide to bibliographic tools. 4th edition. Washington: Library of Congress, 1975.

# Health Information for the Library User

By HEATHER CREECH

Health Information for the Library User was the theme of the midwinter conference of the Halifax Library Association, the Atlantic Provinces Library Association and the Nova Scotia Health Libraries Association, held January 31, 1981 at St. Mary's University, Halifax. Thirty people met to discuss the health information user, the availability of health information, and new health publications. Trudy Girard, chairperson of the conference opened the proceedings by introducing Linda Harvey of the W.K. Kellogg Health Science Library at Dalhousie University. In her overview of the health information scene in the United States and Canada, Ms. Harvey noted the growing consumer demand for health information. The public's right to this data has been recognized, but the problem now lies in gaining access to accurate information. Ms. Harvey outlined several formal and informal cooperative efforts between hospitals and public libraries to disseminate health information, including one system where the patron can telephone the library and request to listen to topical health tapes. Ms. Harvey also briefly discussed the problems involved in providing information to which the public has a right, without giving advice, opinion, or diagnosing a patron's ailment.

The next speaker, Barbara Prince of the Dartmouth Regional Library identified those who come to the public library for health information, what types of information they want, and what is available. The types of users range from those with non-personal requests, such as students seeking material for projects; those with specific requests, such as parents with concerns for child care; and, the largest group, those with requests for general books on health, and popular magazine articles on health. Ms. Prince stressed the challenge of disseminating accurate and up-to-date information, at the right level for the consumer's interest. A bibliography of health information aids used at Dartmouth Regional Library was made available to attendees; Ms. Prince noted in particular that health periodicals are not well used, and that newsletters from various agencies are often more helpful.

Shirley Campbell of the Community Health Division, Nova Scotia Department of Health, spoke next about her role in preparing health information materials and distributing them to community health field units throughout the province. The various types of pamphlets and AV materials which she described can be obtained through the local public health unit, not directly from her division. Ms. Campbell mentioned that in two months the revised *Community Health Resource*

List will be available, listing major health resource agencies in Nova Scotia, their publications and their services.

Ms. Campbell was followed by Pat Brownlow, Atlantic Regional Health Information Officer for Health and Welfare Canada. He too described publications available, and referred attendees to the Health and Welfare Directory of Publications, emphasizing that all Health and Welfare documents would be received more quickly if ordered through his regional office rather than through the national offices in Ottawa. He also promoted a newsheet, "Hot off the Press", announcing new publications from Health and Welfare. This he will make available to all who wish to be placed on his mailing list. Mr. Brownlow's address is, Suite 740, Barrington Tower, Scotia Square, Halifax N.S. B3J 3J4. Other serial publications available at no charge from Health and Welfare are the quarterly journals *Canada's Mental Health* and *Health Education*, and the newsheets *Dispatch* dealing with educational services, and the *Canada Diseases Weekly Report*.

After lunch Anitra Laycock, librarian at the Halifax Infirmary, described the activities of a modern hospital. She noted the increase in age of our population and the concomitant increase in the number of people suffering from chronic diseases. In response to this trend, Ms. Laycock recommended that public libraries develop larger collections of current information on degenerative and chronic illness. She emphasized that people's ability to cope with chronic disease depends on the amount of up-to-date information they have about it.

The final speaker was Eleanor Cardozo of the Commission on Drug Dependency. She outlined the pamphlets, AV materials, photocopy services, literature searches and telephone reference service available to the public from her library. To date, most of her users have been students.

The six speakers then gathered as a panel to answer questions. The following points rose from the discussion:

-The value of the less technical nursing texts over medical texts for health information in a public library.

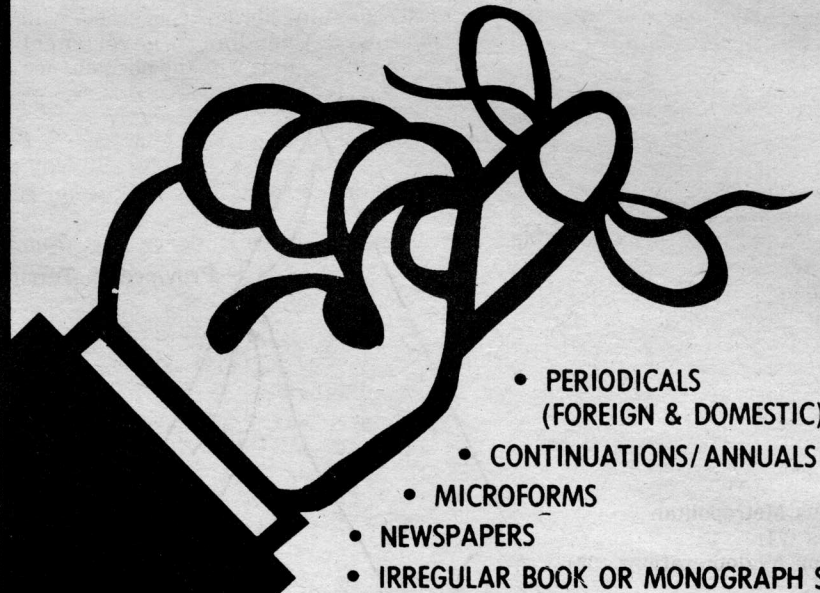
-The difficulty in obtaining reviews of lay health materials.

-The need to inform and educate the public about parasitical health problems such as lice and scabies.

-The new concern for drug interactions, particularly with senior citizens taking multiple and sometimes conflicting drugs. Public awareness must be increased in this area.

In summary, the conference stressed that health information is available, that librarians must supply accurate and current health information to those who request it, and must increase public awareness about new health problems.

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# Census Maps - A Bird's Eye View

By SILJA IKAHEIMONEN-LINDGREN

## A. INTRODUCTION

The next census of Canada takes place on June 3rd, 1981. The census is the nation's largest single survey operation, covering an area of 9.4 million square kilometres and a population of about 24 million people. The geographic element of the census is vital to the collection, tabulation, dissemination and analysis of census data. Maps are the graphic representation of this geographic element and, as such, help users of census data to visualize and analyse the geographic distribution of census data.

The demographic and socio-economic data collected by the census are tabulated for a wide range of geographic areas and census maps will be available for all these geographic levels or areas. Furthermore, some of these data will be published in map form.

What follows is an overview of the maps that will be available to users of 1981 census data. First, the types of census geographic (or geostatistical) areas shown on these maps will be defined, and then, the types of maps available will be described, as well as how and where they may be obtained.

## B. TYPES OF CENSUS GEOSTATISTICAL AREAS

The census geostatistical area framework has remained stable since the 1976 census. This framework is based on a hierarchy of geographical areas, the largest being provinces and territories, and the smallest being census enumeration areas. Figure 1 graphically shows this hierarchy.

They contain whole municipalities (or census subdivisions). CAs are comprised of: (1) municipalities completely or partly inside the urbanized core; and (2) other municipalities, if (a) at least 40 per cent of the employed labour force living in the municipality works in the urbanized core, or (b) at least 25 per cent of the employed labour force working in the municipality lives in the urbanized core.

Since a CA must contain whole census subdivisions, its limits may fall within, or extend beyond, the actual labour market area. The differences may be significant in those parts of Canada where census subdivisions cover particularly large areas of land.

Census Division (CD) is the general term applying to counties, regional districts, regional municipalities, etc. In Newfoundland, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the term describes geostatistical areas that have been created by Statistics Canada in cooperation with the provinces as an equivalent for counties.

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) is the main labour market area of an urbanized core (or continuously built-up area) having a population of 100,000 or more. CMAs are created by Statistics Canada and fall within the same guidelines mentioned above for CAs. CMAs may differ from metropolitan areas designated by local authorities for planning or other purposes.

Census Subdivision (CSD) is the general term applying to municipalities, Indian reserves, unorganized territories and subdivisions. In Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, the term describes geostatistical areas that have been created by Statistics Canada in

social science research. Census tracts are reviewed and approved by Statistics Canada according to the following criteria:

- the boundaries must follow permanent and easily recognized lines on the ground;
- the population must be between 2,500 and 8,000 with a preferred average of 4,000 persons, except for census tracts in the central business district, major industrial zones, or in peripheral rural or urban areas that may have either a lower or higher population;
- the area must be as homogeneous as possible in terms of economic status and social living conditions; and
- the shape must be as compact as possible.

All census metropolitan areas, all census agglomerations with a city having a population of 50,000 or more, and all other cities of at least 50,000 population at the previous census, are eligible for a census tract programme.

Enumeration Area (EA) is the spatial area canvassed by one census representative. It is defined according to the following criteria: (1) population—an enumeration area may include as many as 375 households, depending on its location; (2) limits—an EA, being the building-block of all geostatistical areas, never cuts across any area recognized by the census. Moreover, enumeration area boundaries are such that the census representative will be able to locate them without difficulty, using, for example, landmarks such as streets, roads, railways, rivers, and lakes. Enumeration areas are normally the smallest geographic unit for which census data are available.

Federal Electoral District (FED) is any territorial unit entitled to return a member to serve in the House of Commons. There are 282 FEDs in Canada, based on the 1976 Representation Order. These FEDs are used both to present data and to organize census-taking.

Provincial Census Tract (PCT) is a permanent small census geostatistical area of rural and/or urban type. PCTs exist in the area not included in the census tract programme. Populations of PCTs generally vary between 3,000 and 8,000, with a preferred average of 5,000. Boundaries, as much as possible, follow permanent physical features and/or

designed as reference tools to be used in conjunction with census publications and other census documents, illustrate the relationships among census geostatistical areas.

## C.1 PUBLISHED MAPS

Most of the different types of geostatistical areas, except for enumeration areas, will be presented on maps in published bulletins. These index maps will generally be at a relatively small scale and show the boundaries with a minimum of background detail. These maps will be comparable to those published for the 1976 census.

Two reference map bulletins will be produced. The first will present a series of maps showing census divisions and census subdivisions for each province. The second will present two series of maps, showing the parts and component municipalities of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations respectively.

For each of the 36 urban centres in Canada with a census tract programme, census tract bulletins will be published, presenting general population, housing, household, family and labour force data. Included in each bulletin will be an index map (or maps) showing the relevant census tracts.

In the case of those bulletins presenting census data for census divisions or federal electoral districts, the relevant index map will accompany the data.

## C.2 INDIVIDUAL MAP SHEETS BY SERIES

In addition to the small scale index maps included in the published bulletins, larger, more detailed maps will be available. These maps will be in series comparable to the series produced for the 1976 census. Plans currently call for the following series:

Series G81-10: Provincial maps—a series showing the boundaries of census divisions and census subdivisions by province. An entire province will be shown on one large map sheet, except for Quebec and Ontario.

Series 81-12: Rural enumeration areas—a series designed to show the boundaries of census enumeration areas in rural areas. This series will also show the boundaries of census divisions and census subdivisions.

Series 81-13: Census tracts-enumeration areas—in this series, each map sheet will show one census tract. Federal electoral district boundaries and enumeration area boundaries will be shown; streets and other physical features will also be shown and named. This series will be available for the 36 tracted census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations. The scales of these maps will vary considerably.

