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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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No. 1

THE great feature of 1918 was the War Library Service, which, from its beginnings in the report of the preliminary committee to the Louisville Conference in May, 1917, had grown steadily in surprising proportion and toward completed organization up to the close of the war in November, 1918. Those concerned in the work, from General Director Putnam, Chairman Wyer, and Chairman Hill, of the Finance Committee, down to the volunteer assistants, had given time, thought and work most freely and with large self-sacrifice to this great endeavor which has had such successful result. At the time of the armistice 47 great camps or cantonments had fully organized library systems, with A. L. A. buildings in 45 and one other in course of erection, mostly provided for by the Carnegie Corporation. The smaller camps, 261 or more, had proportionate facilities, and books were distributed by the A. L. A. service from 2600 supply points in all. These covered also such widely extended fields as hospitals and Red Cross houses (164), aviation stations (54), Students Army Training Corps camps (60), naval stations (151), marine quarters (40), and war ships or transports (301), besides collections of books in Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus huts, barracks and mess halls. There were in service 271 professional librarians, most of them on leave from their libraries and working as volunteers, besides unnumbered helpers enlisted for the A. L. A. work or connected with the other of the Seven Sisters of Service. The public had contributed one and three-quarter millions at the first money drive, and the A. L. A. proportion from the United drive will be about four million dollars. From these funds nearly nine hundred thousand volumes, mostly

educational, had been purchased, and approximately four million books, mostly light reading, had been given by the public. Nearly one million and a half volumes had been sent across the sea, including half the purchased volumes, carefully chosen in response to defined needs—truly a wonderful showing as a single branch of the great altruistic endeavor of the American people! There will be no further money drive, but the public will still be asked to give books, particularly of light reading for the overseas demand.

THE overseas work assumed increasing importance and some of the best men and women of the A. L. A. have been sent to France. Dr. Raney, who had done excellent service in carrying forward Dr. Koch's work on importations, was made Director of overseas work, and in his remarkable interview with Gen. Pershing obtained full approval by the military authorities of the A. L. A. plans. Mr. and Mrs. Burton E. Stevenson have centralized the work in Paris and started an American library there of widely radiating influence. It seemed desirable that the overseas work should have the direct advantage of the presence of the Director General, and Dr. Putnam is already in England on his way to France, Dr. Raney resigning the overseas directorship to complete his home work on importations, while Carl H. Milam becomes acting Director General here, in Dr. Putnam's absence. While abroad, in addition to making purchases, as librarian of Congress, for the national library, in view of the opportunities which the close of the war will give, Dr. Putnam will do a third important service in co-ordinating international arrangements for the rehabilitation of the Library of the University of Louvain. Interna-

tional co-operation on a large scale has been planned to this end. Twenty-three countries are to have national committees which are combined into an international committee; of the American committee, President Butler of Columbia is chairman, and sub-committees on finance and selection of books are provided for, Dr. Putnam being chairman of the latter. The A. L. A. will be represented on the committee also by President Bishop, by Mr. Keogh of Yale, and possibly others. Books have already been collected for this purpose in this country, in England, in France and in some Spanish speaking countries, but no co-ordinated plan has been devised, and Dr. Putnam will consult the Louvain authorities as to the lines on which they wish to rebuild the library. The collection, and possibly the new library building, will thus become a tribute to brave Belgium from the other countries of the world.

THE war made the library record of 1918 otherwise less important than usual. The conference at Saratoga, devoted chiefly to war subjects, brought together a goodly number, tho below the average attendance, fewer library assistants than usual being present. If the 1919 conference as now seems probable should be held the fourth week of June at Asbury Park, which made the banner record for attendance in 1916, those who failed to be present at Saratoga will have additional reason to help make a new attendance record the coming year. Building operations were practically suspended, and with the exception of the opening of the new building of the Sacramento Public Library, little is to be recorded. The Carnegie Corporation early in the year suspended gifts to be resumed at the close of the war. Meanwhile a most wholesome tendency, which will somewhat relieve this source of supply, is in course of development for library buildings as memorials of our soldiers and sailors of the great war, in place of the useless and sometimes execrable monuments from the Civil

War. There was little progress in organization, either in state commissions or in library associations, and there was no legislation of large importance as may be seen from Mr. C. B. Lester's summary on another page.

DEATH took one shining life thru the fatal accident to William Howard Brett, among the most honored and loved of librarians. In the latter part of the year two veterans passed away almost simultaneously, Dr. Samuel Abbott Green of the Massachusetts Historical Society where he had been dominant for a generation, and Samuel Swett Green of Worcester, whose physical and mental health had been steadily failing since he became librarian emeritus, but who will always be honored for his pioneer work in school and industrial library relations and lovingly remembered for his genial character. George W. Harris, long actively associated with Cornell University and later librarian emeritus, has also passed away. The chief changes in personnel during the year were the appointment thru civil service examination of Carl B. Roden to succeed Henry E. Legler as Chicago's librarian and the election of Miss Linda R. Eastman to succeed her late Chief at Cleveland, Dr. George R. Throop, formerly Greek professor at Washington University, assistant librarian of St. Louis, in place of Paul Blackwelder, and Franklin H. Hopper succeeded Benjamin Adams, resigned, as chief of the circulation department covering the superintendence of branches at the New York Public Library. State Librarian, Charles B. Galbreath of Ohio, was again displaced for political reasons and John Henry Newman again became his successor. Dr. Charles C. Williamson, who had resigned as head of the Municipal Reference Library in New York to become related with the Carnegie Corporation for the Study of Americanization, returned later to his old post as head of the Economics Division of the New York Public Library,

Miss Adelaide R. Hasse having relinquished that post. He was succeeded at the Municipal Reference Library by Dorsey W. Hyde, and Miss R. B. Rankin succeeds W. N. Seaver, resigned as assistant librarian to take part in A. L. A. War Service. Mrs. Theodora Root Brewitt, principal of the Library School at Los Angeles, resigned that post to become librarian at Alhambra, California.

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IN bibliography and library publications, the most important issue of the year was the continuing volume of the United States Catalog, covering in over 2000 pages American books from January, 1912, thru 1917. A supplement to the Children's Catalogue, covering juveniles issued June, 1916, thru 1917, and the Sociology section of the Standard series of catalogues, both edited by Miss Corinne Bacon, were also issued by the H. W. Wilson Co. The American Library Annual, delayed until late in the year, has as its special features a new list with extended information of public libraries in the United States and Canada, and a check list of libraries thru-out Latin America. The *Bulletin of the New York Public Library* rounded up a valuable bibliography of *incunabula*, owned in America, prepared by George P. Winship, Widener Librarian at Harvard, which will be published later in a volume, and the Virginia State Library bulletin combined four numbers to form the second part of Earl G. Swem's bibliography of Virginia. A union list of periodicals in Rochester libraries was issued from the Rochester Public Library. "The libraries of the American state and national institutions for defectives, dependents and delinquents," by Miss Florence R. Curtis was published as an issue of the University of Minnesota studies. The new war activities were responsible for a number of new periodicals, issued mostly from Washington, of which one especially interesting to libraries was the War Service Bulletin of the A. L. A. A useful handbook on United States gov-

ernment publications was that prepared by Miss Edith E. Clarke, and a manual on government publications covering a different phase of the subject, by W. I. Swanton, has also been issued as a bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of Education. Dr. Koch's report on the war service of the A. L. A. was extended from time to time and is now in course of publication as a substantial volume. Under the title of *Library Ideals* the library addresses of Henry E. Legler were collected by his son, Henry M. Legler.

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ONE of the most useful helps in the peace negotiations will be the results of what is officially known as the "Inquiry"—an investigation carried on by American methods and recorded in American library form. Three truck-loads of card catalog cases and of books were sent across sea on the presidential transport, with Dr. Mazes, the working head of the "Inquiry" committee, personally in charge. The investigations and digests, covering geographical and otherwise mooted points which the peace conferees must consider, have been going on for over a year in the building of the American Geographical Society in New York City, librarians among others co-operating, and probably no other government has taken like pains, nor has any preceding peace congress had such helpful material as this illustration of American library methods brings to the front.

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THE problem of salaries, alike for librarians and teachers, has been made very difficult because of the war. There is often discussion as to relative salaries and relative advantages in librarianship and in teaching, but the present problem is common to both fields and urgent in both. It is the man or woman of moderate salary who most feels the pinch of war prices. Profits may have gone up, wages have increased, but moderate salaries never keep step with the increased cost of living. A twenty per cent. raise would be but little, yet school



and library authorities who must look to the public funds, face when they desire to raise salaries the trend of state and municipal authorities to decrease instead of increase budgets, to rob Peter without paying Paul. The Federal government has wisely sought to tax excess profits and large incomes and to avoid the increase of prices which comes thru taxing sales or wages—with the possible exception of sales on luxuries above a standard price. Wise as this is, it does not go to the root of the matter, nor can any combination of employes or strikes or other forms of protest solve the enigma, which is a puzzle only less distressing to those who have to pay than to those who receive the small and inadequate salaries.

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UNDER these circumstances, co-operation of the staff in bringing the facts to public attention may well be welcomed by trustees and library executives. Library assistants, who are so vitally interested, should have direct voice in shaping public opinion in the right direction and in bringing municipal appropriation authorities face to face with the actual facts. This does not involve the question of unionization or the intervention of the walking delegate as a rival executive in the library. A trade union within a library system makes the calling of the librarian a trade rather than a profession, and involves also the serious danger of attempting the administration of the library thru the influence of other unions not cognate with library work. With the growth of the large library systems, administration has become wholesomely democratic, as staff meetings have afforded opportunity for helpful co-operation and for enlightened discussion of library plans, methods and aims. Moreover, there has been no field of work in which the physical and social well-being of all concerned has been more fully kept in mind, and unionization would be likely to work much more harm than it could afford help.

THE appointment of Miss Linda R. Eastman as the successor of Mr. Brett in Cleveland will give universal satisfaction in that city and thruout the library profession. Miss Eastman occupied as vice-librarian a very close relationship with her chief in all his plans and aims, and it is understood to have been his special desire that when the time came she should be his successor. There was apparently some hesitancy in Cleveland in appointing a woman to the executive position in a great library which had a great building to carry forward, but the examples of Mary Wright Plummer and of Theresa West, later known as Mrs. Elmendorf, both of them elected presidents of the A. L. A., in their successes as library executives gave adequate answer to any such objections. In no field, indeed, have women as executives scored more splendid success, as numerous other instances confirm. Miss Eastman will have the cordial support of the whole profession in her great task of worthily succeeding her great chief.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, and the library profession as well, suffers a serious loss in the diversion for work across sea of Miss Florence A. Huxley from her valuable and valued work as Managing Editor of this periodical. Her helpfulness in connection with the War Library Service seemed to others of greater importance and value than merely personal service with the Red Cross in France could be, but like others, she felt the strong call for personal devotion and could not be held back. The testimony required for Red Cross service could only be to the effect that no one could more worthily and capably do any work to which she pledged herself, and accordingly, she was selected for the last contingent of Red Cross workers which was to sail across the Atlantic. She has made many close friends thruout the profession, and there will be the general hope that with the close of service abroad, she will return to her old relations in the library profession.



## CHANGING IDEALS IN LIBRARIANSHIP

BY WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP

EVERY once in a while we hear some one—usually a very youthful person—making slighting remarks to the disparagement of the “old-fashioned librarian.” This phrase is generally coupled with some ungracious allusion to his supposed function as a “keeper” of books. It is not uncommonly, also, the introduction to certain highly laudatory reflections on the extent to which “*nous avons changé tout cela.*” I often wonder whether these folk who so glibly relegate the old-fashioned librarian to the limbo of out-worn ideals ever stop to think what their own chances for employment in modern libraries would be to-day, had it not been for the devoted labors of these same “old-fashioned” folk who literally made possible modern library development. These “old-fashioned” librarians included such men as Ainsworth Rand Spofford, Justin Winsor, Josephus Nelson Larned, William Frederick Poole, Charles Ammi Cutter, Charles C. Jewett, J. G. Cogswell, Anthony Panizzi, Richard Garnett, Henry Bradshaw, and a score of others I might mention. Happy indeed the generation which can claim such leaders! Well may we honor them to-day! They set a standard which won the reverence and respect of the world of letters. They made the name of librarian honored and revered in places where his position had been held somewhat above a mere clerkship, somewhat lower than a school-master’s post. As “modern” librarians, with our faces set toward the possibilities of what we conceive to be a truly glorious service to society, we may well pause to pay tribute to their memory, and to inquire a moment as to their distinguishing traits.

What strikes one first in studying the lives of these men of the generation which passed off the stage of library work about 1900 (or a little earlier) is that they were one and all collectors of rare skill. They all seem to have had an instinctive sense of book values, an eye for treasures, a scent

for the permanently useful work. The libraries which they headed were in most cases actually brought together, built up, strengthened, by their own labors. How many, many times have I had occasion at the Library of Congress to echo my chief’s sentiment—“It’s ill gleaning after Dr. Spofford!” How often did I find that his keen instinct had brought to the Library of Congress exactly those books for which scholars sought decades later. The Astor, the Lenox, the Boston Athenæum, the Boston Public Library, the Library of Congress, the Buffalo Library, the Brooklyn Library were, in the old days, *real* libraries—not buildings almost empty of books, with high sounding dedicatory inscriptions and the names of great authors across their fronts—and few of their works inside—but collections of strong and valuable books. The present eminence of two of those I have named, the consolidated New York Public Library, and the Library of Congress, is due not to their palatial buildings, not to their magnificently organized staffs—great as these are—but to the foundation of books of worth laid by their old-fashioned librarians thru fifty years. “The successful librarian,” according to a somewhat apocryphal saying attributed to Dr. Poole, “must be a good buyer, a good beggar,—and (occasionally) a good thief.” To what an extent certain of his compeers followed out all three of these requirements more than one of our libraries bear witness.

