usually time consuming. Once subject headings are assigned
there are usually separate cards created which use the
subject headings on the top of the card as the filing element.
This is how both subject catalogues and author/title
catalogues are created.

It is somewhat difficult to accurately estimate the
difficulties which foreign libraries may encounter when
attempting to catalogue Canadian books. If these books
are ordered without cataloguing copy (catalogue cards or
at least the information on them) then all cataloguing must
be done by the recipient library. Obviously, when this
is the case, such cataloguing will conform with the local
standards and systems being used.

If books are ordered or are received with cataloguing
copy there are other problems to be faced. Perhaps the
first of these is the classification number.

Most North American academic libraries use the
classification system developed and now published by the
Library of Congress. This is an alpha-numeric system which
does not use any logical progression. A cutter number can
be added to the basic class number for more precise shelf
location.