

# BOOKS FROM THE BEGINNING

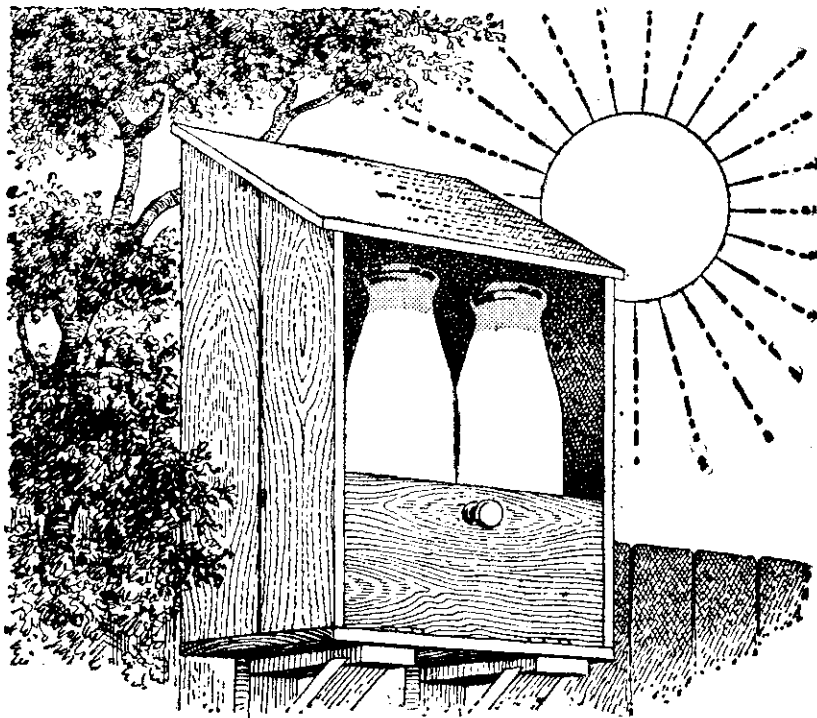
THE surprising number of rare old books and valuable manuscripts which have found a refuge in New Zealand libraries and museums, and in particular some recent acquisitions of the Otago University Library in the way of ancient texts and incunabula, will be described in a broadcast from 4ZB at 9.30 p.m. on Sunday, February 29.

John Harris, Otago University librarian, who will be interviewed by Jessie McLennan, will discuss these treasures and explain the different categories in which they are classified by the bibliophile. The main groups which he will describe (and illustrate by reference to specific items in New Zealand collections) will be cuneiform inscriptions, medieval manuscripts, incunabula, 16th Century printing, and finally 17th and 18th Century printing.

Inscribed clay tablets of Assyrian or Babylonian origin are the earliest written records which will be discussed. These come within the category of cuneiform writing—so-called from the

wedge-shaped characters of these old scripts. Among the medieval MSS, two very fine examples dealing with the Franciscan Order, and two illuminated *Books of the Hours*, also ecclesiastical work, will be described, along with a page from a manuscript Bible dating from the 14th Century.

Incunabula is the generic name given to the earliest products of the printing-press and is usually taken to apply only to printing done before 1500. Mr. Harris will describe examples of incunabula from Nuremberg, Rome, and Venice. Venice is also represented among the 16th Century texts which listeners will hear about, in the work of Aldus Manutius, who was famous for the artistry of his type—a form now known as Aldine. A less pretentious but none the less interesting example of 16th Century printing which will be described is a small, well-thumbed law book printed in "Flete Strete" in 1588, the year of the Armada. Kepler's famous *Epitome Astronomiae Copernicanae* (1618) which aroused strong ecclesiastical opposition at the time and was burned by order of the Pope, is one example of the final (17th and 18th Century) category which will be discussed in the talk.



## Sunlight and Milk do NOT agree

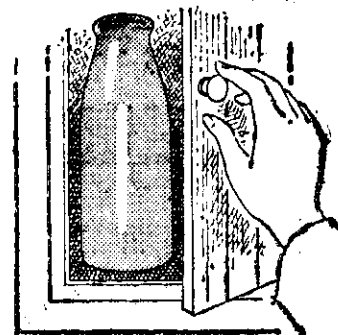
When milk is exposed to the rays of the sun, its flavour is spoiled (by the oxidation of some of the milk serum constituents) and it loses its Vitamin C content.

Even indirect light is harmful to milk. A bottle of milk exposed to light that entered through frosted glass for two hours lost 15% of its Vitamin C. How is your milk received at home? Does it sit on the door-step, in an open box at the gate, or anywhere where it receives full light or sunlight?

Get the best out of your milk by shielding it from sunlight and light outside and inside.

### KEEP IT COVERED AND IN THE DARK

This is the way you preserve its flavour and food value.



## WORK FOR RADIO REPORTERS

### Otago is Celebrating

OTAGO's Centennial Year is making interesting work for radio reporters. Broadcasts so far have included a discussion on the relative merits of croquet and snooker between Mrs. A. B. Challen (Victoria and N.S.W. croquet champion) and Horace Lindrum (international snooker champion), an interview with visiting Canadian bowlers, descriptions of a Chinese acrobatic troupe, motorcycle and whippet racing, tug-o-war preliminaries, athletics, archery, yachting, baseball and Highland dancing competitions. These have been featured in 4ZB and 4YA programmes.



Above: HORACE LINDRUM (left) and MRS. A. B. CHALLEN discuss the merits of snooker and croquet with 4ZB

Top right: A dragon dance and fireworks display are described by a member of the Dunedin Chinese Community

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