Moreover these men of the later nineteenth century—for we move so fast that even these seem remote from our day—were generally good conservators. They took good care of good things. They understood the difference between an original New England Primer, or Poor Richard’s Almanac, or Shakespeare quarto, and the modern reprint or text-edition. Sometimes they took too good care of their treasures for the convenience of the man in haste or the busy reporter. But I observe that their libraries still own these same treasures, and

\* Read before the New York Library Association at Lake Placid, Sept. 24, 1918.

are holding on to them with a firmness which is in no way different from that of old. Perhaps they made all books a little hard to get at in their zeal to save their valuable ones. For this, however, the structural materials available in their day, the types of buildings, and the physical limitations and dangers imposed by mill construction, wooden cases, non-fireproof rooms, and old-fashioned safes were fully as much to blame as the spirit of the librarian. Few people in library work realize the part which the electric light, structural and sheet steel, electric elevators, heavy plate glass, and the like have played in revolutionizing library methods. Much of our modern theory and practice is due to the engineer and inventor rather than to the librarian. In fact many of the things which we do daily and hourly our predecessors could not do for lack of the means—telephone, for instance.

The old-fashioned librarian of any distinction was preëminently scholarly in his tastes and habits. His equipment was usually such as to win the respect of the best minds in his community. He could not conceive what I sometimes hear called the "library business." His attitude was distinctly that of the man of learning and attainments. Need I call the roll again to prove that the leaders in the past generation were men not of scholarship merely, but of productive scholarship as well? Even those who confined themselves more particularly to librarianship were producers—witness Mr. Larned's series of books, Dr. Poole's Index, Dr. Spofford's invaluable Almanacs, C. A. Cutter's Expansive Classification,—not to mention others. We may well search our own generation for their equals. One of our greatest perils is the exaltation of executive ability over scholarly attainment. One of our greatest needs is the development of scholarly executives, men who while able to direct great libraries in the modern spirit of service of the community, are yet in sympathetic touch with the world of letters and with productive research. Shorn of such sympathies and abilities, our librarianship will surely degenerate into the common mold of "big business." And what American libraries may

become if bereft of the tinge of humane letters, we may well shudder to consider. On you who are younger in the practice of our calling falls the duty and the high opportunity of combining the scholarly ideals of our former leaders with the energizing zeal and skill of the modern director of corporate activities.

But I have not yet exhausted the list of enviable characteristics of our old-fashioned librarians of distinction. Most of them showed two other traits in a marked degree—unselfish devotion to their work, and high professional pride in their calling. I could fill the remainder of this hour with anecdotes showing both these traits. But let me at least pause long enough to read you the beautiful lines which Herbert Putnam wrote on the death of Ainsworth Rand Spofford in 1908:

A. R. S.  
1825—1908

The Epilogue

He Toiled long, well, and with Good Cheer  
In the Service of Others  
Giving his Whole, Asking little  
Enduring patiently, Complaining  
Not at all  
With small Means  
Effecting Much  
He had no Strength that was not Useful  
No Weakness that was not Lovable  
No Aim that was not Worthy  
No Motive that was not Pure

Ever he Bent  
His Eye upon the Task  
Undone  
Ever he Bent  
His Soul upon the Stars  
His Heart upon  
The Sun

Bravely he Met  
His Test  
Richly he Earned  
His Rest

What nobler tribute has any librarian had—or deserved?

It is, of course, true that professional success in any line of work is never reached without devotion and wholesome pride. But when I recall the public spirit which inaugurated and carried thru the various cooperative efforts of American librarians, the unselfish and lasting love for the work which inspired men of high attainment to

long and tedious labor without hope of personal reward, when I remember the willingness to aid other librarians, the spirit of mutual helpfulness which has been so long a dominant note in our profession, I congratulate you, and with you the ranks of American librarians, on your entrance upon such an heritage. More than the collector's skill, or the custodian's zeal, more than scholarship or learning, more than public esteem or high honor, is that spirit of high consecration to our calling and of willingness to serve one another gladly which form its best traditions. It was well and truly said of old: "Other men have labored, and ye are entered into their labors."

But highly as we may well think of our leaders of an earlier generation, greatly as we should and do esteem their ideals and their traditions of professional attainment, it remains true that their labors and their aims were directed as a rule to but one portion of the community. They served the world of letters and the men and women of literary tastes and interests. The scholar, the research worker, the man of cultivated tastes, the student (young or old), the bookish folk in the community—these were their clientèle, and to the interests of such classes they devoted the work of their libraries. Libraries were for them—and for their day—primarily the concern of learning and its devotees, of books as vehicles of instruction and of recreation. None dreamed that a few years would see almost a revolution in the conception of the possible users of books, and of the library's duty toward the community as a whole.

For we *have* "changed all that." The library—whether we like it or not—(and with some of us it goes a bit hard!) has become socialized in its aims and in its practice. Its directors have gone out into the highways and by-ways and *compelled* folk to come in. The work of the New York Public Library to-day would seem to James Lenox a far cry from the uses he expected would be made of his endowments—but I believe he would rejoice greatly in it, could he see it in the full sweep of its noble service to the great city he loved so well. Without going into it historically, without stopping to trace the steps by which

the old-fashioned library of 1850 has become the modern public library, we may, perhaps, profit by a brief survey of the present library situation.

First and foremost we note the great increase in public libraries, an increase both in their number and in their size. Whereas in 1850 there were but few public libraries, in the modern sense, to be found in our country, now no considerable city is without one. More significant still is the great size of certain of our libraries. There are well over one hundred libraries having over two hundred thousand volumes each, and we have a growing group of the million class, including the Library of Congress and New York Public with over two million each, Harvard and the Boston Public Library with a million and a half each, Brooklyn and Yale in the millionaire class, and doubtless others which have attained that rank faster than the figures can be compiled and published.

Along with this growth in great libraries has gone an even more significant spreading of the public library over the entire country. There are in the aggregate vastly more books in small libraries in the United States than in the big ones. The one distinctly American feature in the library "movement" is the small town or city library. Nowhere else is there anything quite similar to it. Big libraries are pretty much alike the world over. But our small American libraries are a class apart, and a very large class, too.

In fact I have often found that European librarians had no conception of the function in our communities of the smaller public libraries. Collections of ten, twenty, thirty, fifty thousand volumes in small cities and large towns, tax-supported, reaching many sides of the town life, contributing to the working efficiency of democratic communities, are as hard for, say, our French colleagues to understand, as are their more purely museum or research libraries strange to many American librarians, accustomed to a more popular service. It is just this element in our American library gatherings, eager, helpful, full of plans for improvement, for uplift, for reaching folk with books and papers, which chiefly dis-



tinguishes American library meetings and programs from those abroad. The service of the people—all the people—of the town and county with books thru the medium of the public library, is the goal—more or less well attained—of our town libraries. This effort knows little—perhaps too little—of the scholar's labors. Its speeches and papers do not smell offensively of the lamp, as Aeschines said of Demosthenes' speeches. But they do bear witness of a spirit of service which is the best trait of the smaller American libraries. When all is said and done these libraries form our distinctively American type; they are wholesome, clean, useful, inspiring. They are *our* contribution to popular education, following in the wake of the public school, and, like the school, capable of immense improvement—and of a mighty social service. We should rejoice in them—even with all their limitations—for faulty service is more eloquent of future good than no service at all. Whatever may be said by pessimists in the profession or out of it, to the disrepute of our small American libraries, they are at least very much alive.

Paralleling this spread of the small library over the country has been the growth of the branch library idea in cities. I remember well visiting a branch library for the first time in Cleveland in 1896. Had I been a prophet, or the son of a prophet, I might have foretold how branch libraries would dot the maps of our large cities, while delivery stations and the like would surpass any and all predictions of library development. Not the large cities only, but the small towns now have branches. Even my own modest university town boasts not alone a public library—but two "branches" as well. Every effort is now being made with a well defined purpose to bring books home to people, to afford convenient service, to give (as *Life* might say) no man, woman or child a chance to escape the book.

With this physical development—and that has cost millions on millions of the taxpayers' money, helped out by Mr. Carnegie, to be sure—with this physical development of libraries has come a conscious effort at exploitation. This effort on its best side is

magnificent in its possibilities for increased and increasing usefulness. The modern idea is to seek out every avenue of service, to do all the work that books can do when directed and interpreted by sympathetic and intelligent librarians. It is this conscious effort to bring good books to play in the service of mankind which has given us many of our modern forms of library works, such as all our work with children, with the schools, with clubs of various sorts, highly organized reference work, extension work, traveling libraries, and so on almost without end. In short we librarians are convinced that all printed matter is our province—not necessarily literature alone in the old sense—and that it is our business to get things in print into the hands of every one who can profitably use them—whether he knows it or not.

It is this intense conviction which lies back of the present agitation for publicity and advertising for libraries. It is a wholly natural and legitimate conviction. Books and printed things *are* worth while, and should be known to thousands who suffer from lack of the help they can have for the asking. But, remembering whence we sprang, and whose heritors we are, let me urge you by all you treasure *not* to advertise until you are sure of your wares. Be sure—to use modern slang—you "have the goods" before you push them into the light of "pitiless publicity." It is perhaps not wholly without significance that some of the most ardent advocates of advertising for libraries come from libraries notoriously ill-equipped for service.

Another phase of this conviction of the universal value of printed things is the growth of the so-called "special" libraries. Business men have found that they have hourly need for information found only in print. Professional men, engineers, doctors, lawyers, insurance men, bankers, manufacturers, now are gathering their own libraries, organizing them on the most modern lines, stealing some of our best people, even as the "movies" have stolen the best actresses from the "legitimate" drama. This movement—which has always existed—is only in its infancy. We are going to see print (not necessarily books) in the



service of business and the professions to an undreamed-of degree. We see it even now in the service of legislation as no one even fifteen years ago supposed possible. And all this development means more—and better—librarians.

Contemporaneously there has come a standardization of library technique. If you learn how to do any library process in one place, you can generally do it successfully in any other. This was not true even twenty-years ago. How well I remember the common (and true) remark about library school graduates in the days when they were few. "You have to teach them first to unlearn most of the things they have learned in the library school." That day is past, altho our library schools have yet much to learn about both teaching and librarianship. There has come about a great amount of centralization of library work. The Library of Congress and the American Library Association are now doing all sorts of things for all the libraries which twenty years ago each one did—more or less well—for itself. We are gradually, but surely, developing a body of library doctrine which can be taught, and which all novices will be required to learn. To this result, moreover, the library schools have contributed in no small degree.

To sum up our survey: This is a day of thoughtful planning of library work, a day when we are trying to use all our plant all the time, or at least to make it all count all the time. It is a day when the use of slight, of even purely ephemeral, material—clippings, pamphlets, leaflets, broadsides, pictures—is being organized and made a part of regular library work as truly as ever were solid folios and stout quartos. It is a day of big libraries in every city, and big libraries largely made up of little libraries of duplicates. It is a day when the countryside has its books—or soon will have them—as well as the town and the city. Every school, every club, every church, and almost every factory and shop will soon have its small, special collection, the larger ones with trained librarians in charge. The book-using art is bound to grow, and our failure or success in leading and directing its growth is going to be the

measure of our ability to rise to our opportunity.

Now all this enormous growth has not come about without some grave consequences. In fact it is not too much to say that we stand at a crisis in library affairs. There is on us a very real conflict between quality and quantity, between loyalty to our professional ideals, what we know to be good service, and the pressure of an ever-increasing demand. Never have we seen so many things to be done, or felt so keenly our own call to serve. There is a disquieting disposition to spread our energies over too great a number of things, to take on too much work, and to advertise far beyond our ability to perform. It is a very insidious temptation, and I believe it assails the heads of small libraries even more subtly than their colleagues with greater and heavier demands and resources.

In fact, if I were disposed to play the role of an unfriendly critic—which I am not—I think I should have to say that as a profession we have not successfully resisted this temptation, this pressure to expand beyond our powers of faithful and efficient performance. In one sense mediocrity may be said to be the key to the library situation in America at the present day. We have few really strong libraries, few very fine collections, few wonderfully expert librarians. We have numbers—large numbers—of fair buildings, fairly good collections, moderately successful librarians and assistants. This state of affairs is balanced to a great extent by our spirit of service, by our standardized technique, by our very effort to keep abreast of the best thought in the profession. But the ugly facts remain that the demand for extension in the way of branches has seriously handicapped the development of strong, well-equipped central libraries; the need for all sorts of new work has drawn off too many able people from the regular lines of service; the supply of trained librarians is by no means equal to the demand. There is a woeful tendency to imitate in service, and, worst of all, there is a great dearth of good books in very many of these new lines of publication. The trash which is being published to-day on various phases

of business, and which is going on our library shelves, is but one illustration of that tendency to mediocrity—and worse—of which I am regretfully speaking. There is no doubt about the fact—quantity lords it over quality in too many phases of our work to-day.

May I, then, in view of all I have just said, venture on some seasonable advice to my younger colleagues? Before everything let no man deceive you by saying that this is a day of great movements, of blind forces beyond the individual's power to control. It is not so. No man can escape his age. But in no age or time has personality counted as it does now. We come back to the man, to the woman, every time. Here in all this welter of the modern complex is your chance, your own chance, to make yourself count.

One of your greatest assets will be an ability to say "No"—and to say it very loud and clear. The peculiar temptation of women librarians seems to be to take on more than they can carry out. As Kipling once said, they are "over-engined for their beam." Poise in library work—as in all other work—comes from a serene self-knowledge, and that includes a knowledge of one's limitations as well as of one's possibilities.