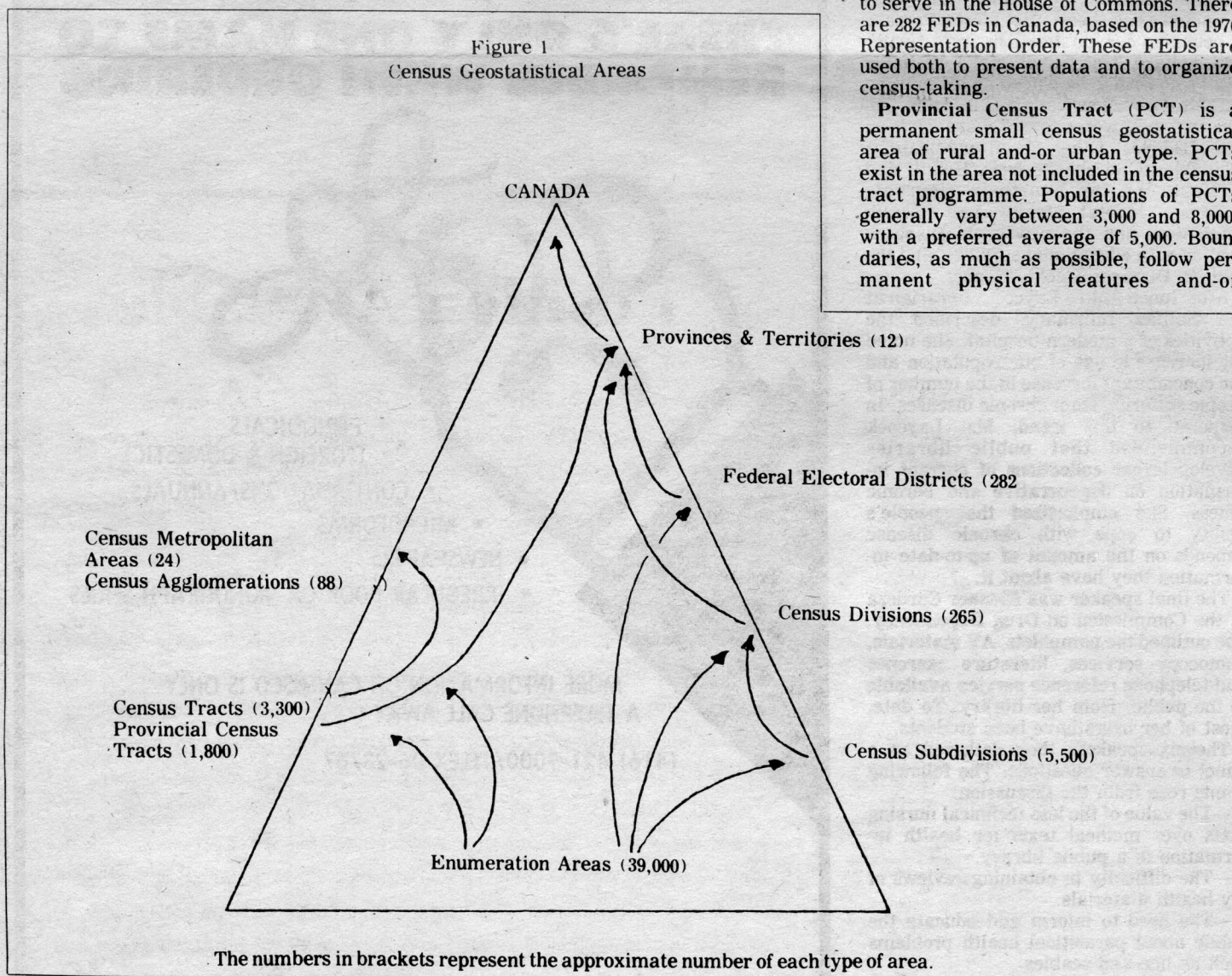
Series 81-13A: Census tracts-enumeration areas—the G81-13 series for some of the more popular tracted centres will be reduced to a standard size and presented in booklet form.

Series 81-14: Urban enumeration areas—the maps in this series will show the boundaries of enumeration areas located in those smaller urban centres containing four or more enumeration areas. The series will consist of large scale maps with streets and street names shown. The map scales in this series will vary.

Series G81-15: 1:500,000 National Topographic Series maps—this series, produced by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, will show the boundaries of all FEDs, EAs, CDs, CMAs, CSDs and CAs. While they will duplicate information provided on other series, the information will be presented on relatively few map sheets of a standard scale (1:500,000); for northern areas, the scale used will be 1:1,000,000 and 1:4,000,000. These maps will not present the same degree of detail as the other series.

Series G81-17: Single enumeration

Figure 1  
Census Geostatistical Areas



These geostatistical areas are defined as follows:

**Census Agglomeration (CA)** is the main labour market area of an urbanized core (or continuously built-up area) having a population of between 10,000 and 99,999. CAs are created by Statistics Canada and are usually known by the name of the urban area forming their urbanized core.

cooperation with the provinces as an equivalent for municipalities. The 1981 census will be taken on the municipal boundaries as of January 1st, 1981.

**Census Tract (CT)** is a permanent small census geostatistical area established in large urban communities with the help of local specialists interested in urban and

geographic units suggested by the provinces.

## C. TYPES OF MAPS AVAILABLE

Maps showing the boundaries of these geographic areas are available to census users in two formats: published reference maps, and large scale reference maps, available on demand. These maps,

Cont'd on page 59



# That Long Distance Feeling...

Compiled by Eric L. Swanick with the assistance of Ilga Leja and Don Scott.

The following is a list of government and government agency toll-free and zenith numbers in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. Newfoundland was contacted but does not offer such services. The numbers are restricted to the appropriate province save for Atlantic Loto (all of Atlantic Canada) and the N.B. and P.E.I. Depts. of Tourism (Canada-wide).

If you should have any questions, please direct them to the appropriate provincial person. If interest warrants it, updates to this service will be published at a later date.

My thanks to Ilga Leja (N.S.) and Don Scott (P.E.I.).

## ATLANTIC PROVINCES

Atlantic Lottery Corporation 1-800-561-3942

### NEW BRUNSWICK

Advisory Council of the Status of Women Ze 08014

Electric Power Commission see illustration

Forest Protection Limited 1-800-442-9724

Available annually from end of April to end of July for information on spray programme, areas to be sprayed.

Dept. of Agriculture & Rural Development Ze 70000  
Buctouche and St. Antoine exchanges only for the District Agriculturalist, Agricultural Engineer and Home Economist.

Dept. of Agriculture and Rural Development Ze 08001  
Potato and agriculture resource centre.

Dept. of Agriculture and Rural Development Ze 08060  
Veterinary Branch, Fort Mills area only.

Dept. of the Environment (Pesticides Advisory Bd.) Ze 08012  
Available annually from May to Sept. for information on forest and herbicide spraying.

Dept. of Justice 1-800-442-9756  
William McCarroll is preparing a study on illicit drug use in N.B. This number is available to the public who may wish to offer assistance, in confidence, in the preparation of this study.

Dept. of Social Services 1-800-442-9756  
This is for clients outside the Fredericton telephone exchange who desire more social service information.

Dept. of Tourism 1-800-561-0123  
The only N.B. Canada-wide toll free number.

New Brunswick Highway Patrol Ze 08000  
They are responsible for the investigation of all accidents and traffic related complaints on the Trans Canada highway from the Quebec border to Jemseg.

New Brunswick Inquiries 1-800-442-4400  
For information on the federal and provincial programmes in N.B.

Workmen's Compensation Board 1-800-222-9775

### NOVA SCOTIA

Note: Provincial-In-Watts (P.I.W.) means that one may call from within the province at no charge.

Dept. of Development 424-4525 (P.I.W.)

Dept. of Education 424-4245 (P.I.W.)  
Operational only during the school year.

Dept. of Mines and Energy 424-5727 (P.I.W.)

Dept of Tourism 1-800-565-7105 P.E.I. and N.B.  
1-800-565-7180 Que. and Nfld.  
1-800-565-7166 Western Canada  
1-800-565-7140 Ontario

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Accommodations 1-800-565-7421  
Available to callers from outside the province.

Agricultural Markets Information Ze 07786

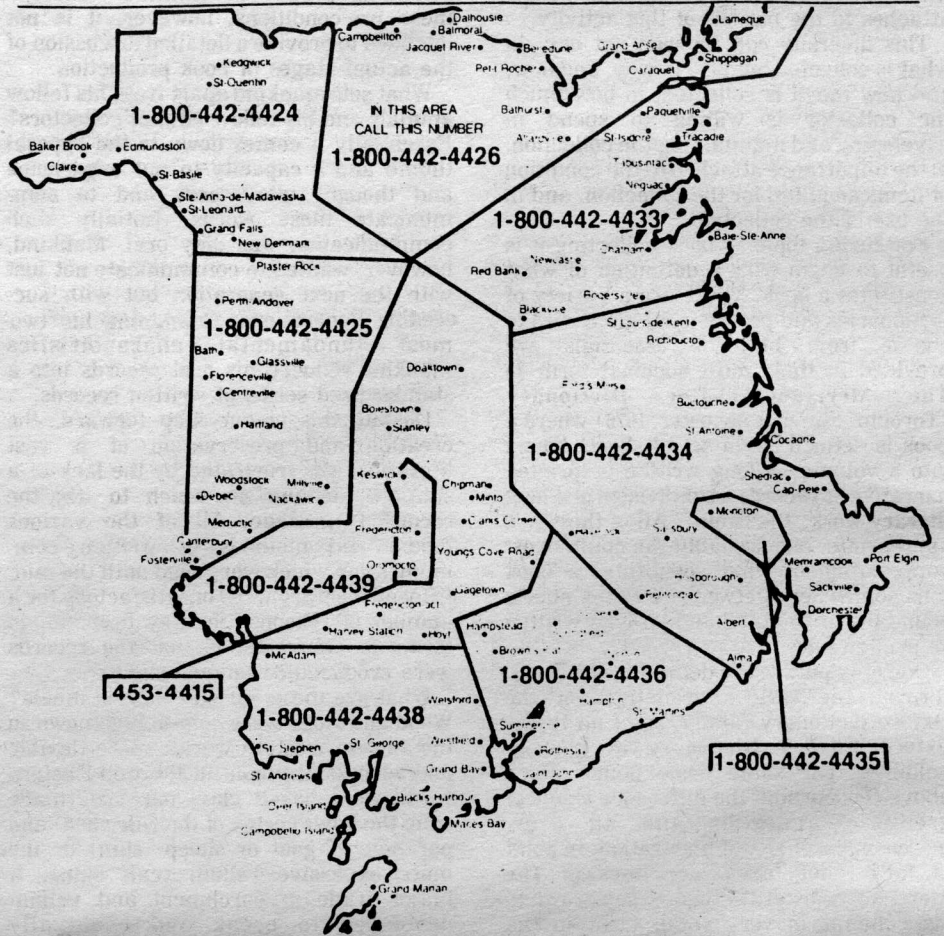
Consumer Services Ze 07723

Environmental Emergencies Ze 49000

Island Information Service Ze number is planned.

P.E.I. Potato Marketing Board Ze 00520

## A New Power Failure Reporting System



## Position Available

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY invites applications and nominations for the position of UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN, to commence on 1 July 1981 or after by arrangement. Responsible to the Vice-President Academic for: administration and operation of the Killam Memorial Library and the Macdonald Science Library, including supervision of staff, administration and development of policies, collections, budgets, and planning, in liaison with academic units and administrative offices; coordination of library policies and operations with Chief Librarians in Law and Health Sciences; liaison with external library systems and networks. The collection in Killam and Macdonald serves the research and teaching needs of the Faculties of Arts & Science, Administrative Studies, and Graduate Studies. It contains about 600,000 volumes, plus documents and micro material. The Library staff of about 100 includes 26 professional librarians, of whom most are members of the Dalhousie Faculty Association, which is recognized as a bargaining unit under provincial labour relations legislation. The annual budget is about \$2.5 million. Qualifications: professional qualifications in librarianship, a distinguished record of experience and management ability within academic or research libraries. Remuneration is open to negotiation. Applications and nominations will be received by the Senate search committee until the post is filled. Applicants are invited to send a curriculum vitae, a short resume for general distribution, and names of 3 referees to: The Office of the President, Attention Professor S.E. Sprott, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., Canada B3H 4H6.



# Book Collecting in Canada: Historical and Philosophic Considerations

By PETER E. GREIG

Book collecting is an infinitely diverse activity. Each collection is different because it reflects the attitudes, the interests, the enthusiasms and the knowledge of the collector—not to mention the degree of importance which he or she attaches to the pursuit of this activity.

This diversity can be seen not only in what is collected but also in why, and how, and how much is collected, in how much the collector is willing to spend in developing and maintaining the collection, in the importance attached to the condition of items acquired for the collection, and in the use of the collection.

For such a topic as book collecting it is useful to begin with a definition of what constitutes a book. There are a variety of dictionaries and professional glossaries to choose from but the essentials are provided in their most succinct form in *The Merriam-Webster Dictionary* (Toronto: Simon & Schuster, 1976) where a book is defined as "a set of sheets bound into a volume; a long written or printed narrative or record; a subdivision of a long literary work; the Bible." All of these are appropriate, but probably the commonest appreciation of what constitutes a book falls somewhere between "a set of sheets bound into a volume" and "a long written or printed narrative or record".

One may pursue the definition of "book" through the various gradations of the Oxford dictionary family, right up to the *Oxford English Dictionary* in thirteen volumes. The same basic points given above reoccur and the difference is one of greater elaboration and an ever-increasing prolixity of illustration. In point of fact, what takes four lines in *The Merriam-Webster Dictionary* has grown to six columns in very small print in the *Oxford English Dictionary*.

Apart from its expanded authority for the Merriam-Webster definition and its emphasis on the fact that the collection of sheets which form a book are attached at the back, the *Oxford English Dictionary* also indicates that the word "book" derives from the Old Teutonic "boec" or "bec", meaning writing tablets. There are obvious parallels to be found in the related languages such as Old English.

The same basic definition is repeated in L.M. Harrod's professional glossary, *The Librarians' Glossary and Reference Book of Terms Used in Librarianship, Documentation and the Book Crafts* (4th ed. London: André Deutsch, 1977). Harrod's definition includes a quantitative convention approved at the 1964 UNESCO conference. At this conference a book was defined as "a non-periodical printed publication of at least 49 pages, exclusive of cover pages."

The above definitions provide the basic parameters of the object whose collection is being considered. Most collectors take an even broader interpretation, reflecting a more eclectic approach as they enrich, round off and—more simply—improve on their collections.

Apart from Harrod, none of the sources mentioned above define "book collector" although a variety of other "book" related terms are mentioned. Rather than pursue the same didactic path for "collector", "collecting" and "collection", it is easiest to accept Harrod's definition. He defines a book collector as "one who purchases books systematically, often in a given field of knowledge or within the limits of some branch of historical bibliography." Elsewhere Harrod defines historical bibliography as "dealing with the history and methods of book-production—printing, binding, paper making, illustrating and publishing."

The word to be noted in this definition is "systematically". The book collector is one who acquires (and short of borrowing and stealing the avid collector does not only purchase) books with a plan. A book collection is designed and it is no less a collection for being hampered by limited funds or by the scarcity of relevant books.

There must be method behind this accumulation or else it is nothing more than a heterogeneous jumble of acquired books—in modern parlance, a garage sale lot.

At this point a number of what might be termed "pre-conditions" for modern book collecting should be outlined. Amongst these pre-conditions, however, it is not intended to provide a detailed discussion of the actual stages of book production.

What sets mankind apart from his fellow animals and his fellow animal collectors? Essentially it comes down to the opposal thumb and a capacity to put experience and thought into words and to communicate these words. Initially such communication was only oral. Mankind, however, wanted to communicate not just with the next generation but with succeeding generations. Combining his two most fundamental characteristics mankind reduced his oral records into a standardized series of written records.

Despite this unique step forward, the creation and preservation of a vast literature was frustrated by the lack of a suitable medium on which to fix the recorded message. All of the various media and methods of written communication which were used until the mid-fifteenth century were unsatisfactory for a number of reasons—the key problem, in terms of collectors, is that the records were produced as unique copies.

What are these various historic media? Wood and stone were commonly known in the ancient Western world; more flexible and successful media in the mid-Eastern world were baked clay, papyrus (made from the inner cortex of the Nile reed) and parchment (goat or sheep skin) or the more expensive vellum (calf skin). A major trade in parchment and vellum developed to break and eventually supersede the Egyptian monopoly on the papyrus trade. Similar successive developments took place in the Far East where the Chinese used stone, bamboo strips and silk as media to communicate their thoughts and knowledge. The Chinese also used rice paper (made from the cortex of a tree in the fig family) which, like papyrus, is not really a paper although frequently confused with it in the popular mind.

There were problems with most of these media. Stone is inflexible, fairly immovable and scarcely collectable. It should be noted, however, that the Roman inscriptions have provided Western type designers with an enduring model—Canada's only type designer, Carl Dair, used the lettering on Trajan's Arch as a model for his "Cartier" typeface. Wood has similar problems and is perishable besides. Baked clay tablets were slightly more flexible and were definitely collected but their fragility made preservation a problem. Papyrus was a flexible medium and very portable; unfortunately it is also very perishable except in Egypt's arid climate. Parchment, vellum and silk are perhaps the most suitable pre-paper media; parchment and vellum are exceptionally durable and were still used until recently for land and legal records and in the communication of our most prized written documents. One thinks of the Dead Sea Scrolls, certain copies of the Gutenberg Bible and in the nineteenth century the French publisher Mame had a collection of his own publications printed on vellum. The problem with parchment and vellum lies in their cost and in their limited supply. A normal Bantam printing of a current best seller on parchment would not only be inordinately expensive but it would also probably make the goat and sheep as extinct as the Carrier Pigeon.

The most suitable medium to evolve—roughly at the beginning of the Christian era and in the same approximate period as parchment—was and remains paper. It was first developed in China and the secret of its manufacture was jealously guarded for over a thousand years. Arab conquests in the Near East and their expansion after the seventh century A.D. finally brought it

to the West in very slow stages. Paper manufacture did not really begin in Europe until the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. This was then a relatively expensive medium but less so than the prevalent Western alternatives of parchment or vellum. The development and use of paper is then one of the first conditions for modern book collecting.

Writing implements, and writing styles for that matter, depend on the medium used. During the early stages writing was a unique and highly individual activity. Only one copy could be produced at a time and the production time could be extensive. This certainly added to the cost factor of the written book. Decidedly book production before the development of printing from movable type was exceedingly labour-intensive.

Printing developed independently in the East and in the West. In both cases the development of printing from movable type appears to have been preceded by xylographic or block printing where the entire text is cut in relief on a suitable material, such as wood, and copies can be made by pressing paper against the inked surface of the engraved text. While the production of copies was infinitely cheaper than anything which could be produced by a single scribe, the preparation of the medium was laborious and probably quite expensive.

While the Chinese were the first to develop printing from movable type the non-phonetic character of their language did not readily facilitate their use of printing nor its expansion. Capital outlay for a fount of 5000 characters would require fairly substantial funding. The Koreans were able to make a better use of movable type because their language—although obviously influenced by Chinese as even the untutored Western eye can see—is actually a phonetic system. Korean printing from movable type preceded its independent development in the West by nearly 200 years.

Printing from movable type in the Western World is nominally attributed to Johann Gutenberg and dated as beginning in 1450. The products of the first fifty years, to 1500, are referred to by the latin term "incunabula" or as "incunables", meaning swaddling clothes. Without going into the technicalities of the early printed book it should be stressed that the printed book represents a major pre-condition for modern book collecting. It is not simply the supreme flexibility of printing from movable type that is involved; this methodology was capable, for the first time, of producing multiple copies of a given text which could be altered, corrected or added to at will and all at a relatively low expense.

The final pre-condition of modern book collecting to be mentioned is literacy. In earliest times literacy was limited to the administrative elite and their underlings—generally to state and religious officials. It is not surprising, then, that the existing written communications from this period are largely tied to the concerns of these officials. The development of a more flexible media accentuated the growing secularization of preserved knowledge. Until the advent of paper manufacture and printing from movable type knowledge in written form remained a very expensive commodity. Collections were highly esteemed and exceedingly valuable and books were not easily come by. Consider Chaucer's Clerk of Oxenford:

As leene was his hors as is a rake  
And he nas not right fat, I undertake,  
But looked holwe, and therto soberly.  
Full thredbare was his overeste courtesy;  
For he hadde geten hym yet no benefice,  
Ne was so worldly for to have office.  
For hym was levere have at his beddes heed  
Twenty bookes, clad in blak or reed,

...  
But al that he mighte of his freendes hente,  
On bookes and on lerynge he it spente,  
(*Canterbury Tales*, Prologue, lines 287-294, 299-300)

The conditions for modern book collecting, in summary, were a flexible medium and means of production which would supply multiple copies of a single text for a sufficiently literate public. These conditions were met to a hitherto unprecedented degree in 1450 and book collecting may really be said to date as a possible popular activity from that date.

The book format—a collection or gathering of sheets fastened at the back—is also related to what medium is being used. Papyrus and silk were more amenable to a continuous scroll or roll format. The physical limitations of parchment, vellum and paper were more amenable to the book format. In the early stages, certainly prior to the fifteenth century, this book format is generally referred to as a codex.

Although printing from movable type and the use of paper made the communication of the written word much cheaper and more accessible, books remained relatively expensive. For the fifteenth century collector the book was the equivalent of the second car of today. This high cost, coupled with the low literacy level, continued to limit the collectors to the official class, to institutions and to an increasing monied upper-middle class.

With the gradual rise of literacy over the next two to three centuries there is an equal rise in the number of books being produced and a significant lowering of their cost. Certainly by the late seventeenth century and the early eighteenth century major collections are being formed by professional, as distinct from official people (lawyers, doctors, educators, etc.) and by the interested amateur. Democratization of society is reflected in a definite democratization in book collecting. The increased literacy of this period is reflected not only in the increased book production but also in the development of the first periodicals and newspapers in the seventeenth century.

Although book collections existed in Canada before 1750 there was a definite limitation on their development since there was no printing under the French regime. Antonio Drolet's *Les bibliothèques canadiennes, 1604-1960* (Montreal: Cercle du livre de France, 1965) maps out the library and book collecting situation throughout this early period.

By the nineteenth century literary had reached unprecedented heights, reading had become a widespread activity, printing technology had made its first significant step forward since the fifteenth century with the development of the cylinder press, and paper became significantly cheaper with the introduction of wood-pulp paper to replace the cloth based paper made up until that time. All of these factors led to an interest in the book as a collectable and to a major surge in book collecting. The formation of the Roxburgh Club in the early nineteenth century and the writings of Thomas Dibdin, one of the club's more ardent members, are an indication of the interest in book collecting in the upper reaches of English society. For the first time, however, book collecting was not limited to these levels—the man in the street not only could collect books but was in fact doing so. If these collections are not known to the same extent as those of the members of the Roxburgh Club it is only because the latter made a bigger splash in their dispersal. Another indication of the growth of book collecting in this period, and not just in England, is the steady increase in the number of manuals and reference books available for the amateur collector.

What motivates the book collector? Historically there is the argument that the book collector is preserving knowledge; certainly this is the institutional justification. The individual may develop a book collection for a variety of reasons: from a particular interest, whether professional or other in a given subject,

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author, title or aspect of book production—this is probably the basic motivation behind most individual book collections. Currently book collections are also being developed as an investment. In the last few years this aspect of book collecting has received a certain amount of play in the financial pages of the newspapers (for instance: "Old Canadian Books Real Investment," an interview with Craig Fraser, proprietor of Specialty Books and President of the Canada Book Auctions, in the *Ottawa Citizen*, September 24, 1980, p. 98). There has even been the development of an artificially limited high cost book trade, generally in illustrated and art books, in Canada to provide instantly collectable works which will automatically and immediately increase in value ("Limited Edition of Christopher Pratt," *Quill and Quire*, v. 46, no. 9, September 1980, p. 62 offers a good instance of this kind of book). Speaking personally I cannot understand anyone who collects books without some interest, or with only a pecuniary interest, in mind. While it may be true that the books listed in the interview with Craig Fraser have increased in value at a much higher percentage than gold he is, after all, reporting a sales value and not the price he would pay for the book in question. To collect only on this financial basis is to rob the collection of the systematic interest which was earlier identified as one of the characteristics of the book collector.

What does the book collector collect? The easy answer is anything and everything. Taking "interest" as the primary motivation of the book collector this is most commonly an interest in a specific author or in a particular subject. This is most easily seen at the institutional level where the Canadian collection of the Special Collections department of the Queen's University Library, the Shakespeare and Darwin collections of the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library of the University of Toronto and the Kipling collection of the Dalhousie University Library are sufficiently well-known examples. In terms of public libraries and their collections the Gagnon Collection at the Bibliotheque de la Ville de Montreal and the superb collections of children's books and the Baldwin Room Collection of the Metropolitan Toronto Library come to mind. In all of the cited instances, however, it should be remembered that these began as the collections of individuals and have only been preserved and continued by the inheriting institutions.

The quoted definition of a book collector from Harrod mentioned historical bibliography as basis for forming a collection. Generally collecting books on books is quite a popular past-time. Some collectors have made specific aspects of the physical characteristics of the book the focus of their collections: collecting specific binding styles, illustration techniques, types, publishers or by collecting the books produced in a certain period. Canadian contributions in these various areas of historical bibliography are not well-known so that it is the courageous collector who begins with such a focus for his or her collection. The Edison collection of Thoreau MacDonald's drawings and illustrative work came to be generally known through the publication of *Thoreau MacDonald: A Catalogue of Design and Illustration* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1973). In recent years the works published by the Graphic Publishers Limited, a short-lived Ottawa firm, have become very collectable. Collection of a publisher's output is said to be infrequent, according to most Canadian antiquarian book dealers; Graphic gives the lie to this as does the penchant for collecting small and private Canadian press publications.