You will not succeed unless you do some one thing supremely well. It is perhaps too early to say what that may be. But remember, the future in library work is one of specialization within the profession. When you find a line which you follow with ease, with pleasure, with eagerness, stick to following it. So will you find and do your best work. And finally, I beg you, do not enter on your work with any small view of the possibilities of our calling. This is a day when the nation's call to service rings in our ears. Library work *is* service. It cannot be anything else. In it are no great rewards of money or fame. But there are great things to be done. The work calls for devotion, for learning, for character, for service.

One service especially has been now laid on us with an ever-growing heaviness. We have—perhaps lightly—assumed the burden of supplying the reading of our soldiers

and sailors, at home in training, abroad on service or in hospital. The librarians of the country thru the American Library Association in the summer of 1917 volunteered to conduct special library work for the new armies soon to assemble. We went to the American people in the fall and asked them for money. They gave it, generously, freely. Amid a thousand perplexities such as beset any new effort on a huge scale our War Service Committee organized our forces, brought thousands, yes, millions, of books and of dollars to effective use in camps, in hospitals, on our ships. The Library War Service of the American Library Association stands to-day a living, active, moving proof of the vitality and power of American library ideals.

But proud as we are of what has been done there yet looms large before us a greater task. We need the best effort of *every librarian*, of each library trustee. What we have done has not been accomplished easily. There has been much hard work, much sacrifice—both of ease and of cherished conviction and opinion. The work ahead of us calls for more, and yet more people. It calls for you!

I said the admirable work we have done had not been accomplished easily. There have been earnest and sincere differences of opinion. There at first were delays—heart-breaking delays—and difficulties. Decisions have had to be made—with the military ends of the army and navy always in view—which have not pleased some very earnest and very loyal folk among us. There will be more differences, and more difficulties. But what do these things matter? It is the work, our work, the best work librarians ever did, which counts. To it I beg you all to rally with but one purpose, one aim, one resolve. Support the War Service! Get behind it! Work for it! Make it better! Let every camp and hospital librarian, every volunteer at dispatch office, on the transports, at Headquarters, in France, feel your interest, your determination. *We are not going to fail our men!* They need books and our best brains. If librarianship has any force, any ideals, if it means anything, then we must forget all our differences, and go forward together.

## SOME REFERENCE BOOKS OF 1918

BY ISADORE GILBERT MUDGE, *Reference Librarian, Columbia University*

THE aim of this present article like that of similar surveys of reference books of earlier years is not to present a complete list of the new reference books of 1918 but rather to indicate from the point of view of the general library some of the more important, useful, or interesting of the new publications. While most of the works referred to have been published during 1918 mention is made also of some books of 1917 and 1916, principally foreign publications which were either issued or received in this country too late in 1917 to be examined in time for mention in the survey of reference books of that year. It has been necessary to omit some French and English reference books which probably should be recorded here, because on account of the delay in importation due to the war, copies have not yet been received in the various libraries to which the writer has access.

The classification of titles in the following record follows, in the main, the grouping in the new edition of A. B. Kroeger's "Guide to the study and use of reference books" (Chicago, A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1917), to which this present article forms a second informal and unofficial annual supplement.

### PERIODICALS

While no entirely new general index has appeared, a new volume of one of the important standard indexes is to be recorded. Volume 16 of the Royal Society's "Catalogue of scientific papers" carries the alphabet for the final section (1884-1900) from *I* to *Marbut* and indexes some 57,228 articles by 10,089 different authors.

A special union list which will be of considerable reference use in college, university and special scientific libraries is "Union list of mathematical periodicals," edited by Professor David Eugene Smith. This lists not only strictly mathematical journals, but also general scientific periodicals which contain many mathematical articles, locating copies in some 50 different libraries. The arrangement is in two alpha-

betical lists, one for the mathematical and the other for the general periodicals, but there is a general alphabetical index which includes not only all periodical titles but also many abbreviations such as those commonly used in the Royal Society's Catalogue, etc., references from place names in both the vernacular and English, etc.

Royal Society of London. Catalogue of scientific papers, v. 16, I-Marbut. Cambridge: University press, 1918. 1054 p.

Smith, David Eugene. Union list of mathematical periodicals. Washington: Govt. print. off. 1918. 60 p. (Bulletin 1918, no. 9) 10 cts.

### ENCYCLOPEDIAS

One new encyclopedia of importance is to be mentioned. A new edition of the "Encyclopedia Americana" has been in preparation for some time and ten volumes, carrying the alphabet partly thru *F* have now appeared. This edition is a new work, reset throughout, not printed from old plates, and contains as far as can be judged from the section so far issued many new articles with considerable revision of older articles. All articles of any length are signed, and appended bibliographies are frequent and in some cases important altho this bibliographical feature is somewhat uneven. Important articles are by specialists and are well done but minor subjects are in some cases less carefully handled with respect both to article and to bibliography.

Encyclopedia Americana, a library of universal knowledge. N. Y. Encyc. Amer. Corp., 1918. v. 1-10, A— To be compl. in 30 v., set \$180.

### DICTIONARIES

The new dictionaries have been principally small handbooks, smaller foreign language dictionaries and dictionaries of military, naval and other technical terms especially needed during the war. A convenient new handbook of pronunciation is F. H. Vizetelly's "Desk book of 25,000 words frequently mispronounced." Foreign language dictionaries include: Hoare's "Short Italian-English dictionary," a useful



small work based upon his larger dictionary published in 1915; a new "Roumanian-English dictionary" by Philip Axelrad which is neither complete nor entirely accurate but is useful in the absence of any thoroly good Roumanian-English dictionary; and a new edition of Bogadek's "Croatian and English dictionary" which reprints the English-Croatian part published in 1915 and also adds a new Croatian-English section. A special feature of this section is that in the case of many words not only is the English translation given but synonyms or parallel words in the original, perhaps colloquial, local, or other less standard uses, are indicated. This feature ought to be of help to social workers who need to use or understand this language. New technical glossaries or dictionaries are: Farrow's "Dictionary of military terms," and "The aviator's pocket-dictionary and table-book, French-English and English-French," by A. de Gramont de Guiche.

Axelrad, Philip. *Dictionar complet roman-englez*. New York: Biblioteca română, 1918. 532 p.

Bogadek, Francis Aloysius. *Standard Croatian-English and English-Croatian dictionary*. Pittsburgh: J. Marohnic, 1917. 206 p., 71 p.

Farrow, Edward Samuel. *Dictionary of military terms*. New York: Crowell, 1918. 682 p. \$5.

Grammont, Armand Antoine Agénor de, duc de Guiche. *Aviator's pocket dictionary and table-book, French-English and English-French; a handbook for the use of aviators and engineers in the United States Army, based on the official "vocabulaire" issued by the French war department*. New York: Brentano's, 1918. 120 p.

Hoare, Alfred. *Short Italian-English dictionary*. New York: Oxford university press, 1918. v. 1.

Vizetelly, Frances Horace. *Desk book of 25,000 words frequently mispronounced*. New York: Funk, 1917. 906 p. \$1.60.

#### SOCIAL SCIENCE

Several new reference books in the field of statistics should be mentioned. A new work of unusual value, of importance both as an historical and bibliographical survey of the subject and also as a basis upon which to build a reference collection of official statistical material is "History of statistics" edited by John Koren. This book, prepared and published to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the American statistical association, consists of a series of memoirs, each by a specialist, on the development and progress of official statistics in some seventeen countries:

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Sweden and the United States. While these memoirs, especially in their bibliographies, are not all of equal importance, the collection as a whole is of great reference value and will be most important for use as a checking list for building up the collection of statistical material in large libraries which need this type of material. The chapter on France, for example, covers more than 100 pages, surveys the statistical material of the 17th and 18th centuries and then treats in detail the many important 19th and 20th century official publications, not only the compilations of the *Bureau de la statistique générale*, but also the statistical annuals, bulletins, etc., issued by many other government bureaus which compile and publish statistics in their special fields.

Several statistical annuals should also be noted. The French *Annuaire statistique* was suspended for awhile at the outbreak of the war, but has resumed publication in a double volume covering two years (1914-15) instead of the usual annual issue. Of the four statistical abstracts regularly published by the British board of trade, two the "Foreign countries" and "British Empire" were suspended in 1914 and 1915 respectively, but the other two, the "United Kingdom" and the "Colonies" have appeared regularly each year, including issues in 1918. A French official publication on Alsace-Lorraine which contains not only detailed information about the administration and legislation in Alsace-Lorraine 1871-1914, but also a good deal of statistical data brought down to 1915 is "Organization politique et administrative de l'Alsace-Lorraine." This gives not only well summarized accounts, and statistics, but is well documented. Altho the set is not new, mention should perhaps be made of the new volume of the "Annuaire international de statistique agricole" prepared by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. While this nominally covers the years 1915-1916, the tables in most cases give figures for 1907-1916 and furnish much valuable information to investigators of ques-

tions of production, supply, export and import of foodstuffs, etc. A useful American compilation of commercial statistics is "Trade of the United States with the world 1916-17" issued in two parts (1) Imports (2) Exports, and published as Miscellaneous series No. 63 by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Among the recent publications of the Bureau of the Census should be mentioned the large volume on "Negro population 1790-1915." The compilation, "Statistics of incomes, 1916," published by the Treasury Department, should also be mentioned for its use in its special field.

Last year's summary of reference books mentioned "Important federal laws" compiled by John A. Lapp as useful in both the general and the law library. A companion volume to that work, useful in the same way, is Mr. Lapp's new compilation "Federal rules and regulations" which supplements the earlier volume by giving the supplementary law contained in the "Rules and regulations" made by administrative officers.

Several new works are important reference aids to students of constitutional law and history. The compilation of "State constitutions" compiled by Dr. Charles Kettleborough is a very useful collection containing up to date texts of constitutions of all the states and organic laws of the territories and other colonial possessions including the minor insular dependencies. This is the most useful of all such collections of state constitutions for questions in which recent texts are needed, altho for historical questions involving older documents, early charters, etc., the older collection by Thorpe must be used. Two collections useful for constitutional history of the British dominions are: "Select constitutional documents illustrating South African history, 1795-1910," edited by G. W. Eybers, and "Documents of the Canadian constitution, 1795-1915" selected and edited by W. P. M. Kennedy.

<sup>1</sup> Annuaire international de statistique agricole, 1915-1916. Rome: Inst. international d'agric, 1917. 949 p. 15 fr.

Eybers, G. W. ed. Select constitutional documents illustrating South African history, 1795-1910. London. Routledge; New York: Dutton, 1918. 582 p. \$9.

France. Etat-major général. Organisation politique et administrative de l'Alsace-Lorraine; documents mis à jour jusqu'au 31 juillet 1914 pour la législative et jusqu'en 1913-1915 pour la statique. Paris. Impr. nationale, 1915. v. 1.

Kennedy, W. P. M. ed. Documents of the Canadian constitution. Toronto, London, New York, etc.: Oxford university press, 1918. 717 p. \$3.50.

Kettleborough, Charles, ed. The state constitutions and the federal constitution and organic laws of the territories and other colonial dependencies. Indianapolis: Bowen, 1918. 1645 p. \$8.

Koren, John, ed. History of statistics. New York: Macmillan, 1918. 773 p. \$7.50.

Lapp, John Augustus. Federal rules and regulations. Indianapolis: Bowen, 1918. 1140 p. \$8.

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Trade of the United States with the world, 1916-17. Washington: Govt. print. off., 1918. 2 v. (Misc. series No. 63). 40 cts.

U. S. Bureau of the census. Negro population, 1790-1915. Washington: Govt. print. off., 1918. 844 p.

U. S. Treasury dept. Statistics of income, 1916. Washington: Govt. print. off., 1917. 391 p.

#### SCIENCE AND USEFUL ARTS

Certain dictionaries of military terms and aeronautics have already been listed in the section Dictionaries. Another new technical dictionary which has been specially produced to meet the needs of war workers is the "Steel shipbuilder's handbook," by C. W. Cook. An important new handbook of engineering economics is Gillette and Dana's "Handbook of mechanical and electrical cost data, giving shipping weights, capacities, outputs and net prices of machines and apparatus, and detailed costs of installation, maintenance, depreciation and operation." In scientific and technical libraries where the publication "Chemical abstracts" is much used the new decennial index of which two volumes have been published will be necessary and useful.

Chemical abstracts: Decennial index, 1907-16. Authors v. 1-2. Washington: American chemical soc., 1917. \$15.50 per vol.

Cook, Clarence Westgate. Steel shipbuilder's handbook. New York: Longmans, 1918. 123 p. \$1.50.

Gillette, Halbert P. and Dana, R. T. Handbook of mechanical and electrical cost data. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1918, 1739 p. \$6.

#### LITERATURE

An important new tool for reference work in modern American drama, questions of publication, editions, authorship, etc., is the impressive catalog of "Dramatic compositions copyrighted in the United States 1870-1916" prepared by the copyright division of the Library of Congress. This huge list includes upwards of 60,000 titles arranged alphabetically by title, with an author index. Information given for each



title is, owing to the bulk of the catalog, necessarily brief, but includes title, author's name, name and address of claimant, date of deposit of title and registration date of publication (for published dramas) and date of deposit with class designation and entry number. Of the many uses which this list will have, perhaps the most important in general reference work will be for questions of authorship when only a title is known, questions as to whether a certain play has been published, in what editions standard plays were published during the given period, what plays of certain dramatists have been printed, verification of a given title, or its use by more than one author, etc.