The important point for the beginning collector to bear in mind is that the book collector collects systematically. Most collectors begin by becoming interested in some one thing—author, subject and so on. Initially they buy indiscriminately; generally this is facilitated by the fact that they are only beginning and there are presumably a number of low priced items in the field they have selected for collec-

tion to whet their appetites. While it is difficult, if not downright impossible, for the neophyte collector to begin with a plan and a collecting policy it is advisable to stop at some point early in the development of the collection and to review the situation with as much objectivity as possible.

This is not an easy process; book buying can be both impulsive and compulsive. Much of the enjoyment is in the enthusiasm of the chase. However, the collector should early set goals and limitations for his or her collection or else it will simply revert to the garage sale lot mentioned above.

Some of the questions involved in this review and in establishing a systematic approach to collecting are outlined below:

(1) What limitations may be suggested by the characteristics of the material being collected? For instance, with an author collection is or can it be limited to first editions? Are there factors of date, publisher, place of publication and so forth which can be applied? Should the collection be limited to only those works which appeared during the author's lifetime, or to only those works published in his own country (i.e., only Canadian editions of Leacock)?

(2) What price or price range is the collector willing to pay? The degree to which the collector takes this point seriously could have an important effect on the completeness and intellectual value of the collection; other external factors which may affect this limitation are the availability of the collected material. Canadian imprints before 1800 are uniformly dear. The collector quickly develops an instinct for the "rightness" of a price in his chosen field but at the outset it may be useful to set some limitation.

(3) To what degree does quality or condition enter into the formation of the collection? The condition of the material is an important factor for most experienced collectors. Some will only accept the best copies of a given work available (though most collectors are too anxious to wait for that perfect copy to appear on the market!). Obviously there is a direct correlation between condition and price and there is little saving in buying a cheaper copy if it has been rebound or is missing something—even if that something is only a blank endpaper. It is legitimate to distinguish between working copies and "preservation" copies and to pay a lesser price for the former. This is inter-related with another question to be dealt with shortly—the use of the collection—but the serious collector should reflect on whether he is willing to open an uncut book or whether it may be preferable to acquire a second, less perfect copy for reference and research purposes.

(4) The size of a collection or its eventual size is also a question which can be profitably considered by the book collector. It is a good idea to have some conception of what is involved in collecting in a given field—a collection of novels in the English language, or even English-Canadian novels, is a daunting undertaking. To some degree the size of the collection will be determined by the space available, though the confirmed book collector rarely lets such a mundane consideration temper his or her enthusiasm. If a large collecting field is being embarked on this may be an instance where a price range could and should be fixed.

(5) How is a book collection acquired? While this may depend on the nature of the collection the basic methods are: book stores, dealer's catalogues, book auctions and book fairs. There are a number of international and national directories of book dealers available. In Canada, for instance, there is a list of members of the Antiquarian Booksellers' Association of Canada (ABAC) which also provides a limited amount of information about the individual dealer's subject specialties. Individual city guides exist for Toronto, Ottawa and Kingston and a regional directory for the Atlantic Provinces was compiled by Eric L. Swanick and published in the *APLA Bulletin* (v. 44, no. 2, September 1980, p. 16). The Ottawa, Kingston and Atlantic Provinces guides also indicate any special services offered

by the dealers listed. Dealer's catalogues are important for the collector who is isolated although many collectors find a catalogue description an inadequate and unsatisfactory substitute for a "hands on" examination of the book. It is important for the collector to know the dealers he is ordering from or dealing with. One way for the collector to meet new dealers or dealers outside his immediate range is to attend book fairs. The Toronto Antiquarian Book Fair has become an increasingly popular event and is held in mid-May annually. The second Halifax Book Fair is being held on March 29, 1981. Book auctions, as can be seen from Drolet's *Les bibliotheques canadiennes, 1604-1960*, have been historically important to the transmission of books in this country. To the late Bernard Amtmann, however, belongs the honour of instituting the first professional book auction house in Canada. The Canada Book Auctions carry on Amtmann's firm in Toronto.

Good book collector-book dealer relations were stressed above and a word should be said about this. The collector will find the dealer a mine of information not only on general aspects of books and their production, if not on the specific field in which the collector is involved, but also on other useful dealers who should be contacted. As the dealer comes to know the collector and his or her specific interests he will be more likely to quote items and look for items to add to the collector's collection and generally keep an eye out for the collector's interests. Too often the collector is too close-mouthed and untrusting of the dealer and this should be avoided. A good dealer must be cultivated—even if it is not always possible to find some item in his stock to buy! Knowledge about books is a two-way street—both the dealer and the collector can learn much from each other. The collector should not haggle over a price; if it seems too expensive the simplest thing to do is to pass it by. Because an antiquarian dealer is dealing in "used" books is no reason to ask for a discount—certainly the collector would not think of asking for a discount in buying groceries or new clothes and why should book dealers be treated any differently? Nor should the collector ask the dealer to perform unreasonable tasks or simply try

to pump him for information; that will only lead to strained relations between the collector and the dealer in the end. The newly created Amtmann Circle will undoubtedly provide new ways in which the dealer and the collector can meet on common ground and the books which the Circle proposes to publish will, in the future, become collector's items in their own right.

(6) How can the book collection be put to use? More simply this might be put: Why collect? Why an individual collects is again tied into that person's motivation for collecting. For many it is simply a leisure time activity; the thrill of the chase and the experiences picked up along the road are sufficient reward for the occupation. Still, in my own opinion, collecting for the sake of collecting has a little too much of the precious about it—it does not offer sufficient inducement to carry the task through to completion. One might just as well collect china figurines from a popular brand of tea and drink tea all day long. Michael Sadleir is a classic figure in demonstrating the use of a collection. His various collecting interests generally concluded with a publication of some kind reflecting the materials accumulated. Sadleir's publications took the forms of bibliography, of which some of the better known are *Trollope, A Bibliography...* (London: Constable & Co., Ltd, 1928), *Excursions in Victorian Bibliography* (London: Chaundry & Cox, 1922) and *XIX Century Fiction: A Bibliographical Record* (London: Constable; Berkeley: University of California Press, 1952) — of biographies (the Trollopes again) — and of novels, of which *Fanny by Gaslight* (London: Constable, 1940) is perhaps the best known and which even has a movie version. Sadleir's bibliographical work set entirely new standards for description and attention to detail, especially in the complicated field of nineteenth century fiction. Not every collector will be prepared or have the capacity to follow in Sadleir's footsteps but there is no reason why the collection should not eventually yield at least a modest checklist or even a note for *Canadian Notes & Queries*. While it may be too much to expect the collector to have read everything on his or her

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## Atlantic Provinces Library Association

FORTY SECOND  
ANNUAL CONFERENCE  
Discovering Regional  
Riches

Friday, May 22, 1981

Theme sessions will include: Logan Collection; Dennis Collection; Cold Ocean Engineering; Collections of Acadia; Cape Breton and Celtic Language Collections; Folklore Collections; Prince Edward Island Collection. There will also be an Annual General Meeting, part 1.

Saturday, May 23, 1981

Theme session No. 2 will include: Evangeline Collection; Fine Editions and Bindings; Corporation Annual Reports; Fisheries and Oceans; Textbook Collection; Science Fiction and Fantasy; Centre for Newfoundland Studies; Atlantic School of Theology.

Sunday, May 24, 1981

Annual General Meeting, part 2.

Further details are available from: Andre Guay, Acadia University Library, Wolfville, Nova Scotia. BOP 1X0



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shelves (the visitor's favourite question unfortunately!) a knowledge of and an interest in some aspect of the collected materials is essential to the development of the collection. The collector should definitely establish some objective other than the straight accumulation of the books as a part of his or her "personal collection policy" and adhere to this. Outside of the sheer greed of having something which a distinguished library might not have the best way to translate this objective or purpose is by determining a use for the collection. It is one thing to set out to collect all the novels of a writer but as the collector will soon have to keep a list of some kind to distinguish between various titles, editions and issues, even the publication of a provisional checklist is a worthy ambition. Publication is certainly not the only avenue open to the collector anxious to make use of his or her collection; however, the question is, after all, one which is bound up with the individual psychology of the collection and must be decided by the individual collector concerned.

Having reached a certain stage, or saturation point, in collecting there is frequently a tendency on the part of the book collector to branch out and to "enrich" his or her collection with related materials. These might take the form, in an author based collection, of a few letters or photographs of the individual around whom the collection has been formed. Possibly if the author is alive the collector may enter into a correspondence with the author and/or seek to have the copies of works in the collection inscribed. In the case of an author-illustrator collection, the collector may expand into prints, paintings and similarly related materials by the same author-illustrator. In a collection of books on books the collector may try to build up a "sample" collection to illustrate certain production techniques, the works of various special presses and so forth. This enrichment may take the form of extra-illustration or grangerization—the physical incorporation of related materials into a given book. At one time collectors of this ilk even had books rebound to include extra plates or other items which were related in some way to the author, to the theme or otherwise to the book in question. Obviously there are some caveats to be kept in mind with extra-illustration: the collector should be wary of damaging the original appearance and format of the book; the added items should not be too bulky; acidic materials like newspaper clippings should not be inserted unless the pages are protected by guard sheets. Essentially this is an area which calls on the inspiration and imagination of the collector.

Throughout the above there has been a quiet inference that book collecting is a learning process and that the collector has to obtain—somehow—a certain education. The quality and level of each collection depends on the individual collector's ability to keep abreast of the particular collecting field chosen and to learn some of the basics of historical bibliography. A related question may be how much of a reference library should be acquired by the collector. This obviously depends on the interest involved in the collection, the planned use of the collection and the degree of seriousness which the collector attaches to his or her activity. Certainly a knowledge of book collecting in general and of the basics of historical bibliography—leaving aside the special subject interest which has motivated the collection—are helpful to even the experienced collector because they introduce new ideas on how to develop and maintain the collection and, ultimately, they provide the collector with a greater appreciation for his own work.

Some community and other colleges are now offering very limited courses in book collecting. It is difficult to determine how useful such courses are—much depends on what each student derives from the class and how effectively he or she is able to use the information. The courses do have the advantage of providing new collectors with references to useful books on the subject of book collecting and of in-

roducing them to dealers and other collectors.

As suggested above, good relations with a local dealer are often highly educational for the new (and, for that matter, for the experienced) collector. A dealer is a professional in the book trade—it is his bread and butter—the collector is the amateur no matter how extensive his knowledge of his own particular field.

Knowledge of local library resources can also be quite educational. It is useful for the book collector to have some knowledge of the reference books held by local libraries—especially when these may be too expensive for personal purchase. Special collections and special collections librarians in these local libraries will also be very useful sources of information about care and maintenance of personal collections. One caveat here, however, is that the librarian should not be asked to evaluate books for the collector. It is not the library's function to set a price on a book and the librarian's feel for "what the market will bear" is not equal to the book dealer's professionally acquired experience.

Some recent books on book collecting:  
Fletcher, H. George. *A Miscellany for Bibliophiles*. New York: Grastorf & Lang, 1979. xv, 303 p.

Lewis, Roy Harley. *Antiquarian Books: An Insider's Account*. New York: Arco, 1978. 200 p.

—The Book Browser's Guide: *Britain's Secondhand and Antiquarian Bookshops*. Newton Abbot: David & Charles, 1975. 184 p.

Matthews, Jack. *Collecting Rare Books for Pleasure and Profit*. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1977. 317 p.

Minters, Arthur H. *Collecting Books for Fun and Profit*. New York: Arco, 1979. xiv, 159 p.

Peters, Jean, ed. *Book Collecting: A Modern Guide*. New York; London: R.R. Bowker, 1977. xix, 288 p.

—Collectible Books: *Some New Paths*. New York; London: R.R. Bowker, 1979. xxix, 294 p.

Quayle, Eric. *The Collector's Book of Books*. London: Studio Vista, 1971. 144 p.

Tannen, Jack. *How to Identify and Collect American First Editions: A Guide Book*. New York: Arco, 1976. ix, 147 p.

Theberge, C.B. *Canadiana on Your Bookshelf: Collecting Canadian Books*. Toronto: Dent, 1976. 134 p.

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## From page 54

areas—each map sheet will show the boundaries of a single enumeration area. These maps, used by the census representatives during the taking of the census, will be derived from the G81-12, 13 and 14 series.

Series G81-18: Federal electoral districts-enumeration areas—selected FEDs will be covered by this series: each map sheet will show one FED. Each map will be produced at a scale large enough to depict the enumeration area boundaries or, in some cases, groups of enumeration areas. Urban FED map sheets will also show census tract boundaries and rural FED map sheets will show the limits of census divisions and subdivisions.

Series G81-21: Provincial census tract-

s—this series will show the boundaries of all provincial census tracts. The scales of these maps will vary. Sufficient background detail will be shown to permit users to accurately locate each provincial census tract. The outer limits of CMAs and CAs with a census tract programme will be shown as will provincial boundaries. No other census geostatistical area boundaries will be shown on the maps in this series.

### D. METROPOLITAN ATLAS SERIES

Another series of published maps will be available as part of the 1981 census publication programme. These maps will be published in the metropolitan atlas series.

A metropolitan atlas is a publication

displaying a wide variety of census characteristics on computer-drawn thematic maps of a census metropolitan area. Data will be presented at the census tract level—chosen for its relatively small size, homogeneous nature, stability over time, and demonstrated demand from census users. The atlas will complement the tabular presentation of these data by displaying them graphically and revealing spatial variations.

The atlas is expected to be used by urban planners and social workers for locating the need for municipal services, by academics in the social sciences for teaching and research, and by businesses for market analysis. It will be used as a reference document to gain general impressions of the data and locate areas of interest, and as a visual aid in making presentations to students, clients, or colleagues.

The metropolitan atlas series will be comprised of ten such publications, one for each of a number of selected CMAs in Canada. These CMAs include: Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa-Hull, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, and Vancouver. These ten CMAs account for 45 per cent of Canada's population.

### E. CARTLIB

In addition to these ten CMAs, computerized cartographic boundary files (CARTLIB) will exist for all other centres that are census tracted. CARTLIB is a cartographic library of boundaries and related features of census geostatistical areas for use by computer mapping programs such as SYMAP, GIMMS, SUMVU, etc. CARTLIB can be used to produce thematic maps using statistical data such as those from the census. In addition to the CT boundaries, CARTLIB will also be available for census divisions and census subdivisions.

### E. HOW TO ORDER MAPS

Libraries having clients who use census data may find that, in addition to the census data, clients require various census maps. For information on how to order maps or for further details concerning the maps available, the cost, and the medium available, users should direct queries to the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Office, or to:

Central Inquiries Service,  
Statistics Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0T7 (613) 996-5254

# Newfoundland Library

## Week 1980

In 1980, Newfoundland Library Week was celebrated from November 1-8. Preparations began in the Spring with the formation of the organizing committee of the Newfoundland Library Association: Joy Tillotson (M.U.N. Library) President of N.L.A.; Joan Ritcey (M.U.N. Library); Anne Martin (Children's Librarian, St. John's City Libraries); Glenda Quinn (Conception Bay South Community Library); Pat Walsh (St. Peter's Elementary School, Mount Pearl); and Howard Saunders (Avalon Region Librarian).

The first thing to do was to choose a theme. We wanted one that would reflect the heritage of Newfoundland and Labrador and one that would give librarians lots of opportunities for displays and programmes. We chose "Libraries all around the circle" taking words from a well-known Newfoundland folk song.

The theme lived up to our expectations. For the whole week libraries across the province had displays of artifacts from the past—lobster traps, anchors, killicks, furniture, nets, floats, cod traps, dories—with some libraries looking also to the future, with pictures of oil rigs and drilling platforms.

A poster was designed for us once again by Warwick Hewitt from the Grenfell College in Corner Brook. The striking design helped greatly in getting people's attention. A kit was produced by the committee, consisting of the poster, booklists, a crossword puzzle in the shape of Newfoundland, a list of activities and an evaluation sheet. Judging from the comments received on these sheets, most people thought that the list of suggested activities was the best one N.L.A. had ever put out for Library Week. It was prepared by Glenda Quinn, Pat Walsh and Anne Martin.

In order to have something tangible with which to celebrate the week, it was decided that N.L.A. would order plastic bags and sell them to the schools and libraries across the province. Any profit which resulted was to be used to pay for newspaper publicity. In the main, this worked well. The first order for bags with "Try the Library" on one side was for 5000. When these were received a notice went out to all the schools and libraries in the province. These 5000 were sold out in 3 days—so more had to be ordered—and

ordered again. Finally 17,000 bags were sold, but the unfortunate thing was that the last shipment was delayed and only arrived in St. John's on the Thursday of Library Week. People who had ordered late in October were disappointed, even though we did our utmost to have them delivered by the Friday. Luckily the phrase "Try the Library" can be used at any time of year, so the bags would not be wasted.

As we have learned over the years, Library Week activities need to be planned in the early spring otherwise things are just not organized in time for the first week in November. If a Library Week Committee of another year wants plastic bags with a special design, this takes 8-10 weeks, so they will really have to plan ahead.

Howard Saunders made up a quiz based on quotations from Newfoundland books. This quiz was run in the Newfoundland Herald TV guide and while it thereby obtained a great deal of publicity, there were very few entries. Perhaps the questions were too hard!

Activities which took place during the week in school and public libraries included the following: bookstacking contests; poster contests; book reports; visits from authors; open houses with coffee and refreshments; map drawing; a dramatization of Al Pittman's "Down by Jim Long's Stage"; mummering; fishing for book titles; bookmark contests; Newfoundland recipes used for cookies eaten at school staff meetings; Newfoundland storytimes; craft displays; bookcover design contests; visits from local musicians' dress up day; display of family tree; film shows; Scavenger hunts; poetry writing contest; house plant exchange plus many others.

As you can see from the above, Newfoundland Library Week was a very busy one, for teachers, librarians, pupils and general library patrons.

We were fortunate to receive good cooperation from the press, radio and TV personnel and the Library Week Committee is very grateful for their assistance. We would also like to thank Warwick Hewitt for designing the poster, M.U.N., the Newfoundland Public Libraries Board and the Department of Education for their support. Here's to Newfoundland Library Week 1981.



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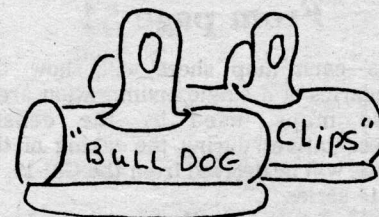
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## Clip No. 18: "Supplies"



By ALICE W. HARRISON

The suppliers included in the following listing have been selected simply because theirs were the catalogues ordered, studied for content and over the last two years have been used to order supplies. There could be, and probably should be, others added to the list, but at least this gives a core collection with which to work.

It is recommended that libraries purchase the Ontario Museum Association and the Toronto Area Archivists Group handbook on supplies called, *Museum and Archival Supplies Handbook*. My copy was published in 1978, ISBN 0-920402-00-3. There was such a demand for it that it quickly went out of print. It was reprinted in 1980 and is available from: Ontario Museum Association, 38 Charles Street East, Toronto, Ontario, M4Y 1T1, (416-923-3868). It costs \$5.00, plus \$1.00 postage. This is a handbook informing you "where to get it". The various sections are concerned with "Care of Collections," "The Lab and Workshop," "Storage," "Environment and Security," "Exhibit and Display," "Historic Sites Supplies," "Microfilm Equipment", and "General Materials." The conservation information on each product makes it particularly valuable, as well as useful for locating suppliers of products. An example of the conservation information given and a guide as to the use of the handbook can be demonstrated using one product.

If one were concerned about the fluorescent lighting in the library one could check the section on "Light, Testing and Control". There you will find a short introductory paragraph that states, "Museum Lighting (CCI Technical Bulletin No. 2) explains the problems associated with museum (and library) lighting, and gives techniques for minimizing deterioration by reducing the levels of light intensity and ultraviolet radiation". It then contains sections on measurement, testing etc. We could select the section entitled, "Control of UV Light". Here it states that "with or without a UV reading, you can assume that collections receive too much UV radiation if they are lit by unshielded fluorescent lights or by sunlight". It then lists ways to filter. There is a breakdown of this by six different ways which include: (1) filter sleeves for fluorescent lights, (2) plexiglas, (3) scotchint window filters, (4) and (5) two types of fluorescent lamps and finally, (6) wall paint. Perhaps we are only interested in the first, the filter sleeves for fluorescent lights. These are described as "Plastic sleeves which are slipped over the light tube before insertion into the fixture. All are effective UV filters; they vary mainly in the duration of their effectiveness, according to manufacturers' claims". Then there are those types listed with order information, size, duration of life, etc.

This same procedure can be used for any type of supply you are interested in obtaining, and for any supply you wish to be knowledgeable about using. I consider this a significant and very useful educational tool for persons interested in the conservation of museum, archival or library materials.

Two other points should be noted in the use of this handbook. There is a section included, "Directory of Suppliers". Here one can find an alphabetical list of approximately 450 suppliers with their addresses and phone numbers. The list mainly includes suppliers in Canada, the United States, and Great Britain. A "Bibliography" is included, a very good section to consult if a more extensive list of suppliers is needed.

To expand my short list of suppliers mention is made of two other very good lists. George Cunha in Appendix G of his book, *Conservation of Library Materials* (Scarecrow, 1971), also lists "Some Suppliers of Materials". His list is arranged alphabetically by the type of supply (i.e. "Adhesives", "Alarm Systems", etc.) and under each type of

supply is a breakdown (i.e. under "Adhesives" are Glue, Wheat Pastes, Methyl Cellulose, and Polyvinyl Acetate Emulsions), and then under each of these headings is the name and address of the supplier. This is a 20 page listing.

The other list found to be useful is: *Listing of Archival Supplies and Services*, compiled by Michael Kohl, Project Archivist, Historical Records Awareness and Assistance Project, Library Council of Metropolitan Milwaukee, 814 W. Wisconsin Ave, Milwaukee, WI, 53233, (414-276-3963).

## A SELECTIVE LIST OF SUPPLIERS:

Aiko's Art Supplies Import, 714 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 62523 (312-943-0745) — Japanese papers.

Andrews-Nelson-Whitehead, 31-10 48th Avenue, Long Island City, New York 11101 (212-937-7100) — They have a useful sample book of "Papers for Conservation Restoration Hinging and Matting." They also carry book leather.

J. Barcham Green Ltd., Hayle Mill, Maidstone, Kent, U.K. — Handmade papers.

Basic Crafts Co., 1201 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10001 (212-679-3516) — Catalogue of supplies for bookbinding including: Tools; Papers; Leathers; Kits; Calligraphy; and How-to-Books. I tried to order from them in 1979, but they wouldn't ship to Canada at that time.

Bookmakers, 2025 Eye Street, Washington, D.C. 20006 (202-296-6613) — New catalogue of quality bookbinding supplies. The introduction to the catalogue states: "Expert conservators and bookbinders are available for consultation on any special problem of book conservation." A special feature is the "Paper Profiles" (Andrews Nelson-Whitehead). This contains a description of approximately 100 papers giving the size, weight, colour, content, watermarks, deckles, sources by country, method of making, suggested use and comments.

Conservation Materials Ltd., Box 2884, 340 Freeport Blvd., Sparks, Nevada, 89431 (702-331-0582) — The Table of Contents for the catalogue lists: Abrading Products; Binding Products; Brushes; Casting Material and Consolidant Chemicals; Coating Products; Instruments; Safety Products; Sheet Materials; and Tools. The catalogue comes in a looseleaf format so that pages can be added or discarded easily in order to keep the catalogue up to date. Conservation information is given for items listed.

Conservation Resources International, Inc., 1111 North Royal Street, Alexandria, Virginia, 22314, (703-549-6610) — Note: Branch to be opened in Ottawa area. — Their "Archival Products" catalogue offers high quality archival storage materials and conservation supplies.

Gaylord Bros. Inc., P.O. Box 4901, Syracuse, New York, 13221 (315-457-5070) — Gaylord now offers a full line of materials for the storage and preservation of archival matter.

Harcourt Bindery, 9-11 Harcourt Street, Boston, Massachusetts, 02116 (617-526-5755) — Catalogue of supplies for binders, conservators and restorers. The catalogue is advertised as "Ambitiously small and select..." in order to make the bindery a clearing-house for quality items needed for quality work."

J. Hewitt & Sons Ltd., Tanners and Leather Dressers, 97 St. John Street, London, England EC1M 4AT — Fine book-binding leathers.