A new index to short stories which partly overlaps and partly supplements Miss Firkin's useful "Index of short stories" is "The standard index of short stories 1900-1914" compiled by F. J. Hannigan, which indexes by author and title, in one alphabet all stories published in some twenty-four American magazines during the period covered. Some 35,000 entries, representing stories by about 3000 authors are included, but by no means all of these entries are for stories hitherto unindexed, as of the 24 periodicals included more than half are regularly indexed in the *Reader's Guide*. Among the unindexed magazines included is the *Saturday Evening Post*, and the indexing of short stories in this periodical is important, and for quick reference work there is, of course, a great convenience in having all material in one alphabet, but in view of the high cost of such indexes it is to be regretted that the list of periodicals was not chosen so as to include more unduplicated material. A new edition of an important anthology is the third edition of Burton E. Stevenson's "Home book of verse," which adds considerable recent material to that included in the edition of 1912.

Hannigan, Francis J. Standard index of short stories, 1900-1914. Boston: Small, Maynard, 1918. 334 p. \$10.

Stevenson, Burton Egbert. Home book of verse, American and English 1580-1918. 3d ed. rev. and enl. New York: Holt, 1918. 4009 p. \$10.

U. S. Copyright office. Dramatic compositions copyrighted in the United States, 1870-1916. Washington: Govt. print. off., 1918. 2 v. paged continuously. 3547 p. \$4.

## BIOGRAPHY

Two new smaller biographical dictionaries of the "Who's who" type are to be recorded. "The international who's who in music and musical gazetteer" is a new work covering partly the same field as Wyndham's "Who's who in music," but wider in scope, as it aims to include musicians of all kinds, composers, singers, teachers of music, etc., thruout the world. A biographical handbook in an entirely new field is "Rus, rural uplook service" edited by Liberty Hyde Bailey which gives brief biographies of about 3000 men and women prominent in agricultural and rural leadership, either as scientists, teachers, officials, etc., in both the United States and Canada. Two new editions of standard works should be noted. These are "Who's who in America, 1918-19," which lists 22,968 biographies of which over three thousand are new, and the seventh biennial edition of "Who's who in New York."

International who's who in music and musical gazetteer, ed. by Cesar Saerchinger. New York: Current lit. pub. co., 1918. 841 p. \$6.

Rus, rural uplook service. A preliminary attempt to register the rural leadership of the U. S. and Canada. Compiled by Liberty Hyde Bailey. Ithaca, N. Y., 1918. 313 p.

Who's who in America, 1918-19. Chicago: Marquis, 1918. v. 10. 3200 p. \$6.

Who's who in New York . . . city and state. New York: Who's who pub. co., 1918. 1187 p. \$6.

## THE WAR HISTORY

Out of the great mass of material published about the war, several items should be mentioned for their reference value. The New York *Times* "Current history" which has now reached the 18th volume continues to be, for American readers, perhaps the one most generally useful reference tool for current material—history, comment, newly issued documents, chronology, illustrations, cartoons, etc. A handy smaller manual is the "War encyclopedia" issued by the Committee on Public Information which gives concise definite articles on a large number of war subjects about which popular information is needed, such as persons, places, events, battles issues, etc. Unfortunately the pronunciation of proper names included in this encyclopedia is not indicated. A very useful study outline for either classes, clubs, or

reading circles is S. B. Harding's "Study of the great war, a topical outline, with copious illustrations and reading references" Published originally as a supplement to the January issue of the *History Teachers' Magazine* this outline is now available in two different pamphlet issues, as "War reprint No. 1" published by the magazine, and as number 14 of the "War information series" issued by the Committee on Public Information. Dr. James Brown Scott, whose "Diplomatic documents of the war" has proved the most generally useful collection of such material, has edited three new publications which have a reference value for many questions connected with the diplomatic and political history of the war and its causes. These are: "Diplomatic correspondence between United States and Germany," "Survey of international relations between United States and Germany," and "President Wilson's foreign policy, messages, addresses, papers."

Last year's survey of reference works pointed out that the most pressing need in the way of new war reference works was a good selected bibliography which would be a guide to the best out of the great number of war publications. Such a work is now available in the "Selected critical bibliography" compiled by Professor G. M. Dutcher and published first in the *History Teacher's Magazine* for March, 1918, and later issued separately as War reprint no. 3. This includes only publications in English, and gives careful critical annotations. Both this bibliography and the Harding outline already mentioned are included, with some other material, in the pamphlet "Materials for study of the war" published by the McKinley Publishing Company. Other useful bibliographies are: "America at war, a handbook of patriotic education references" by Albert Bushnell Hart, and the Library of Congress "Check list of material on the war."

Dutcher, George Matthew. A selected critical bibliography of publications in English relating to the world war. Philadelphia: McKinley. 36 p. (War supplement to the History teacher's magazine, March, 1918. War reprint, no. 3).

Harding, Samuel B. The study of the great war: a topical outline with copious quotations and reading references. Philadelphia: McKinley, 1918. 40 p.

(History teacher's magazine. War supplement: War reprints, no. 1).

Hart, Albert Bushnell. America at war; a handbook of patriotic education references, ed. by Albert Bushnell Hart for the Committee on patriotism through education of the National Security League, with preface by James M. Beck. New York: Pub. for the National security league by George H. Doran company, 1918. 425 p. \$1.50.

McKinley, Albert Edward, comp. Collected materials for the study of the war. Philadelphia: McKinley, 1918. 180 p. 65 cts.

Scott, James Brown, ed. Diplomatic correspondence between the U. S. and Germany. Oxford Univ. press. 392 p. \$3.50.

Survey of international relations between the United States and Germany. 516 p. \$5.

President Wilson's foreign policy, messages, addresses, papers. 438 p. \$3.50.

U. S. Committee on public information. War cyclopedia; a handbook for ready reference on the great war. Ed. by Frederic L. Paxson, Edward S. Corwin, Samuel B. Harding. Washington: Govt. print. off., 1918. 321 p. (Red, white and blue series, no. 7).

#### FAR EAST

Several recent publications are of special value in view of the present interest and importance of many questions of the Far East. A useful new regional encyclopedia of China is the "Encyclopedia sinica" by Samuel Couling. This is a general dictionary of China, its history, life, civilization, commerce, etc., with adequate general articles and good bibliographies, which forms, on the whole, the most useful one-volume reference work on China for the more general reader. A new edition of a standard guide to China and other regions of the Far East is Madrolle's "Chine du Sud, 2. éd.," and mention should be made also of volume 5 of the Official guide to Eastern Asia, compiled by the Imperial Japanese government railways which covers the East Indies, including the Philippines, French Indo-China, the Dutch East Indies, etc. For the Dutch East Indies should also be noted the new revised edition of the "Encyclopædie van Nederlandsch-Indie" of which volume 1-2, covering the letters A-M have now been published. This is a real encyclopedia of the country, including its history, geography, ethnology, manners and customs, products, fauna and flora, commerce, and a considerable amount of biography.

Of all the reference publications on the Far East, however, the most important, from the economic and commercial point of view at least, is the new "Atlas and commercial gazetteer of China" made by the Far Eastern geographical establishment.

This furnishes good, large-sized maps, good gazetteer information and detailed information on imports and exports, products, railways and other communications, geology, flora, fauna, manufactures and industries, ports, etc. While the work is necessarily somewhat uneven it is on the whole very good, is the only thing of its sort, and in any large library that can afford it, it is indispensable for economic and commercial information about China.

Couling, Samuel. The encyclopaedia sinica, by Samuel Couling. Shanghai: Kelly and Walsh. London and New York: Oxford University press, 1917. 633 p. 42s.

Encyclopaedie van Nederlandsch-Indië. 2. druk. Met medewerking van verschillende geleerden ambtenaren en officieren. 's Gravenhage-Leiden: Nijhoff, 1917-18. v. 1-2.

Far eastern geographical establishment, Shanghai. The new atlas and commercial gazetteer of China, a work devoted to its geography & resources and economic & commercial development. Ed. by Edwin John Dingle. Containing 25 bilingual maps with complete indexes and many coloured graphs. Comp. and tr. from the latest and most authoritative surveys and records . . . Shanghai, North-China daily news & herald, 1917.

Japan. Imperial Japanese railways. Official guide to Eastern Asia: v. 5 East Indies, incl. Philippine Islands, French Indo-China, Siam, Malay Peninsula and Dutch East Indies. Tokyo: Imp. govt. railways, 1917. 519 p.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Two new volumes in important standard bibliographies are to be recorded. The "United States Catalog: Supplement 1912-17" continues the third edition of the main work by cumulating in one alphabet the titles which have appeared in the six annual volumes from 1912 on, following in general the plan of the main work, but giving somewhat fuller information, *e. g.* paging. The British Museum's "Subject index of modern works" has been extended another five year period by the publication of a new volume which covers the years 1911-15. Several new reference aids on early printed books should be mentioned. The Bibliographical Society's "Census of 15th century books owned in America, work on which was started many years ago, is now being published in installments in the *Bulletin* of the New York Public Library, and publication in separate form is to be looked for later. As this "Census" records copies in private hands as well as in libraries open to the general public, it constitutes a most important aid in the location of copies of rare books. Other new lists

of early or rare material are: Foulché-Delbosc's *Bibliographie hispano-française* which has been appearing in installments in the *Bibliographie hispanique* but has now been completed by the portion published in 1916; Legrand's "*Bibliographie hispano-grecque*," a similar work now in process of publication in the *Bibliographie hispanique*. The catalogue of the Fiske Icelandic collection at Cornell has been added to by the publication of a supplementary volume, a "Catalogue of Runic literature." A useful new handbook for historical students and other research workers whose investigations call for the use of American manuscript material is the new "Handbook of manuscripts in the Library of Congress." While this does not calendar the manuscripts, it gives adequate descriptions of the various collections, and the minute subject and name index furnishes a useful guide to their contents.

British museum. Dept. of printed books. Subject index of modern works added to the library, 1911-1915. London: British Museum, 1918. 1567 p. 63s.

Cornell University Library Catalogue of Runic literature forming a part of the Icelandic collection. London, New York, etc.: Oxford univ. press, 1918. 105 p. \$1.

U. S. Library of Congress. Handbook of manuscripts in the Library of Congress. Washington: Govt. print. off., 1918. 750 p. United States Catalog: Supplement, 1912-1917. New York: Wilson, 1918. 2298 p.

#### AMERICANIZATION MEANS—

THE use of a common language for the entire nation.

The desire of all peoples in America to unite in a common citizenship under one flag.

The abolition of racial prejudices, barriers, and discriminations, and of immigrant colonies and sections, which keep peoples in America apart.

The maintenance of an American standard of living thru the proper use of American foods, care of children, and new world homes.

The discontinuance of discriminations in the housing, care, protection, and treatment of aliens.

The creation of an understanding of and love for America, and of the desire of immigrants to remain in America, to have a home here and to support American institutions and laws.



## LIBRARY LEGISLATION OF 1918

By C. B. LESTER, *Chairman, A. L. A. Committee on Library Legislation*

THE even year is the "off" year for legislative sessions, and hence the library legislation of the year is very slight in quantity and of little more than local significance. In a number of states regular or special sessions were held with the enactment of no legislation whatever in this field. To make the record complete, however, a brief resumé is given here of such state laws affecting libraries as have any interest outside the immediate locality. In each case information as to the existence or lack of library legislation has been checked by some library officer in the state concerned.

*Georgia* increased the salary of the state librarian from \$1200 to \$1400.

*New Jersey* authorized the governing body of any municipality to appropriate not exceeding \$6000 annually to aid libraries and reading rooms provided such libraries are open free to the public at reasonable hours. Such an appropriation may be made in the current fiscal year 1918 even though the regular budget may have been already adopted. The act was passed particularly for the benefit of Morristown and Orange, where the libraries are not municipally owned or operated.

*New York* specifies that the separate library fund raised by taxation or otherwise for library support shall be kept by the treasurer of the municipality or district making the appropriation, except that money raised by taxation for the support of a library not publicly owned but nevertheless maintained for free public use shall be paid over to the treasurer of the corporation maintaining the library, upon written demand by its directors or trustees. Hereafter the board of trustees for the management of a free public library in a town shall consist of six members (instead of five as formerly) of whom two shall be elected each biennium.

Another law provided that any property devised or bequeathed to a library shall be exempted from the transfer (or inherit-

ance) tax. Such an exemption formerly applied only to personal property other than money or securities.

Still another law of this year exempts from taxation real estate held in trust for free public library purposes, whether such trust be held by an educational corporation or by trustees under a will, deed of trust or court appointment.

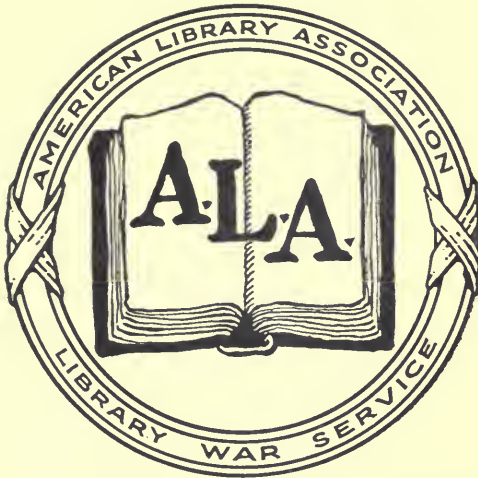
In *Rhode Island* a local act authorized the city council of the city of Providence to appropriate not exceeding \$2500 annually toward the support of the Elmwood Public Library Association. This library has grown up independently in a suburb of the city, and it may be expected that it will ultimately be taken over as a branch of the Providence Public Library.

*South Carolina* repealed the law providing for a librarian of the Supreme Court appointed by the court, and transferred the custody of the library to the clerk of the court, who shall annually, subject to the approval of the court, employ some suitable person, as a departmental clerk, to care for the library. The librarian so appointed may be a woman who has attained the age of twenty-one years and has been for two years a resident of the state.

*Virginia* passed an act authorizing public officials to transfer to the State Library for permanent care and preservation any official books, documents, maps, portraits, or other records or archives material not in current use. This should bring into the care of the state library much valuable historical material.