The Hollinger Corp., P.O. Box 6185, 3810 South Four Mile Run Drive, Arlington, Va. 22206 (703-671-6600) — Their specialty is Archival Storage. They handle material such as: Document cases, pamphlet files, microfilm storage, microfiche storage, storage boxes, pH meter kits, acid free case maker, preservation-encapsulation, folders, museum mounting board, foil record jackets, envelopes, bond and tissue. They issue a useful supplies newsletter called, *Hollinger Update*. Volume 1,

Number 1, began August, 1980. The pocket in the back of the catalogue includes a number of off print articles on conservation.

Light Impressions Corp., Box 3012, Rochester, N.Y. 14614 (716-271-8960) — This catalogue of archival supplies for archivists, conservators, photographers, artists, librarians and museum curators includes "The best proven materials and tools currently available" (Introduction to catalogue). It continues: "This catalogue represents...continuing efforts to research the areas relevant to the care, storage and display of art prints and documents of all kinds."

Process Materials Corp., 301 Veterans Boulevard, Rutherford, N.J. 07070 (201-935-2900) — Supplies materials for bookbinding as well as specializing in the supply of materials for all phases of the conservation field, including library and archival storage, museum quality picture framing, acid-free artist papers etc. They produce a very useful series of Technical Bulletins—each a single sheet giving a description of the product as to its characteristics, its use and test information. Then follows order information on shipping and other notes. Often a sample of the product is included with the *Technical Bulletin*. The *Bulletins* are dated and if revised a revision date is included.

Russell Bookcrafts, Bancroft, Hitchin, Herts. U.K. — Leathers, calfskins.

Sierra Conservation Supplies, P.O. Box 339, Nevada City, California, 95959 — This

catalogue, although carrying a limited number of items (about 70), seems to have most of the essential supplies. Each listed item carries with it a paragraph of description including its make-up and its use; as well as any technical information on the product.

TALAS, Division of Technical Library Service, Inc., 130 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011 (212-675-0718) — Catalogue of supplies for bookbinding, archival and art restoration supplies. Used by librarians, museum curators and others. It includes supplies for: Bookbinding, papermaking and marbling, repair and restoration, archival storage, calligraphy, museum, library and office supplies. Good descriptions of supplies and their use and information such as pH readings, acid-free materials etc.

University Products, Inc., P.O. Box 101, South Canal Street, Holyoke, Massachusetts, 01040 — Museum and archival supplies (acid-free).

Two suggested companies to use for the procuring of chemicals are: BDH Chemicals Canada Ltd., 350 Evans Ave., Toronto, Ontario M8Z 1K5 (Branches in Montreal, Vancouver, and the distributor in Halifax: Marivac Ltd., 1872 Garden St., Halifax, B3H 3R6).

Fisher Scientific Co. Ltd., 184 Railside Road, Don Mills, Ontario, M3A 1A9 (416-445-2121) (Branches: Halifax, Quebec City, Montreal, Ottawa, London, Winnipeg and Edmonton).

The next column will be used to revise and update the first 18 articles.

## Information Award to Memorial

Online information specialists from the university library's Computer Search Services department have recently been awarded first prize in an international online searching competition sponsored by *Online Review*, a leading journal in the field of online and videotext information systems. The winning entry was prepared by Joy Tillotson, Sally Grenville, and Mary Hayes.

Online searching involves accessing computerized databases to retrieve bibliographic records from which lists of journal articles are printed. The

organizers of the competition challenged librarians to produce such a bibliography using *Enviroline*, a database of environmental pollution literature. Entries were evaluated on the basis of profile design and retrieval efficiency.

Established in 1973, the library's online search services now handle close to three hundred information requests per month. The service has access to ten computer systems in North America and Europe, and to over two hundred databases spanning a wide range of subject areas.

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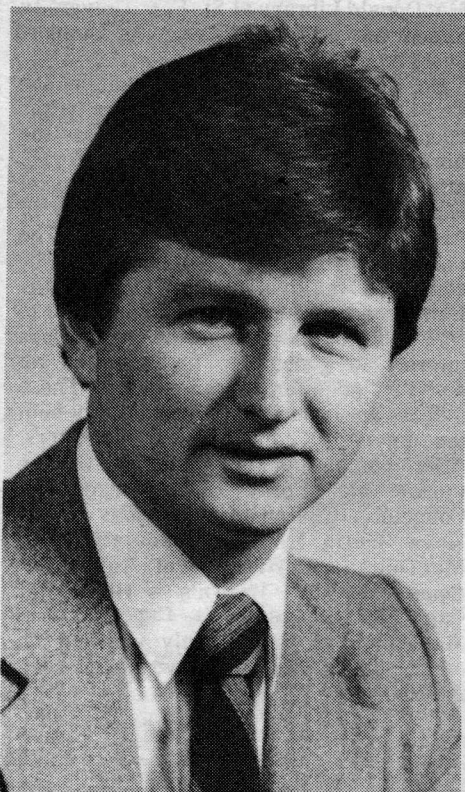
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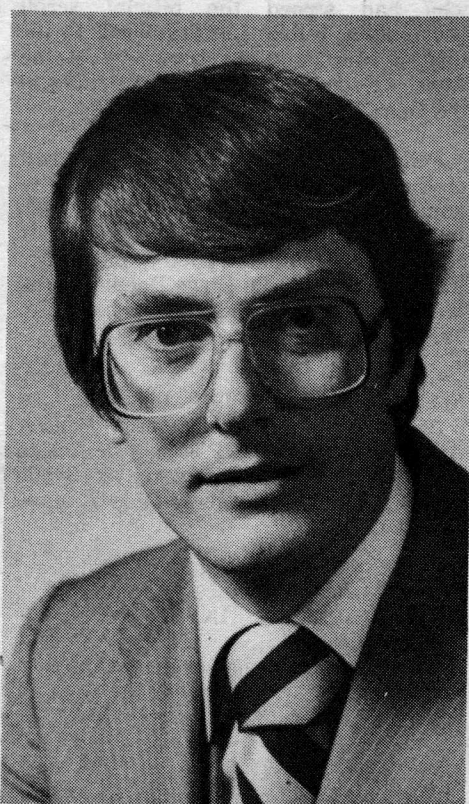


## Announcements National Book Centre

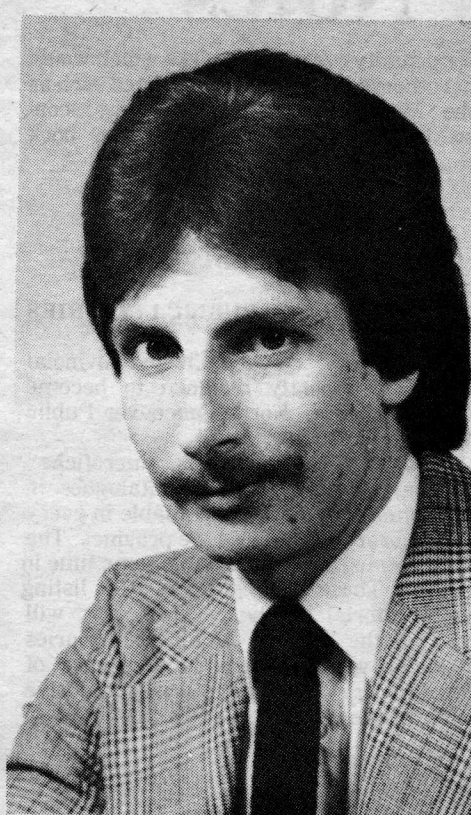


National Book Centre announces that Mr. Rick Bilinski has been appointed Eastern Canada Sales Manager.

Mr. Bilinski has been with National Book Centre since 1978 and previously held the position of Sales Representative for Eastern Ontario and the Maritime Provinces.



Mr. George Harwood, President of National Book Centre, announces that Mr. Bob Talmage has been appointed National Sales Manager. Mr. Talmage formerly held the position of Eastern Sales Manager and has been associated with National Book Centre in various capacities since 1974.



National Book Centre announces that Mr. Allan Hann has joined the company as Sales Representative for Eastern Ontario and the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. Hann brings with him a background in sales and marketing.

## Federal Government

### Librarians Win

### Equal Pay

Some 470 federal government librarians (LSs) have won equalization adjustments ranging from \$500 to \$2,500 annually, plus back pay of up to \$5,900 each, following settlement of an equal pay for work of equal value complaint approved today by the Canadian Human Rights Commission (CHRC).

The \$2.3 million settlement between Treasury Board and the Public Service Alliance of Canada, who represented the library science group, is retroactive to March 1, 1978—the day the Canadian Human Rights Act came into effect. The complaint was filed February 27, 1979.

The librarians, more than 66 per cent of whom are women, complained that their occupational group was paid less than historical researchers (HRs)—a predominantly male group whose job duties they allege are of equal value. This is the first settlement of a complaint comparing occupational groups whose members perform dissimilar jobs.

During the investigation the CHRC evaluated sample positions drawn from each level in both groups, using an accepted private-sector plan which assigns points for skill, effort, and responsibility, taking working conditions into account. The CHRC concluded that the librarians' complaint was justified.

The adjustments were calculated by statistical analysis relating salary to evaluation points within both groups. Straight job-to-job comparison was impossible because a large number of positions (700 in total) and a different number of pay levels (six LS and five HR) were involved.

## UNB Library Introduces Online Catalogue

The University of New Brunswick Library in Fredericton is adopting an online catalogue system—called PHOENIX—to supplement its card catalogue, which has been closed since the end of 1980. The computer based system will provide better service to the public at a lower operating cost than was possible with the card catalogue or a COM catalogue.

Terminals are being installed in the public areas of the libraries for user consultation. Within the first year of operation, there will be approximately thirty-two terminals in operation—mostly in public areas. In addition, anyone with access to one of the more than 300 other terminals on campus can access the Library's online catalogue. The system can also be accessed through the New Brunswick—Prince Edward Island Educational Computer Network or through the DATAPAC network.

The Library's online database contains all the records created by the Library's through the AAU-BNA project (approximately 72,000 records) and all the

records created through UTLAS since January 1981. The Library also maintains a separate online file of over 100,000 records in the area of engineering which can be accessed with the PHOENIX system.

The PHOENIX system has been developed by the staff of the University Library and the University of New Brunswick Computing Centre. Designed for maximum ease of use, the system incorporates a modular self-instruction package which teaches people how to use the system. The command structure is simple and easy to learn, yet it allows users to perform complex catalogue searches. The system is based on the

Boolean combination of keywords which are drawn from virtually the entire MARC record.

Since this system is the first such development in the Atlantic region and is the first operational system of its kind in the country, it is expected that there will be considerable interest within the region about the development of this online catalogue. Further reports will follow on user acceptance, impact on library systems and services, and other topics. For information about the PHOENIX systems please contact Marshall Clinton, Assistant University Librarian, Harriet Irving Library, University of New Brunswick.



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# News and Notes

## NEW BRUNSWICK

### HAUT-SAINT-JEAN LIBRARY REGION

Miss Margot Albert has been hired as library assistant in charge of the Children's Department at the Edmundston Public Library, effective August 25, 1980. She replaces Mrs. Constance Martin-Berube who resigned in June.

The Regional Librarian, Gilles Chiasson, attended the ASTED conference in Quebec on October 23, 24 and 25, 1980. Ms. Jeanne Maddix, from the Edmundston Public Library, was also present on October 24 and 25.

On November 24, 1980, Robert Daigle and Ms. Jeanne Maddix attended a seminar at University of New Brunswick in Fredericton given by Mr. John T. Parkhill from the Metro Toronto Library Board.

Renovations in the Edmundston Public Library started on December 15, 1980. The expansion, when completed possibly by the end of January 1981, will increase the space of the library to approximately 5,500 sq. feet, from the present 2,984 sq. feet.

At St-Quentin, the Public Library moved into new quarters in January in the newly completed municipal building. The library will now occupy 1,512 sq. feet on the ground level, compared to the previous 750 sq. feet.

The former bookmobile was retired at the end of October, because of the deterioration of the vehicle. The service is therefore suspended until the arrival of the new bookmobile which is expected hopefully sometime in February or March 1981.

The trailer was parked in a village in November and will remain there until June 1981, when the Board will get rid of it, because the new bookmobile will not be equipped to haul the trailer.

It should be noted also that the Regional Library Board, at a meeting in November 1980, has decided to eliminate bookmobile stops to schools effective at the end of the 1982-83 school year. It was also resolved that the new bookmobile will not automatically visit all the schools as in the past. Schools interested in receiving bookmobile service will have to make a request to the Regional Board and a decision will be taken after evaluation of each request.

During the summer of 1980 two libraries of the region, the St-Leonard and the St-Quentin public libraries, had a very successful Summer Reading Club with the slogan "Aimeriez-vous etre un lecteur poisson". Of the 200 registered participants, 118 were awarded a certificate for having reached the top category in the program.

For the first time since the library was established in St-Quentin, a story hour has been organized for the children. It started in October 1980. Every week two groups of children are gathered in the library to participate in this program, which has been a success from its inception.

Another successful program was held at the St-Leonard Public Library during the last week of November. The population of this community was invited to the library to taste more than twenty different Christmas recipes. At least seventy-five people came to the library on that evening, many of them for the first time.

At the same time, people could view the fine samples of local handicrafts exhibited in the library for two weeks. Most of these handicrafts were the results of the work of a group of ladies who used to meet in the library once a week.

This evening of festivities was organized by the St-Leonard library board with the assistance of the staff of the public library.

Under the N.B. Job Creation Strategy program, the Haut-St-Jean Library Board has hired eight employees for twelve weeks, starting January 5, 1981. These employees will be working in the various service points of the region. They are certainly a welcome addition to the present staff, considering especially the changes that are happening at the public libraries in St-Quentin and Edmundston. These jobs will also provide us with an

opportunity to complete tasks which would not otherwise have been completed such as the inventory of the collections, consolidating the regional catalogue, book repairs, etc.

## NEWFOUNDLAND

### NEWFOUNDLAND PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Joe Lavery, Deputy Chief Provincial Librarian recently resigned to become Chief Librarian, North Vancouver Public Library, B.C.

"Monty the marvellous microfiche" publicity symbol for new catalogues in microfiche form will be available in every local library throughout the province. The first catalog is to be available some time in March. These catalogues, at first listing new material but later retroactive, will contain the holdings of all 104 libraries together with locations to give ease of inter-library loan and a comprehensive view of the province's collection.

## NOVA SCOTIA

### DARTMOUTH REGIONAL LIBRARY

Dartmouth Regional Library celebrated Nova Scotia's first province wide Library Week with a fun-filled and informative selection of programs.

Tours were available daily; there were computer search demonstrations, movies for youngsters and adults, a Harlequin Romance writer spoke and the Junior Department held a pyjama storytime.

On Sunday, January 25 Dartmouth Regional Library held a special Open House from "Noon to Nine".

One of the afternoon's highlights was the opening of the Reference Department's Dartmouth Collection.

Deputy Mayor Brennan officially opened the collection at 3:00 p.m. and visitors gathered to browse through the historical materials.

The Community Services Department of Dartmouth Regional Library will be hiring a literacy co-ordinator to assess the library's literacy resources and to promote cooperation with concerned community groups. The position has become available through the Provincial Employment Plan.

### HALIFAX CITY REGIONAL LIBRARY

On Sunday, January 25, 1981 the Halifax City Regional Library Board entertained the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Halifax, City officials, former Board and staff members and representatives of the Nova Scotia Department of Education and the Provincial Library and long-term library supporters at a Levee to celebrate Nova Scotia Public Library Week. Mr. Donald Crowdis, the first Chairman of the Halifax City Regional Library Board and a prominent member of the citizen committee agitating for improved public library services in the City of Halifax after 1945 gave a witty and informative talk on the beginnings of the Halifax City Regional Library.

Mrs. Nita Graham, Interim Chairman, Halifax City Regional Library Board presented engraved pewter gifts to the four Board members who retired at the end of 1980:

Mr. George A. White 1967-1980  
Vice Chairman 1973-1974  
Chairman 1975-1977

Mr. Bryce I. Merrill 1969-1980  
Vice Chairman 1975-1978  
Chairman 1979-1980

Mrs. Joyce Prest 1972-1980  
Vice Chairman 1979-1980

Mr. Lawrence B. Murphy 1976-1980

The 1978 Chairman, Mrs. Lorraine Green was unable to be present.

Mrs. Graham presented Public Library Week Certificates to all former Board members present and to Miss Mary

Cameron, the first Chief Librarian.

His Worship Mayor Ronald Wallace, who had signed the official scroll proclaiming Public Library Week in the City of Halifax at the beginning of the week, welcomed the citizens of Halifax to the Open House following the Levee.

Following the official welcome on behalf of the City of Halifax, the Town Crier announced the afternoon's events which included an autographing party with Halifax area authors, poetry and music with Greg Cook, The Dirge Poets and the Merry Men and genealogy searching with Terrence Punch.

### MARITIME TEL. & TEL. CO. LTD.

At the Information Resource Centre, Audrey Sampson, MLS '80 will be Acting Librarian for 6 months in early 1981 while Joan Fage, MLS '78, Librarian is on leave of absence.

### NOVA SCOTIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Nola Brennan has just been appointed as Librarian.

## ST. FRANCIS XAVIER UNIVERSITY

On December 1, 1980, the Angus L. MacDonald Library at St. F.X. University joined the UTLAS Cataloguing Support System.

For the past ten years a graduate of the Class of 1920 from St. F.X. University has been involved in several projects for the library at St. F.X. Dr. T. George Foran, after his retirement from the Faculty of Education at the Catholic University of America, began indexing the Casket. The Casket, which was first published in 1852, contains a wealth of local information. Dr. Foran made a general index from 1852 to 1978 and then, because of the tremendous interest in genealogy, he compiled an obituary index for the same period. These indexes are on cards and are used by both the university community and visitors. After completing his indexing of the Casket, Dr. Foran then indexed the Collector's Edition of Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, J.L. MacDougall's History of Inverness County, Richard Brown's A History of Cape Breton, Acadiensis, Cape Breton's Magazine and is currently working on other publications that have never been indexed.

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# Continuing Education-a Further Update on the Dalhousie School of Library Service Activities<sup>1</sup>

By NORMAN HORROCKS

"There can be no librarian working today who is unaware of a pressure to become involved in some kind of professional continuing education" writes Lois Bewley, in the December 1980, Canadian Library Journal. 2 Her article is a survey of how library schools in Canada are reacting to continuing education (CE) demands. While Dalhousie is one of the Schools discussed, this present article will look in more detail at the local situation.

At the onset it is recognized that there are worthwhile CE activities which are conducted through agencies other than library schools, a point that will be returned to later. There can also be considerable CE undertaken on an individual basis through the reading of professional journals. (One of the advantages of membership in a library association is the regular receipt of its journal). Access to a wide range of journals however can be a problem for those in small libraries—without access to a large collection—whether seeking to monitor current output or undertake a retrospective search. For the purposes of this article the working definition quoted in the 1979-80 Annual Report of the College of Library and Information Services, University of Maryland, will be followed—"educational programs of interest to the practicing librarian or information specialist as a means of gaining new skills, keeping current in the field, or exploring new professional specializations." 3

The Dalhousie School of Library Service "has always recognized its responsibility

to provide programmes for the professional development of both its own graduates and the practicing librarians in the Atlantic Provinces. It does this through its lecture series and workshop." 4 Each academic year, September-April, the School brings to campus some fifteen to twenty speakers from different parts of Canada, the United States and, occasionally, overseas. Normally, each will give a public lecture, which is generally offered on Friday mornings. In some instances the talk will be linked with a workshop on a broader topic which runs over the Friday and Saturday. The talks and workshops are open to anyone interested in the topic although occasionally there may be a restriction on a specific workshop designed for advanced presentation where some prior skill or knowledge is required.

The choice of speakers and topics is determined on the advice of the School's Continuing Library Education Committee, currently chaired by Dr. Fred Matthews. The committee membership consists of staff of the School, representatives of both the Student and Alumni Associations, and area librarians from public, school, special and academic libraries each of whom serves for two years. Suggestions for speakers or topics are always welcomed and should be made to the Committee's Secretary, Mrs. Jennifer Brownlow, at the School. Each year at the Annual General Meeting of APLA when the Director of the School makes a report to the membership, this request is made publicly.

From time to time the School has Librarians in Residence, or in one instance, a Writer in Residence. They are persons who are able to spend a length of time at the School, varying from a couple of weeks to several months. During this time each gives a public lecture, is available to talk or consult with faculty, students and area librarians, while continuing with their own individual research projects. Currently Douglas Lochhead, Davidson Professor of Canadian Studies, Mount Allison University is Librarian in Residence from January to April 1981, continuing his researches in Canadian Bibliography and the editing of several 19th century authors including Haliburton and Thomas McCulloch. In a few instances non-credit "mini courses", spread over three or four weeks have been offered, such as "Budgeting for Libraries in a Time of Fiscal Crisis" by Scott Bruntjen or "Influences on a Writer" by Mollie Hunter.

All of the activities described so far relate to the Dalhousie University campus itself. However, some portion is available to those who cannot attend in Halifax. When the presentation lends itself to taping an audio recording is made, subject to the speaker's agreement. These cassettes may be borrowed upon request to Ms. Brownlow from whom a complete listing of available tapes can be obtained. It should be noted that the tapes are of live presentations and thus may not always be of studio quality, nonetheless they do capture something vital of the speaker and the topic. Occasionally it has been possible to arrange for the Librarian in Residence to travel under the auspices of the School to give lectures in other centres and this has been done in Fredericton, Charlottetown, St. John's and Corner Brook. In addition, regular members of the School's faculty have made presentations in all four Provinces.

On a few occasions the School has published as Occasional Papers the proceedings of workshops held on campus as means of giving them wider dissemination. A list of the complete series of Occasional Papers is available upon request from Ms. Brownlow. In addition, the students in the course "Young Adults Literature and Media Interest" prepare an occasional newsletter, entitled YA Hotline designed for practicing YA librarians. Details of the various thematic issues are

available from the editor, Professor Larry Amey.

Each summer the School has offered a three week course for credit through the Dalhousie-Mount Saint Vincent Summer School programme. This has been taught by a visiting faculty member. Last year the Reverend William Brown of the Metropolitan Separate School Board taught "Planning and Development of School Library Services" and in 1981 Ms. Barbara James of the Dalhousie Education Department will offer "Women's Studies: Current Literature and Resources." These summer courses are designed mainly for practitioners although they are open also to Library School students. Again this is an area in which suggestions for future topics will be welcomed by the School.

As was stated at the beginning of these remarks the School is not the only provider of CE opportunities in the Halifax area. It tries whenever possible to cooperate with other organizations in the cosponsoring and copublishing of these programmes. Such programmes may be offered by local, regional, national or international library associations, organizations in related fields, e.g. archives, publishing, or by area libraries which from time to time open their inservice sessions to students and area librarians. While no formal mechanism exists to coordinate all of these presentations, there is in practice a good deal of informal exchange of information to avoid clashes of dates and topics as much as possible.

#### Footnotes

1. Horrocks, Norman. "Continuing Education-An Update on the Dalhousie School of Library Service's Activities." APLA Bulletin 19 (Spring, 1975): 14-15.

2. Bewley, Lois. "Library Schools React to Continuing Education Demands." Canadian Library Journal 37 (Dec., 1980): 403-407.

3. University of Maryland. College of Library and Information Services. Annual Report (1979-80): 22.

4. This phrase appears each year in the School's booklet, Information for Prospective Students.

#### Added Reference

Proderick, Gerald and Janette White. "Continuing Education for Librarianship in Canada: A Select Bibliography, 1960-June, 1980." CALS Newsletter n.s.7 (Spring-Fall, 1980): 22-23.

## Publications noted

**Annual Report 1979-80 — Rapport annuel 1979-80.** Ottawa: Canadian Institute for Scientific and Technical Information, 1980. 28, 28 p. (CISTI, Montreal Road, Ottawa K1A 0S2) Price: Free. This publication includes a list of CISTI publications.

**A Bibliography on Acid Rain,** by C. David Forale and Ralph K. Baehre. Reissued. Toronto: Federation of Ontario Naturalists, 1979. 27p. (FON, 355 Lesmill Rd., Don Mills, Ontario M3B 2W8) Price: \$1.50.

**Canada, a Dissertation Bibliography,** edited by Donald M. Tupling. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms International, 1980. 131 p. (UMI, 300 N. Zeeb Rd., Ann Arbor, MI. 48106) Price: Free.

**Canadian Libraries in 2010,** by S.D. Neill. Vancouver: Parabola Systems, 1980. 144 p. ISBN 0-920758-10-X. (Parabola Systems, 123 Cambie St., Vancouver, B.C. V6B 4R3)

**The Context of Interconnection for a Nation-Wide Bibliographic Network — La Contexte de l'interconnexion dans le cadre de l'elaboration d'un reseau bibliographique national,** by-par Edwin J. Buchinski, Mazharul Islam. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1980. 33, 36 p. ISBN 0-662-51085-Z; Order no. SN12-1-1-1980. (National Library of Canada, 395 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N4) Price: Free.