Furthermore the department of Confederate records was abolished and the various records and the equipment of the department were required to be transferred to the custody of the State Library. The State Librarian is required to make a complete index of the names of Confederate soldiers as contained in these records. An additional appropriation of \$150 is made for this work.

## LIBRARY WAR SERVICE



### LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS IN THE UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

BY FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE,

*National Director of Information, Second  
Library War Fund*

THE part the libraries and librarians of the United States played in the great United War Work Campaign is a chapter in the history of library service of which all who took part may well be proud. With the campaign beginning on the very day that the armistice terminating hostilities was signed, resulting not only in the loss of at least an entire day of effective campaigning but in a general letting down of war interest, to send subscription over the top by \$33,000,000, to the stupendous total of \$203,000,000, was an achievement unparalleled. When it is recalled that the preparations for the campaign, and in many sections the campaign itself, were coincident with the most virulent and fatal epidemic in the history of America, the achievement becomes all the more marvelous to contemplate.

How the librarians did help! On that point the testimony is universal. From Dr. John R. Mott, the Director General of the campaign, down to the field workers in every part of the United States, the verdict

is unanimous that the services rendered by the library personnel of the country were far in excess of their numerical proportion and that they were rendered in a spirit of enthusiastic co-operation that left no room for criticism nor for anything but praise.

From the very beginning of the preparations for the campaign, the American Library Association members and the associated, the unaffiliated, library personnel of the country, entered into the program with the clearest appreciation of the fact that it was not an A. L. A. campaign but a United War Work Campaign. Whether their participation in the campaign was as a library unit or team, working under a United local committee, or whether it was as individuals flying no distinctive standard but merely giving the best that was in them to the common cause, not one failed to do his or her utmost.

With the consolidation of interests that was effected late in the summer, the A. L. A. campaign took on a different aspect from that originally planned. Instead of being largely a matter of organization of the library personnel of the country it became primarily a matter of inspiration thru publicity, and of co-operation in publicity and other phases, with the remaining six of the "Seven Sisters." The task of the National Director of Information was a dual one. It was, first, to endeavor to inform, inspire and enthuse the library personnel, thru the publication of "War Libraries," and, second, to prepare and distribute, thru every available channel, publicity in every practical form.

Of the total amount appropriated by the Library War Finance Committee for publicity, \$40,000, all but about \$1500 was spent in various ways. The amount of publicity obtained, however, cannot be measured solely by the money expended. Without the generous and enthusiastic co-operation and volunteer services not only of hundreds of librarians who devoted their energies particularly to this phase of the campaign, but of hundreds of others whose direct interest in libraries and library service was

more remote, it would have been impossible to carry out, as completely as it was carried out, the campaign of education which has at least resulted in enlightening a considerable percentage of the American people as to Library War Service and what it has done and is doing for our men in uniform.

The most striking single feature of the publicity program for instance, the "Hey Fellows!" poster, owes its success to the generosity of the artist, John E. Sheridan, who painted the picture as a voluntary war service for which no compensation, beyond the effort to obtain the most perfect lithographic reproduction possible, could be offered. There is unanimity in the verdict that Mr. Sheridan's poster was the most striking and effective of all of the posters used in the United War Work Campaign by any or all of the seven organizations. Altho the proportion of A. L. A. posters to the total was insignificant—only one in fifteen—it was the first to catch the eye, in whatever company it was posted. And the humanness of the appeal, in the figure of the boy in khaki jubilating over the book he has just gotten from the Library War Service, gave this poster a quality and force that impressed it upon the memory of everyone who saw it.

The list of individuals who co-operated voluntarily in the preparation of reading matter for the press is too long to publish in detail. In response to a circular letter sent to the 1800 members of the Authors League nearly 100 writers, numbering among them many of the best known men and women authors in America, sent for data and information and wrote articles, sketches, stories, essays and verse, which they contributed freely, either in publications to which they had personal access, or by sending their manuscripts to publicity headquarters for such use as might be made of them. Meredith Nicholson touched the very heart of Library War Service's appeal in his splendid little essay published in the Book Section of the New York Sunday Sun. Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice, herself a trustee of the Louisville Public Library, wrote, out of her personal contact with the camp library at Camp Zachary

Taylor, an article for the *Red Cross Magazine*. Harrison Rhodes' article in the January *McClure's* is a masterpiece of exposition, altho appearing too late to be of service in the actual campaign. Magazines like the *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Delineator*, *Pictorial Review*, *Everybody's*, *The Outlook*, *The Independent*, and a long list of specialized and class publications opened their pages to the Library War Service appeal and in many instances had special articles prepared by their own staff writers; many of these magazines have articles scheduled for issues still to be published, continuing the campaign of education until well into the spring.

The Vigilantes, the volunteer association of writers formed for the purpose of counteracting German propaganda in the press of America, generously contributed their services and spread among 1500 newspapers an article on Library War Service written by Bliss Carman.

And the libraries and librarians themselves proved a most efficient publicity machine. Not only in the displaying of roto-gravure picture placards and the distribution of book-marks telling the story of Library War Service, but in obtaining the publication in local newspapers of articles relating to library service and the other services included in the United War Work Campaign, they were surprisingly effective. The response of the library personnel of America to the call for co-operation, extended thru the columns of the ephemeral little publication known as *War Libraries*, was most gratifying. The value of this method of enlisting the support and co-operation of the entire library interests of the country was early recognized by Dr. Mott, who especially requested and urged that the publication of *War Libraries*, and its widest possible distribution, be continued up to the campaign itself. Upward of 40,000 names of libraries, librarians and library trustees and directors were on the mailing list of the last issue of *War Libraries*.

In response to the request made broadcast that all library workers taking any part in local publicity endeavor to send in



reports accompanied by clippings of the fruits of their work, a mass of material that would fill more than one bushel basket was received at the New York headquarters. It is almost invidious to attempt to make a distinction between these hundreds of enthusiastic volunteer publicity workers who achieved such splendid results. But in accordance with the promise made in the last issue of *War Libraries*, some mention must be made of those institutions and individuals that achieved especially noteworthy results. It is to be hoped that there will be no heart-burnings if one is picked out from among the entire group for special distinction. This one is Emma Knodel, librarian of the Guiteau Library, Irvington-on-Hudson, New York. Miss Knodel handled the publicity for United War Work Campaign in her town. There is one newspaper in Irvington and that is a weekly. The clippings that Miss Knodel sent to National Publicity Headquarters totaled nearly twenty columns! Irvington has 2300 inhabitants and it went "over the top" in the United War Work Campaign before nine o'clock in the morning on Nov. 11, the opening day of the drive. Its quota was \$10,000. Its subscriptions up to Nov. 21 were 190 per cent of its quota—almost \$1 per capita of the total population. In view of all the conditions Miss Knodel is entitled to first honorable mention among librarians engaged in volunteer publicity work for the campaign.

From Green Bay, Wis., the Kellogg Public Library sent in a scrap-book of clippings that showed the results of intelligent publicity activity, with the result that Brown County, in which Green Bay is located, led the counties of the United States with a subscription of 156.6 per cent of its quota. Closely pressing Irvington and Green Bay for first honors is the Guernsey Memorial Library at Norwich, N. Y., whose librarian, N. Louise Ruckteshler, turned in a mass of clippings almost incredibly large in volume, considering that there is but one daily newspaper in the city of Norwich.

Mrs. Beverly Cameron Cobb, chairman of the Book Committee of the Public Li-

brary of Portsmouth, Va., supplemented a newspaper publicity campaign with the maintenance of a booth in the heart of the city on the Court House green, which was decorated outside and inside with A. L. A. posters, flags and flowers and illuminated at night with colored electric lights. Many special features were staged at the booth and A. L. A. literature was distributed in the principal hotels and banks as well as thru the library.

One of the largest total volumes of newspaper publicity obtained thru library workers' efforts was turned in by Everett R. Perry, librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, while Frances E. Earhart, librarian of the Duluth Public Library, acting as secretary of the Woman's Division of the United War Work Campaign, achieved publicity results that were nothing short of remarkable. Ruth M. Barker, head of the circulation department of the Cossitt Library of Memphis, Tenn., obtained results not equalled anywhere else in the South, both in daily newspaper publicity and in special articles contributed by her to publications of the local Chamber of Commerce. Margaret Dunlop, of the Chattanooga Public Library, is also entitled to particular mention for effective and voluminous publicity obtained.

From the Danbury, Conn., library Mary P. Wiggin, librarian, sends evidence of unusual publicity activities, including the making of slides for exhibition in the local theaters.

Other libraries and librarians making special reports of publicity results include Mrs. B. D. Spilman of the Warrenton, Va., Public Library; W. M. Foulk of Charleston, W. Va., Public Library, and the librarians of St. Paul, Beloit, Wis., Detroit, Washington, and Plymouth, Mass.

Doubtless there were scores of others who made no report of their individual publicity activities but who nevertheless rendered efficient service.

The thanks of the American Library Association, of the War Service Committee, of the Library War Finance Committee and of the Director of Information are extended appreciatively to all of them.

## AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE

A MEETING of the committee was held at the New York Public Library, Saturday, November 30, 1918, 2:30 p. m.

Present: James I. Wyer, Jr., chairman; E. H. Anderson, Charles F. D. Belden, R. R. Bowker, Electra C. Doren and Frank P. Hill (part of meeting only), a quorum of the committee; also William W. Bishop, president of the A. L. A., Carl H. Milam, representing the General Director of the Library War Service, and George B. Utley, executive secretary.

Minutes of the preceding meeting of September 24-25, 1918, were approved as sent to members in typewritten form.

The chairman of the Library War Finance Committee, reporting on the United War Work Campaign, informed the committee that the campaign had been successful, and that the total sum subscribed to present date is approximately \$205,000,000, and that, therefore, the American Library Association would receive as its quota at least \$3,500,000, the sum contemplated in its budget.

The chairman of the Library War Finance Committee, having reported that Carl H. Milam, assistant to the General Director, had written him that in view of the rapidly changing military situation he was not prepared to recommend, as was done at the Lake Placid meeting, the urgent need of an intensive book campaign (immediate publicity by Washington headquarters as to the need for more gift books being the recommended substitute for an intensive campaign); and the chairman of the Library War Finance Committee having further reported that with the above information before it, that committee had unanimously voted that it would be unwise to put on an intensive campaign the week of January 13, 1919; and that therefore the subject was now turned back to the War Service Committee for action. It was

VOTED, That the report of the Library War Finance Committee on the subject of a book campaign be received, and the Committee be relieved from further action on the matter.

It was taken as the sense of the commit-

tee that the further collection of books be referred to the headquarters office of the Library War Service with power.

The selection of a treasurer of the second war service fund being under consideration, it was

VOTED, That after approval by the Executive Board of the American Library Association the American Security and Trust Company, of Washington, D. C., be designated as treasurer of the fund, which shall be known as the "American Library Association Second War Service Fund," and that the account be kept separate from the first fund.

VOTED, That the Library War Finance Committee be authorized to request state directors of the library war fund to communicate with all libraries in their respective states, requesting immediate remittance to the Library War Finance Committee of any funds in their hands arising from the first library war fund, or received from the sale of old books or magazines.

The sub-committee on Education and Research (appointed at the Lake Placid meeting as the sub-committee on Library Research as War Service), Dr. E. C. Richardson, chairman, having reported thru the executive secretary the completion of the personnel of the sub-committee by the appointment of H. M. Lydenberg and H. H. B. Meyer as the other members; and the sub-committee having also submitted a "Plan for Work" (Appendix to these minutes); the executive secretary informed the committee that by an affirmative correspondence vote of the War Service Committee these gentlemen were appointed as a "working sub-committee" to supersede the sub-committee appointed at Lake Placid, which was only authorized to "prepare and submit a detailed plan," etc.; and that the sub-committee is authorized to proceed to work according to its program as outlined in its "Plan for Work," with the understanding that it is not authorized to incur expenses in behalf of the War Service Committee until further authorization is given, except nominal expenses for postage, stationery and a minimum of clerical service.

It was taken as the sense of the committee that the activities of the sub-committee shall end with the discharge of the War Service Committee unless the sub-committee is continued as a special committee of the A. L. A.

VOTED, That the foregoing memorandum regarding custody and expenditure of the fund raised by the United War Work Campaign as approved by the Committee of Eleven is hereby approved by the War Service Committee and referred to the Executive Board of the American Library Association for its approval.

VOTED, That the thanks of the War Service Committee be given to Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip for his work in behalf of the American Library Association in connection with the United War Work Campaign, and that his acts as representative of the American Library Association are hereby approved; and that Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., Chairman of the War Service Committee, is hereby designated as Mr. Vanderlip's alternate, to be present at such meetings as the latter cannot attend; and that this action be referred to the Executive Board of the American Library Association for its approval.

Recurring to the proposal presented to the committee at Lake Placid by Joseph L. Wheeler for the preparation of annotated war time reading lists on subjects patriotic, military, naval, vocational, and on conservation and reconstruction; such lists to be distributed in all camps and thru libraries to the schools and homes of the country; it was

VOTED, That the War Service Committee hereby appropriates the sum of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500) from available unexpended balances of the first war service fund to the A. L. A. Publishing Board, to be expended in the preparation of "After-War Reading Lists," under the direction of Mr. Joseph L. Wheeler; and that after approval by the Executive Board of the American Library Association, the American Security and Trust Company, of Washington, D. C., is authorized and requested from the A. L. A. War Service moneys of the first library war fund in its hands, to transfer to the credit of Carl B. Roden, Treasurer of the American Library Association Publishing Board, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500).

PLAN FOR WORK BY A SUB-COMMITTEE ON  
LIBRARY RESEARCH AS WAR SERVICE

The committee shall be called a sub-committee on Education and Research.

It shall be the duty of this sub-committee to stimulate and aid libraries in the spread of war information and the promotion of research intended directly for war and reconstruction ends.

In particular to stimulate and aid them:

(1) To encourage reading and school research in the matter of war issues, aims, methods of civilian co-operation, war finance and other matters bearing directly on the civilian aid in winning the war.

*Immediate Program.* Co-operation with the Board of Historical Service, American Security League, etc.

(2) To purchase necessary material for scientific research in live questions in chemical, physical, historical, economic, legal or other fields of critical research, bearing directly on the war.

*Immediate Program.* Recommending to research libraries the best books for research workers in libraries.

(3) To aid individuals, organized institutions of research or Government departments in the investigation of such topics by providing the material and the reference service in the fullest way.

*Immediate Program.* Help readers to locate copies, *i. e.*, joint lists of (a) best aids and guides, (b) best books for use.

(4) To co-operate in the preparation of aids to such research in the way of special bibliographies and guides for topics actually under consideration for practical war ends.

*Immediate Program.* 1. Periodical articles since 1910 on (a) War area countries, (b) Economic and international law aspects. 2. Location lists for books wanted for specific researches.

The two most keenly felt needs at the present moment are (1) some system of quickly locating a borrowing copy of works needed at once in practical research and not to be found in the local library, (2) guide to learned periodical articles, especially of the last eight years, on live topics in (a) history, political economy, geography, ethnography and religion of the war area countries, (b) economic and international law subjects affecting the foreign relations of the next few years.



The opinion is freely expressed among research institutions that for the next twenty years the main weight of the research activity and of graduate instruction in America will be concerned with these topics. Pretty much all the trained research ability of this country is now concentrated on these practical war topics, and the work having been thus begun and specialties established, these will naturally keep the field for some time even if the topics do not themselves remain alive. On the other hand, it is figured that it will be ten or twenty years before the readjustments of the world, necessitated by the war, will have been so far completed that these topics are not the live, practical topics of research. The libraries must, therefore, perforce, shape themselves in view of these circumstances, and the sooner they do it on a considerable scale the greater the practical economic and social gain to America will be.

As to an executive plan for this work: For the present and until funds have been raised thru the second drive, the committee can do useful work, without funds, simply by inducing the libraries to co-operate in doing it.

If and when funds are available, it should have a small clerical organization involv-

ing (1) a good deal of systematic correspondence, (2) a certain amount of clerical help for handling joint lists and answering reference requests, (3) if practicable, a certain bibliographical force for preparing reference reading lists in co-operation with the Board for Historical Service, and such lines of effort and perhaps preparing bibliographies or organizing co-operative aid of libraries for the preparation of bibliographies on such matters as the plan for a League of Nations, war loans, war pensions, and other matters for which no research library, even the Library of Congress, is quite equipped in routine equipment. This feature would depend for its quantity on developments, but its object would be to procure the making of research reference aids on any really live war topic which might be handed to it, first, by departments of the United States Government, second, by semi-official or unofficial institutions or organizations, and third, by unmistakably competent private research workers, working on approved topics.

Respectfully submitted,

E. C. RICHARDSON,

H. M. LYDENBERG,

H. H. B. MEYER,

*Committee.*

## THE SPIRIT OF LIBRARY WAR SERVICE ON CANVAS

BY FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE

NOT only as most truly expressing the spirit of the service which it represents, but as a work of art, judged solely upon its artistic merits, the painting by Denman Fink illustrating the Library War Service of the American Library Association reproduced as this month's frontispiece is quite unanimously regarded as by far the best of the seven paintings executed by seven well known artists at the outdoor studio in front of the New York Public Library during the recent United War Work Campaign.

Mr. Fink's painting, like the others, is on a huge canvas, 9 x 17 feet. It depicts a wounded but smiling soldier with ban-

daged eyes, listening to another soldier who is reading to him aloud from a book. Coming thru the doorway is another "dough-boy" with a grin, a cigarette and an armful of books to add to the collection already in evidence. The scene is the porch of an army hospital. Nothing could more accurately depict the eagerness and enthusiasm with which wounded men in hospitals welcome and rejoice in the supply of good reading matter provided by the Library War Service of the American Library Association.

So marvellously human are the figures in Mr. Fink's painting, so clearly and fully has the artist caught the spirit of the hos-

pital book service, that almost every critic who has seen the picture thinks the painter must have made sketches from life at an army hospital. On the contrary, Mr. Fink developed his theme entirely without personal hospital contacts. In a letter written in response to a request for an explanation of the genesis of his idea for this painting, Mr. Fink says:

"The request for me to paint this picture came so much at the eleventh hour that at first I did not see how, in justice to myself, I could consent to undertake to paint before the public, in such a conspicuous place, a picture toward which so little time was allowed for the development of its idea, if indeed I should be so fortunate as to find a suitable idea at all. I saw that the thing had to be done by somebody and there would be just as much time for me to do it as anybody else, so I consented, with, I must confess, a heart very full of misgivings as to the outcome.

"I had only just completed my large painting for Portugal for the last Liberty Loan drive under the same conditions. In that instance the conception was naturally attended with all the flare and flutter of a martial subject. Banners could fly and bayonets and helmets could be made to flash in the sun. One had visions of restive war-horses and charging troops—in fact so many were the possibilities that it was simply a matter of the survival of the fittest. But to do a picture on the heels of that sort of thing, showing the activities of the American Library Association, seemed so hopelessly prosaic that on retiring that night the whole thing seemed an utter blank, and I resolved to ask Mr. Falls to get someone else to take my place.

"Much to my surprise and comfort on awakening the next morning the picture, seemingly without rhyme or reason, flashed across my mind just as you see it to-day on the canvas. The idea came to me with such little effort and so abruptly and with such a completeness of composition and color arrangement that to go ahead and realize it was one of the most intensely interesting pieces of work that I have attempted."

Mr. Fink is better known as an illustrator

in black and white than as a painter in colors, but, as he says himself, "painting has always made such an appeal to me that all the time I can steal from my illustrating I give to work in color." In addition to his illustrations, which have become familiar thru their appearance in various magazines, especially *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, *The Century* and *Collier's Weekly*, Mr. Fink was represented at the Panama-Pacific Exhibition and has contributed works to exhibitions at the City Art Museum of St. Louis, the Art Institute of Chicago, the National Academy of Design, and the New York Water Color Shows. The artist was born at Springdale, Pa., in 1880 and began his art studies at Pittsburgh at the local School of Design, after which he spent a period at the Museum School in Boston under Frank Benson and Philip Hale, and then a year in the Art Students' League in New York. He is a member of the Society of Illustrators and the Salmagundi Club. His home is at Haworth, New Jersey.

Mr. Fink's A. L. A. painting is now on exhibition in the New York Public Library. Before finding a final resting place in the Headquarters of the American Library Association at Chicago it will be exhibited in the libraries of several of the larger cities in connection with the Association's appeal for gifts of books for wounded soldiers in hospitals and convalescent camps. The need of recreational reading matter, particularly good recent fiction, for these men, is becoming more and more pressing, as each ship-load of wounded soldiers is brought back from overseas. Every public library is a receiving station for Library War Service and gifts of books for this purpose will be gratefully received and immediately forwarded if sent to any library.

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"He ate and drank the precious words,  
 His spirit grew robust;  
 He knew no more that he was poor,  
 Nor that his frame was dust.  
 He danced along the dingy days,  
 And this bequest of wings  
 Was but a book, what liberty  
 A loosened spirit brings!"

—EMILY DICKINSON.

## AMONG THE SPECIAL LIBRARIES

### CHICAGO MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY

IN his annual report to the City Comptroller, Frederick Rex, librarian of the Chicago Municipal Reference Library, gives interesting facts and figures of the extent and use of this institution. The Chicago Municipal Reference Library now contains more than 37,000 books and pamphlets classified as follows:

City of Chicago; Other cities in the United States; State of Illinois; United States Government; Foreign cities and government; City charters and ordinances; Miscellaneous publications on municipal subjects.

Practically the entire collection relates to municipal government, municipal problems and municipal administration and legislation.

In addition to books and pamphlets the library subscribes to about thirty periodicals bearing on municipal problems and receives sixty more free of charge. A unique service of the library is the indexing of the current proceedings of the city councils and boards of aldermen in thirty-five cities, in pursuance of the purpose of the Municipal Reference Library, which is to collect data and information on every phase of municipal government and legislation for the use of members of the Chicago City Council, city officials and city employes.

"City government touches the citizen in manifold ways," says librarian Rex, "and is of more vital importance to his interests, business and personal, than any other sphere of governmental activity with which he comes in contact. It collects more taxes from him and expends more money. Its problems are among the most complex with which public officials have to deal, and being largely of a business nature, every mistake which is made helps to raise the citizen's taxes. If its problems are to be well solved, if the city is to be benefited by the successful achievements of other cities and profit by their failures, city officials must have access to all available information and data to be had upon these various problems and subjects.

"The service and value of the Municipal Reference Library should be measured in terms of the amount and quality of compact, concrete data it is able to supply to those for whose use it has been provided. It has been our aim to make the library an arsenal of facts and information, a central depository, workshop and clearing house serving the needs of the members of the City Council and of the officials and employes of the city in its various departments and bureaus, and where the information obtained by the library for one department or city official is available for use by all."

In the eight months from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, the period covered by the report, the library had 4131 visitors and 1822 telephone requests for information and distributed 7092 public documents, while 3218 books and pamphlets were loaned to city officials and employes for use outside the library.

The users of the library include not only Chicago city officials but various departments and bureaus of the United States Government and officials of other cities and states as well as newspapers, universities and civic organizations.

In a detailed analysis of the important requests for information received in the Municipal Reference Library Mr. Rex's report gives an interesting cross-section of the scope and extent of the interest in municipal topics. Three hundred and sixty-nine persons sought information to enable them to prepare for Civil Service examinations, this figure being exceeded only by the number of requests for information as to the names of various city, state and other public officials, which numbered 425. Information about filing systems in offices, the laws and ordinances of other states and cities on the carrying of concealed weapons, taxation, real estate valuations and municipal revenues are among the subjects on which numerous inquiries were made, while there was a particularly active demand for information on subjects touching more closely the lives of individuals, such as cost of living and municipal markets, mortality



statistics, liquor licensing and control, methods of milk distribution, motion picture censorship, parks and playgrounds and school luncheons. Street railway franchises, telephone rates, population statistics and questions relating to the metering of water supply also appear to be subjects of considerable concern to numerous citizens of Chicago using the Municipal Reference Library.

In outlining his plans for new work for 1919 Mr. Rex puts forward a program which may be suggestive to librarians in smaller communities of a class of library service worthy of consideration. Mr. Rex says:

"The activities of a municipal reference library should not be limited to gathering information and other data merely upon the specific request of an individual officer. The proceedings of the Chicago City Council, as published after each meeting of the latter, are replete with subjects and topics introduced by aldermen or referred to committees of the City Council upon which the Library has information and it could, with adequate help, render this information readily accessible to the alderman introducing the ordinance, measure or proposal, or to the chairman, member or sub-committee of the appropriate committee of the City

Council to which the ordinance or measure has been referred. The proceedings of minutes of councils of other cities could thus be gone over week after week by the library assistants, a search made in the library for all the material available upon the matter under investigation by the alderman, chairman, member or sub-committee of the City Council charged with the investigation of such plan or measure. This information then could be placed at their disposal, or at the disposal of the City Council as a body. This would enable the members of the City Council to come into direct contact with the library and assist in making the latter useful at all times to each and every member. Likewise local newspaper reports showing the matter under investigation or discussion by municipal department and bureau heads and other city officials should be noted and the data available in the library bearing on such matters, similarly, placed at their disposal.

"The interest of city officials and employes in the resources of the Municipal Reference Library should be stimulated by means of circulars and form letters, as for instance, an offer to send new material or digests of the latter to a department, bureau or division head."

#### GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

THE condition of affairs in the city of New York at the close of the Revolutionary War was one of depression and embarrassment, in the midst of which a company of mechanics conceived the idea that by an organized fraternity the burdens of the day could best be borne, and for that purpose a meeting was held on Nov. 17, 1785, at Walter Heyer's Tavern, in King (now Pine) street, near Broadway.

Twenty-two persons were present at the meeting, and a "General Committee of Mechanics" was formed, with Robert Boyd as its chairman, composed of representative delegates elected by the several trades having separate organizations which were considered branches of the general committee, the committee designating the delegates for

trades not organized. The object of the organization thus formed was to provide for worthy artisans in case of sickness and distress, and to promote and encourage by mutual aid the mechanic interests of the city, being a modification of the "guilds" of Europe. In 1788, friendly relations were formed with a kindred body, then existing under the name of the "Manufacturing Society," by a joint committee of conference, composed of one-half from each, which continued for four years, when the Manufacturing Society gave up its distinctive organization, and many of the members joined the Mechanics. The name was then changed to the present title, "The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York," under



which it was incorporated for charitable purposes by charter passed by the legislature, Mar. 14, 1792. This charter has since been extended and amended by supplemental acts as circumstances required.

The society has never lost sight of its primary object—benevolence—but as its income became sufficient has appropriated a portion of its funds for the establishment of a school and an apprentices' library.

The Apprentices' Library, opened in conjunction with the school in 1820, with a nucleus of less than four hundred volumes, increased in usefulness. It was no longer in any sense an apprentices' library, but a free library, to all persons who were entitled to the gratuitous use of books under its rules.

"THE librarian at Bensonhurst, Long Island, is enthusiastic about the camp libraries and the wonderful cultural work they are doing for the soldier," says the *New York Evening Post*. "She says she was coming up on the trolley the other evening, and she heard the colonel in the seat ahead remark to his adjutant: 'I understand that two hundred Brownings are to be at the camp within a fortnight now, and that will do wonders to increase the efficiency of the soldiers.'"