**The Devil's Artisan: a Journal of the Printing Arts,** no. 4, 1981. 36 p. (The Devil's Artisan, 354 Markham St., Toronto, Ontario M6G 2K9) Price: \$6.00-3 issues.

**A History of Blacks in Canada; a Study Guide for Teachers and Students,** by James W. St. G. Walker. Ottawa: Dept. of Supply and Services, 1980. 181 p. ISBN 0-660-10735-X; Order no. Ci 45-2-1980E (Canadian Government Printing Centre, Hull, Quebec, K1A 0S9) Price: Canada, \$8.50; other countries, \$10.20. Issued also in French.

**The Old Attorney General; A Biography of Richard Uniacke, 1753-1830,** by Brian Cuthbertson. Halifax: Nimbus, 1980. 150 p. ISBN 0-920852-07-6. Price: \$14.95.

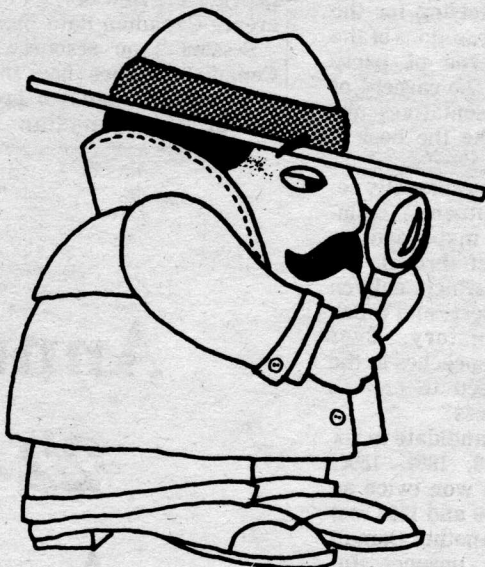
**Precis d'histoire sur les Canadiens de race noire; sources et guide d'enseignement,** par James W. St. G. Walker. Ottawa: Ministre des Approvisionnement et

**Services Canada, 1980.** 197 p. ISBN 0-660-90535-3 no. d'ordre Ci 45-2-1980F (Centre d'edition du gouvernement du Canada, Hull, Quebec, K1A 0S9) Prix: Canada \$8.50; a l'etranger, \$10.20. Publie aussi en anglais.

**Training Needs in Federal Government Libraries; Survey Report - Rapport d'enquete sur les besoins en formation dans les bibliotheques federales.** Ottawa: Committee on Continuing Education, Council of Federal Libraries (Canada), 1980. 13, 14 p. ISBN 0-662-5174-7; Order no. SN3-146-1980. (National Library of Canada, 395 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0N4) Price: Free.

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# Book review

By ROBERT A. YOUNG

Garland, Robert E. *Promises, Promises...an Almanac of New Brunswick Elections, 1870-1980*. Saint John, N.B.: Division of Social Science, University of New Brunswick at Saint John, 1980. 222 p. ill. \$10.95.

Political writing in and about New Brunswick often focusses on old problems using old parameters. It emphasizes the electoral process and parties, rather than other representative structures or public administration or development strategy (or other public policies), and it views personalities, campaigns, and election results through the hoary prisms of ethnicity, religion, and region. *Promises, Promises...* offers little more than this standard treatment, it must be admitted; but it only delivers mixed results. The coverage is more detailed than Thorburn's *Politics in New Brunswick* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1961) but not so coherent, broader than Calvin Woodward's *The History of New Brunswick Provincial Election Campaigns and Platforms 1866-1979...* (Toronto: Micromedia, 1976) but not so reliable, more statistical than Doyle's *Front Benches and Back Rooms...* (Toronto: Green Tree, 1976) but much less lively. Given these works, and using them, *Promises...* treads a very familiar path, rather like the New Brunswick governments of the 1930s and 40s, which incanted the litany of historic grievances—the Intercolonial rates, the 'artificial port' of Montreal, Western land grants, etc.—and demanded compensation, while other provinces argued about fiscal need and economic development within the new Keynesian framework. If political science can fly, *Promises...* is a DC-3.

But it pretends to little more. It is a "political almanac"; hence, compendious, sprawling (about 125,000 words), simple, and popular. The authors claim not to "put forward any conclusions about the political process in the province", but rather to gather from diverse sources material bearing on elections—especially results—and to set the record straight, since "published information, particularly that near the turn-of-the-century, was rather loose with accuracy!" The work, funded by Opportunities for Youth, was done by a team of researchers, (headed by Greg Machum), who searched newspapers, legislative sources, and some secondary material to produce this almanac. A novel spur to public participation is a form included in the book for comments, corrections, and new information.

The work has four sections. The first (pp. 16-67) is a brief account of every election since 1870—the issues, campaigns, and results—around which is wrapped a very mixed bag of information about and analysis of the electorate, political culture, elitism, the composition of the legislature,

and the premiers. The bulk of the monograph (pp.68-180) covers the county ridings individually, while the third part (pp. 180-211) does the same for the cities. Finally, an appendix includes 11 tables of varying usefulness (from county demographic patterns to their 'birthdates').

There are several problems with the accounts and analysis of elections. By-elections are not covered. There is little use of secondary literature to help explain electoral changes. Such interpretation as is provided rests upon religion and ethnicity, important factors in New Brunswick electoral behaviour, but not sufficient ones. Hence, the accounts of the 1920 and 1925 elections, when class antagonisms were strong, are unconvincing; elitism is weakly explained in cultural terms ("...it was accepted as the norm, and catered to the essential conformity which supported the political process," (p.51); and other explanations border on the tautological—"The Canada Party's supporters are primarily rural voters in the southern counties, and its strengths are evident only when the Conservatives are weak." (p. 60). There also are more than a few lapses of objectivity, especially concerning ethnic relations. It is surprising, for instance, to find (pp.42-43) that the Anglophone majority "almost unanimously" viewed Equal Opportunity as "legalized stealing from an upstanding Protestant population to support an indigent, shiftless Catholic (i.e. Acadian) population"—(why, then, did Robichaud win in 1967?); or to read of "untainted" Loyalist stock (p. 48); or to see Francophone birthrates declining to a "realistic" level (p. 59). In general, the section combines the worst features of an almanac, dryness and disjointedness, with analysis which is cursory and too eager to (re-) emphasize historic prejudices. The descriptions of elections are much inferior to Woodward's, despite their very close adherence to his account.

The worth of the monograph lies in its county and city reports, where some new ground is broken. The county studies detail the ridings and seats, trace demographic characteristics (especially ethnicity), discuss the patterns of party support, with special emphasis on long-standing victors and old 'political' families, and occasionally mention the backroom heavyweights—the MacLeans, McCains, and Irvings—in tones of schoolboyish awe which only reinforce their mystique. These sections contain many figures which could have been summarized in tables (but are rather disorganized) and seem arbitrary in their historical coverage (e.g., Oromocto is prominent in the Sunbury county treatment while mining is barely mentioned here or in Queens). Still, these studies provide much useful information. They tabulate all official candidates, with their party affiliation, occupation (in most cases), religion (in some cases), and votes received. They give some feeling for the major groups and political traditions of the units. Long-standing patterns of party support are discussed, and the careers of the more illustrious representatives are traced. These features make the book a necessary reference work.

This section is dry, and unnecessarily so. The descriptions of constituency boundaries are redundant, as maps are included. There is little relief through the spicy or amusing events which enliven good almanacs, weekly papers, and much New Brunswick local history. Even quotations from Members' speeches in the House could have been used to enliven passages of crushing dullness:

"Lewis was a victorious candidate in six consecutive elections (1878, 1882, 1886, 1890, 1892, an 1895); Osman won twice as the Liberal candidate in 1899 and 1903 and ran again in defeat in 1908. Another Osman ran again in 1930 as an unsuccessful Conservative candidate!" (p. 78)

Professor Garland has rendered a valuable service in amassing all these data. But it is hard to believe that 13.4 per cent of the 1974 N.B. population were clergy (p. 53), or that 7 Liberals ran in

Northumberland in 1920 (p. 125), or that J.B. McNair placed fifth in York County in 1939 (p. 173). And the 1920 seat totals (p. 33) are at variance with those given by Woodward and by Simerl. So, while comprehensive, is the work reliable?

This is a book that one must have, but it is singularly hard to use. The table of contents is rudimentary. There is no index, even for names. There are no footnotes,

even for statements which seem most dubious or in need of support. The density and dryness make it hard to digest, and one still awaits the definitive work on New Brunswick electoral behaviour. Even were it to appear, perhaps as a 'beefed-up' second version of this monograph, most of the important determinants and processes of politics in New Brunswick would still remain uncovered.

## Letter to the Editor

Dear Colleague:

During the past years organizations of library technicians have been formed throughout central and western Canada. More recently a national organization was established under the umbrella of the C.L.A.

Some interest has been shown in organizing a similar group of library technicians employed throughout the Atlantic Provinces.

We are asking all head librarians to inform us of any library technicians on their staff who have graduated with a certificate or diploma from a recognized library technicians programme. According to a draft of *Guidelines for the Education of Library Technicians*, a library technician is one who occupies "a

position between a clerk and librarian. Technicians support and assist librarians in the many services offered by libraries. They may direct the work of clerical staff, student assistants, other library technicians and, under the directions of a librarian, may be responsible for a section or department in a library."

If you have any personnel who have the above qualifications or training, would you please send the names to:  
George Halliwell  
Head, Serials Department  
Acadia University Library  
Wolfville, Nova Scotia  
BOP 1X0

Yours sincerely,  
Iain J. Bates  
Library, Acadia U.

## Association for Canadian Studies

### Annual National Conference

Canadian Bibliography and Canadian Studies: Present Trends and Future Needs

Dalhousie University,  
June 1-2, 1981

The ACS and the Committee on Social Sciences and Humanities Bibliographic and Information Services of the National Library of Canada are co-sponsoring this event. There will be four sessions and an epilogue.

Session 1 will provide a summary of developments in Canadian subject and area bibliographies since the last major conference of this sort held in 1974. It will also address some of the specific areas previously ignored at meetings of this sort, namely native studies, ethnic studies, linguistics, archives and nonbook materials.

Session 2 will be divided into an exploration of developments in automated information systems on a nation-wide scale, with an assessment of their implications for specialized areas, and will provide a review of the work being done to create Canadian data bases.

Session 3 on resource collections for Canadian studies has three parts: (a) projects in Canada to provide access to resources (Canadian Institute for

Historical Microreproduction, Laurentiana parus avant 1821-Bibliographie du Quebec, 1821-1867, and Canadiana 1867-1900 monographs; (b) resource collections abroad and access to them; and (c) a general discussion of needs, both in Canada and abroad for the development of Canadian studies.

Session 4 is a proposed wrap-up session, during which future bibliographic priorities and requirements will be identified.

The Epilogue will be a workshop on the development of a bibliography.

For further information and registration forms, (there is a reduced fee if registration takes place before April 15), write to the following:  
Learned Societies Conference  
Student Union Building  
Dalhousie University  
6136 University Avenue  
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B3H 4J2

Please note: Immediately preceding this conference there is another entitled 'International Workshop on Canadian Studies: Ways of Seeing', to be held on May 29-30. There is a reduced fee for joint attendance at both conferences as well as a reduced fee for registration if made before April 15.

## Contributors

Heather Creech is a student at the Dalhousie School of Library Service.

Brian Cuthbertson is an Archivist with the Public Archives of Nova Scotia.

Peter E. Greig is Secretary to the Committee on Social Sciences and Humanities Bibliographic and Information Services. This was formerly the Committee on Bibliographical Services for Canada. Peter's name remains the same.

Alice W. Harrison is Librarian, Atlantic School of Theology, Halifax.

Norman Horrocks is campaigning for the presidency of ALA.

Silga Ikaheimonen-Lindgren is with the Statistics Canada Regional Office, Halifax.

Ilga Leja is with the Nova Scotia Legislative Library.

Don Scott is the P.E.I. Provincial Librarian.

Eric L. Swanick was last heard mumbling about 3 or 4 more issues to go.

Robert A. Young is a free-lance book reviewer teaching in McGill's Dept. of Political Science.

## A.P.L.A.

### Annual Conference

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