The library department was organized and put into active operation ninety-eight years ago, *viz.*, in 1820, on Evacuation Day. It was considered so important an event that the mayor of the city, members of the Legislature and of the Common Council were present. As a feature of the exercises books were for the first time loaned, and the circulating library system inaugurated, altho at that time books were only loaned to apprentices. Ten years later the privilege was extended to members of the

society at an annual fee of one dollar; in 1863, the use of the library and reading rooms was extended free to wounded soldiers and sailors. In 1872, the circulating and reference sections were established as distinct departments. In 1897, high-water mark was reached both in the number of volumes contained in the combined libraries (114,820), and in the number of books circulated (275,362). For several years prior to 1903 the city of New York, under a "permissive" law, made appropriations based on circulation towards the library's maintenance. Since that year, by reason of the extension of the library system of the city, none has been made and the entire expense is borne by the society. Applications for the privilege of the circulating section may be signed as guarantor by members of the society or by the librarian under certain conditions. Students in the school are a privileged class.

The reference section is singularly rich in architectural works and those on science and art. The books may be consulted at all proper times in comfortable reading-rooms. Especial attention is invited to rare works on view in the Executive Rooms. One of these sets is the "Description del' Egypte," being Napoleon's observations of Egypt compiled for the French Government in 1809. This collection was presented by William H. Webb and is one of a very limited edition. It is very beautiful and of great value. "Ancient Roman architecture," by Giovanni Battista Piranesi, is a collection of 1180 remarkable etchings, many of the plates from 100 to 250 years old. There are also two volumes, 100 plates, on Pompeii, these being the gift of John Malcolm Mossman.

#### THE PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION LIBRARY

THE Library of the Portland Cement Association, 111 W. Washington St., Chicago, stands unique in the field of business libraries as perhaps the only library in existence specializing entirely in the literature of the cement industry. It is an integral part of the work of the Association as well as an active agency for the dissemination of literature relative to the uses of cement and concrete to outsiders.

The subject material consists of carefully analyzed articles bearing directly on the cement industry and chosen from the leading technical magazines, government pamphlets, state highway reports, state geological reports and from proceedings of engineering societies. There are some 2500 bound volumes in the library. These books are largely bound periodicals such as *Engineering News-Record*, *Concrete-Cement*

*Age, Cement World, Municipal and County Engineering, Good Roads, etc., etc.*; and text books and manuals on the subjects of road building, bridge construction, structural engineering, chemistry, in relation to cement, farm concrete, etc., etc. Some 2000 trade catalogs of the appliances and machinery of the cement industry are filed by name of firm in folders in vertical files. These cover subjects such as concrete mixers, block machine manufacturers, culvert forms, ornamental molds, reinforcing bars, finishing tools, sack bundling and counting machines, etc. Some 4000 magazine clippings are mounted in manila folders, labeled and filed in vertical files, alphabetically by title of magazine and by date. The clippings are taken from duplicate copies of magazines, or from magazines which have an occasional article of interest, on concrete.

The Dewey Decimal classification system has been expanded and applied to all books and pamphlets. A subject catalog of some 65,000 cards, conforming to standard library practice, has been carefully developed on a very intensive scale. Analytical subject headings are brought out for such subjects as tests, types of construction, kinds of aggregates, concreting in cold weather, subaqueous foundations, specifications, building codes, patents, etc. A subject heading check list of some 6000 cards for our specialized literature has been worked out on cards, with all cross references. A trained cataloger devotes her entire time to indexing magazine articles and other literature received.

There are four members of the library staff, two of whom are college graduates with additional professional library training. Some of the salient features of the library work are, as follows:

Bibliographies and references on technical problems related to the cement industry are furnished to all departments of the Association, Member Companies and interested outsiders. The following requests which recently came to the library are typical of such lists: recovery of potash as a by-product from the manufacture of cement; history and development of con-

crete ships arranged by country; effect of time of mixing on the strength of concrete; development of reinforced concrete in Europe; concrete houses for industrial workers; concrete in mine work; etc., etc. These references may be consulted in the library at any time. Clippings are loaned for a limited time. Bibliographies are furnished free.

On an average, fifty magazines a day are circulated to the office staff. Articles of special interest are marked and sent to the various departments interested. Checking up the magazines, stamping and circulating them takes up a large part of the time of one member of the library staff. The magazines are circulated thru the inter-office mail.

A magazine list of all the leading articles on concrete construction which have appeared during the past month is compiled by the librarian. As the articles are read, cards are made and the first of each month the lists are compiled and printed. These magazine lists are sent to Member Companies, engineers, architects, professors of engineering in schools and colleges, and to libraries which have asked for this service.

Another phase of the library work has been the supplying of libraries thruout the United States and Canada, with the bulletins of the Portland Cement Association. A card file of all libraries in the United States is kept by state, with a check on all bulletins sent each library and the Library of Congress catalog cards for our publications sent. These bulletins and Library of Congress catalog cards are free. Last year some 25,000 bulletins were supplied to libraries.

During the past year the library staff has published two pamphlets, a "Catalog of the books, periodicals and pamphlets in the Library of the Portland Cement Association," and a bibliography on "Some war uses of concrete." These pamphlets as well as the other publications of the Association may be obtained free by writing to the librarian. Library service is free to all those interested in subjects relating to concrete.

MARY BOSTWICK DAY,  
*Librarian.*

## QUAKER COLLECTIONS IN HAVERFORD COLLEGE LIBRARY

THE collection of Quaker books and Quakeriana in the Library of Haverford College, Pennsylvania, is doubtless the largest and best in America for the historical or theological student. No other American collection possesses such long lines of Quaker periodicals, both American and British. Of the most important are also practically complete series of the of these there are complete sets. There printed "Minutes" of the Orthodox Yearly Meetings, as well as a few in manuscript, and some of the "Hicksite" Yearly Meetings. The library's collection of pamphlet literature is very large, both bound and unbound.

The various controversies which have arisen within the Quaker body from the earliest days of the Society to the present, such as the "Wilkinson-Story" (time of George Fox), the "Hicksite" Separation of 1827-1828, the "Beaconite Controversy," 1836, the "Wilburite-Gurney" of a later date, and others, are impartially and very fully represented.

The collection of Quaker tracts of the 17th century is probably unsurpassed in this country. The collection of the late William H. Jenks of Philadelphia alone, which was presented by his widow, consists of about 1500 titles bound separately in full or half calf or morocco; thru the generosity of a friend of the college, a number of rarities from the library of the late Charles Roberts of Philadelphia were acquired, as well as many other titles. Altogether about 600 volumes were secured at the late Roberts' sale in New York.

There is also a large number of Anti-Quakeriana of all sorts and periods. The aim has been to secure as far as possible whatever bears on the history, doctrines, and practices of the Friends, whether by Quakers or not, and whether for or against them.

In addition to printed books and pamphlets there is a considerable number of more or less valuable manuscripts. Among these are seven or eight autograph letters of William Penn, one of which, a letter to the Princess Elizabeth, Palatine dated,

1677, extends to sixteen pages. The Guli-elma M. Howland collection contains family letters and papers and other documents ranging from 1677 to about the middle of the nineteenth century, comprising in all several hundred pieces. Many of these are of much interest, among them the original manuscript diary (December 1777-April 1778) of Margaret Morris of Burlington, New Jersey, giving details of Revolutionary experiences. This diary has only been privately printed—50 copies in 1836, and again in "Letters of Dr. Richard Hill" (Philadelphia, 1854. p. 211-237).

To indicate the completeness of the collection it may be noted that George Fox is represented by 230 titles; William Penn by 97; George Keith by 53; George Whitehead by 75; Richard Farnsworth by 48; John Lilburne by 23; Francis Bugg by 45; James Nayler by 63; there is a copy of every edition of George Fox's Journal, including the first impression of the first folio (1694) with the leaf afterward suppressed; and most of the editions of Barclay's celebrated "Apology," including the first Latin and first English.

Among the rarities are Stephenson's "A Call from Death to Life," 1660; "New England's Ensigne," 1659; "Plantation Work in America" by William Coddington, 1862; "Several Epistles Given Forth by Two of the Lord's Faithful Servants Whom He Sent to New England," etc., 1669; Bishop's "New England Judged," 1703, George Fox's "Battle Door," 1660; John Bellers' "Proposal for Running a Colledge of Industry," 1696; one of two type-written copies of George Fox's "Short Journal," the original manuscript of which is in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and which has never been printed or published.

These notes will be sufficient to indicate the value and extent of the collection, which numbers about 5500 volumes, besides manuscripts, and unbound pamphlets.

ALLEN C. THOMAS,

*Consulting Librarian.*



## A "HANDY SIZED" LIBRARY FOR STUDENTS AT BROWN

THOSE who have looked thru a large telescope like that at the Ladd Observatory will remember that the astronomer did not focus the telescope directly but by means of a small parallel telescope fastened to the side of the larger instrument. This is called the finder, and is used because the very magnifying power of the great telescope creates a difficulty in focusing it directly, while the low power of the small instrument enables it to be easily trained upon the object desired. As in the case of the great telescope so in the case of a great library. Its very extent makes it unwieldy, and where the purpose is rather to find than to study exhaustively, the extent of its resources tends to defeat its own end.

When the University Library was transferred in 1878 to its new building provided by the will of John Carter Brown, its volumes numbered less than fifty thousand. While these were more than the undergraduate needed, still the excess was not so great as to cause confusion; but when the number of volumes had grown to one hundred thousand, and was increasing in like proportion, it became evident to anyone who watched the use of the library by undergraduates that they were becoming confused by the abundance of the choice offered them; as the proverb has it: "They could no longer see the wood for the trees." The librarian then determined that when the University should have a new building, a prominent place in it should be assigned to what he called the Students' Library, a collection designed first of all for the undergraduate, one that should not be too large for his needs, but which should contain, as nearly as possible, all the books that he would ever need to refer to during his four years. It should be a collection designed to give him not only information but also inspiration and culture, and relaxation should not be forgotten. When the plans of the John Hay Library were drawn, the main floor of the stack opening out of the reading room was assigned to this collection. Long before the new building was completed, the books had been selected and

marked as they stood in the old library, the cards in the catalog had been stamped to indicate their new positions, and therefore when the books were moved to the John Hay Library, all that was necessary was to pick them out as they stood scattered on the old shelves and put them up in the new building.

This collection has for eight years been at the disposal of the students of the University. They have free access to its shelves, can use them either for finding a definite book of which they are in search, or for the very valuable form of mental recreation known as browsing. Not all the students have taken advantage of this great and unusual privilege; the full appreciation of it is not apt to come until the student leaves the university to go elsewhere. Then when he visits the ordinary large public library and finds himself either shut off from the books or admitted to a wilderness of them, he longs for the freedom and the compactness of the Students' Library which he knew at the university.

Large plans are under consideration for the strengthening and extension of the University Library. They contemplate greatly increased funds for the purchase of books and an equal provision for their care and accessibility. It is thought not too large an ambition to aim at the financial independence of the library, to provide it with an endowment equal to all its needs, both in equipment and personnel. The Students' Library will not be greatly involved in this expansion of the University Library as a whole, but it will not be overlooked. It has rendered splendid service in the past, and both former and present students who have enjoyed its facilities may be assured that no increase in the resources or activities of the University Library for the benefit of scholars will be allowed to overshadow the Students' Library, which will maintain its place of honor and accessibility as an adjunct to the great reading room of the John Hay Library.

H. L. KOOPMAN,  
*Librarian, Brown University Library.*



## PUBLICITY FOR LIBRARIES

CONDUCTED BY FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE, *Director, Library Information Service*

ONE of the most interesting examples of library publicity is the publication on Friday, Dec. 13, in the *Daily Argus* of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., of a full-page advertisement of the Mt. Vernon Public Library. Mt. Vernon is a suburb of New York City. A very considerable percentage of the city's population travels back and forth between Mt. Vernon and the adjoining city of New York daily. There is at all times in Mt. Vernon a considerable percentage of residents whose interests center mainly in the larger city and who have moved to the smaller town for the sake of more commodious living quarters, breathing space for their children or lower rentals.

Residents of this class do not at first naturally and easily fall into the community life of their new surroundings. It takes time for them to familiarize themselves with the facilities and institutions of their new home town, and, as in every other suburban community in the Metropolitan district, the sense of a home tie to the suburb rather than to the greater city usually takes a considerable time to develop.

To reach this large and growing class of its inhabitants, as well as to inform those who by virtue of longer residence have come to regard themselves as citizens of Mt. Vernon, the Mt. Vernon Public Library, thru the courtesy of newspaper and other friends, put out the advertisement referred to in a form admirably calculated to make exactly the impression which it was intended to convey. This impression, as it appears to one examining the matter objectively, is that Mt. Vernon is something more than a suburb of New York, that it is a self-contained municipality with institutions which, in their adaptation to its community needs, do not suffer by comparison with those of its larger and overshadowing neighbor—an impression, in short, upon the minds of those to whom the city had been merely a place to sleep, of the city as a place in which to live.

There are hundreds of communities in

America situated with respect to larger cities exactly as Mt. Vernon is situated in relation to New York. Every institution in such a city is always under the necessity of demonstrating to its people that it can render service comparable with the service of like kind rendered by similar institutions in the larger town. Librarians and library trustees so situated could study with profit this announcement of the Mt. Vernon Public Library.

The page is headed "Our House of Knowledge," and the theme running thru the entire advertisement is that here is a store-house of knowledge maintained for the benefit of every resident of Mt. Vernon and at their service.

To an outside critic it would seem as if a little more space than necessary is occupied by the account, brief as it is, of the history of the library's establishment and development. The photographic reproduction of the handsome library building, however, is convincing ocular proof of its present existence and accessibility. Emphasis is laid upon the department of Technical Books and upon the Children's Department. Suburban families notoriously run more largely to children than families in the big city, and there is a distinct appeal in the description of the facilities offered by the Children's Department. The suggestion of the use of the technical and reference collection in his home-town library by the business or professional man whose occupation is in another municipality, is suggested tho not emphasized. The various forms of service offered by the library are told with explicitness and simplicity. One interesting statement is that owners of several private libraries have courteously loaned their books to patrons of the library in cases where books, not in the library, have been sought by readers.

A considerable part of the page is taken up with a list of some of the rare and choice books in the library. These include the Kolb collection of books on decorative

art, many rare volumes of local historical value and numerous examples of other rare and out-of-print works.

The people of Mt. Vernon perhaps do not possess a higher average of culture or of wealth than those of other high-class residential suburbs. They must, however, be credited with an average elevation of good taste and appreciation somewhat higher than might be looked for in an independent manufacturing community, for example. It is obvious that in the preparation

of this unusual library advertisement such a sense of the cultural status of the persons to whom it was calculated to appeal was constantly kept in mind. The result is an advertisement which at no point offends the canons of good taste or for a moment lowers the dignity of the library and yet is distinctly popular and should be extremely effective in its appeal. And this achievement is something that those responsible for it may reasonably be proud of.

## MEMORIAL LIBRARIES

WITH the cessation of hostilities the thoughts of the American people naturally turn toward the fitting expression of the gratitude and devotion of the people and communities to the men who gave their lives in the cause of liberty. Monuments will be erected in every part of the United States; memorial tablets placed wherever people congregate. There is one form of memorial, the suggestion of which is already being heard in many widely separated sections, that seems especially fitting. This suggestion is for the building of memorial libraries to commemorate the glorious deeds of those who perished in the great war.

Buildings as memorials are not new. There is no more fitting form in which the memory of those who died in the service of others can be perpetuated than by the erection of buildings which shall serve as centers and temples themselves of service. Instances might be cited without limit of memorial buildings. Harvard's Memorial Hall, dedicated to the memory of soldiers and sailors of that university who died in the Civil War, is a most notable example. It was on the occasion of the dedication of this memorial hall that Lowell composed his deathless commemoration ode:

"Many loved truth, and lavished life's best oil  
Amid the dust of books to find her,  
Content at last, for guerdon of their toil,  
With the cast mantle she hath left behind  
her.

Many with sad eyes sought for her;  
Many with faint hearts sighed for her;

But these, our brothers, fought for her,  
At life's dear peril wrought for her,  
So loved her that they died for her.

Tasting the raptured sweetness of her divine  
completeness,  
Their higher instincts knew  
They love her best who to themselves are  
true  
And what they dare to dream of dare to  
do."

It is something more than a coincidence that the desire to commemorate the deeds of local heroes should in so many parts of the country be taking the form of the suggestion of a public library. There can be little doubt that to a considerable extent the suggestion of a library as a fitting memorial has its origin, consciously or unconsciously, in recognition of the part which libraries, as represented by the Library War Service of the American Library Association, have played in the lives of our fighting forces.

Beyond a doubt one of the important sequelae of the war will be the stimulation of public interest in public libraries. It could not be otherwise, considering the hundreds of thousands of young men who have had their first introduction to the free circulating library in the camps and cantonments, at home and overseas, in hospitals, rest houses and huts, during their service in the war. These young men will play an important part in the administration of public affairs in their respective communities and states and cannot fail to bring to the consideration of public questions a

much clearer appreciation of the importance and value of libraries and library service than has frequently obtained among public officials. And in view of the part which the library has played in the war it is eminently fitting that public memorials to the fallen brave should take the form of public libraries.

For years a few public spirited citizens of Richmond, Va., have been endeavoring to arouse public interest in the proposal to establish a free public library for that city, the largest community in America that is without free public library facilities. The war has given the movement new stimulus. Many who had exhibited no interest in the library proposal are now viewing it with a kindlier eye in the light of a memorial to Richmond soldiers and sailors, and it is reported from Virginia's capitol that while the movement has not yet taken definite shape the outlook for a public library is brighter than it has been.

In Wilkes-Barré, Pa., the project of a soldiers' and sailors' memorial is under consideration and the suggestion that this take the form of a building that would house not only a public library but a community center for various recreation activities is under consideration. It is planned to raise \$40,000 by public subscription and to utilize a site in Central Park.

The directors of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College at Houston, the first education institution in America to offer its facilities to the Government for military purposes, have asked the legislature of Texas to make an appropriation for the erection of a library building on the college grounds as a memorial to the students and alumni of that institution who made the supreme sacrifice in the cause of liberty.

A similar plan has been developed at Culver, Indiana. The trustees of Culver have announced the appropriation of a fund amounting to \$75,000 which will be used for a library building in memory of twelve hundred former cadets and officials who had joined the colors, of whom thirty-four have given their lives.

The town of North Hempstead, Long

Island, will establish a public library in memory of the boys from Westbury and other north shore villages.

Harrison, N. J., has long been in need of better library facilities, its present public library being located in a store. Under the stimulus of the proposal to erect a library building as a soldiers' and sailors' memorial, movement for a new library is taking shape.

In New York City the suggestion has been made for the establishment of a library of war literature, the building to constitute also a memorial to New York soldiers and sailors.

At Lake Forest, Ill., the wealthiest and most fashionable suburb of Chicago, a public library, as the memorial to the soldiers of that city who died in the war, has already been decided upon.

A resolution urging the erection of a library building in Los Angeles as a fitting memorial to the dead heroes from that community has been presented by a committee of influential citizens.

Union, N. J., has taken up this same idea, which is being promoted by a group of prominent citizens.

Just as one of the fruits of the war has, beyond a doubt, been an increased familiarity with libraries and library service on the part of the young men of America, another direct result may be the establishment of scores, possibly hundreds, of memorial libraries. The movement is one worthy of the attention of the American Library Association and of librarians generally.

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SHE was tumbled early, by accident or design, into a spacious closet of good old English reading, without much selection or prohibition, and browsed at will upon that fair and wholesome pasturage. Had I twenty girls, they should be brought up exactly in this fashion. I know not whether their chance in wedlock might not be diminished by it; but I can answer for it, that it makes (if the worst come to the worst) most incomparable old maids.—  
CHARLES LAMB.



# LIBRARY METHODS AT THE COMMUNITY CLEARING HOUSE

BY RACHAEL RHODES ANDERSON

CO-OPERATION with other departments is the keynote of a library information desk, to which people come seeking books about every subject under the sun. Similarly, co-operation with private agencies and public departments is the keynote of the Community Clearing House,—an information center located in a tenement in the Bellevue-Gramercy district of New York city, to which people come for advice about every problem under the sun.

The information given is based on a service directory, or list of agencies, cataloged, as it were, by subject, according to the service rendered. Of course the Charities Directory, the Jewish Communal Directory, and the Municipal Yearbook are used as printed. But much of the information, especially about war agencies, is out of date by the time it is published, and a card system furnishes the only timely record. The service listings are based on experience, on the Chicago Social Service Directory, which happens to be classified, and to some extent on the headings suggested by the Newark Public Library for use in an information file.

So valuable has its service directory proved at the Community Clearing House, which was begun a year and a half ago as an experiment in one neighborhood, that it has been taken over by the Committee on Organizing Community Councils and Co-ordinating War-work, so that from an office in the Municipal Building it may be made available to each local Community Council formed in New York. The librarian at present in charge of the service directory spends much of her time at the Municipal Reference Library.

At the old headquarters the service directory librarian was of course in charge of books and pamphlets received at the office. She also assisted in case work. When a report was desired on the first six hundred "cases" handled for people of the neighborhood, it was suggested that here also cataloging might aid. A main entry

for each family or individual asking advice was written. An added entry, as for the writer of an introduction, showed who referred the inquirer to the Clearing House. One or more agencies referred to were brought out, and their co-operation was indicated by + (plus) if good, — (minus) if not satisfactory. Most important of all, subject cards showed the services rendered. The practical value of the listings in the service directory could thus be checked. The case analysis, kept up like a catalog, shows at any moment how many requests have come to the Clearing House for a specific service, for example—employment. Cards marked + mean that suitable work was found for the applicant. Under each employment agency referred to are slips for every person in whose behalf inquiry was made. Under "employees" are listed all the calls made directly to the Clearing House for workers. Supply and demand can be easily checked up, and a report on our work as an employment agency written at an hour's notice.

Notes of any similar experiments in the application of cataloging methods to the analysis of social data would be most sincerely welcomed by the former service directory librarian, Rachel Rhoades Anderson. It is hoped that the catalog form of keeping track of the services in a neighborhood information center may be standardized and used wherever a community council shall be organized. Elizabeth Stevens Forrest, at Room 2005 Municipal Building, will be glad to furnish additional information, about the service directory or the community council movement.

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THE nation that is starved in mind and fancy is as little likely to survive the searching test of war as the nation which is starved for bread. With the mind and intellect it is the same as with the tree, as soon as it ceases to grow it begins to decay, in other words: stagnation spells death.—GUPPY.



# LA BIBLIOTHEQUE DE LA VILLE DE BORDEAUX

BY JAMES HODGSON

LESS than a hundred yards from the "Place de Comédie," the very center of Bordeaux, but on a narrow side street, whose only entrances are more like alleys than streets, is one of the most interesting libraries in France, *La Bibliothèque de la ville de Bordeaux*.<sup>1</sup> The building is a massive stone structure, which, black from the dust of many years, frowns down upon the cobblestones of the street below with a dignified studious air as though it knew of the treasures it must preserve, and the quiet it must keep within.

While the library as at present constituted dates only from 1803, it was founded as a public library in 1740 (three years before the *Bibliothèque Nationale* (of Paris) and is therefore one of the oldest of its kind in France. In 1739 Jean Jacques Bel, counsel to the "*Parlement de Bordeaux*," and son of Jacques Bel, formerly treasurer of France, had by his will left considerable property to the "*Académie de Bordeaux*" on condition that it establish a public library in his town house. The *Académie* immediately accepted the legacy, and added its own library of several thousand volumes, collected since 1712. The combined library was then opened to the public in May, 1740. The will had provided that the librarian should live in the house, and received a salary of 800 "*livres de revenus*" a year. A catalog was also to be made of the collection, and the library was to be kept open at least three days in each week, on Mondays from 9 a. m. to 12, and on Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 2 to 5 in the afternoon.

During the next few years other members of the *Académie* gave valuable donations, and the library became one of the most useful in France. Montesquieu, the author of "The spirit of laws," and for many years intellectual leader of Bordeaux, was, during this period, one of the

library's greatest users, and influenced its early development to a very great extent.

In 1790, in order that better service might be given the public, it was proposed that certain of the libraries in the city be combined and a petition to that effect was presented to the city. To combat such a proposal it was decided to keep the library open every day of the week, and to perfect the catalog. But, before all this could be accomplished, the libraries of all academies and societies were declared by a state decree of 1793, the property of the state. Four years earlier, in 1789, a state decree had been promulgated making monastery and church libraries the property of the state, thus giving the state control in Bordeaux of some thirteen *Bibliothèques nationales* with a total collection of 37,372 works or 113,316 volumes. In 1792 these were all united in the library of the Feuillants, together with several other small collections. Bordeaux thus had two main collections, both owned by the state.

In 1795, after having been closed for two years, the old *Académie* library, now also called a *Bibliothèque nationale*, was reopened to the public. Eight years later, in 1803, all of the state libraries in the city were turned over to the municipality of Bordeaux, and the history of the modern library may be said to have commenced. The library of the Feuillants, together with several other small libraries, was soon added to the old *Académie* library so that by 1812 it was estimated that the library contained some 105,729 volumes.<sup>2</sup> In 1824 sufficient funds were granted by royal decree to print the catalog of the library, a work of six volumes, with three volumes of supplement.

Finally in 1892, the library, now grown to contain some 160,000 volumes, was moved from its old quarters to its present location within the walls of the old Do-

<sup>1</sup> The historical facts here given were obtained from Celeste, Raymond, *Histoire de la Bibliothèque de la ville de Bordeaux*. Bordeaux, G. Gounouilhou, 1892. 82 p. Q. (Extrait de la Monographie publiée par le Municipalité Bordelaise.

<sup>2</sup> The discrepancy between the volumes here given and the volumes given above for part of the present library may be traced to inaccurate estimates, and to losses during the Revolution and in the transfer of the libraries from society to state ownership.

minican convent, the former home of one of the consolidated libraries.

The building had been rebuilt for the Dominicans after plans made in 1684 by Pierre Michel Duplessy. During revolutionary times it was the meeting place for many organizations, particularly the "Society of friends of the constitution." Next from 1797 to 1883 it was occupied by "La Manutention militaire." Later the state presented it to the city, and since that time it has been occupied by the library. The present front however does not date from 1684 as that side of the building obstructed Rue Mably and was torn down in 1800 and rebuilt. At present the building forms a square, with a large interior court. This court is glass covered and houses the *Musée des Antiques*, a collection consisting mostly of early stone work. On two sides the ground floor forms a portico opening directly on the court, and containing parts of the Musée, while the rest of that floor is occupied by the caretaker's quarters. The library occupies the whole of the second floor.

One enters the building from the east, coming first into a hall of some size, where on Mondays one secures bread tickets. In this room are several tablets giving the histories of the library and of the building. To the right is the grand staircase to the second floor, and here are found, set into the walls, two bas-reliefs, by Claude Francin, from a statue of Louis XV. By the irony of existence these bas-reliefs, all that is left of the statue, are now preserved in the very place where Duvigneau demanded that the statue be torn down to provide metal for cannon. The well lighted reading room (*Salle de lecture*) is on the north side of the building, and is entered from the stairway thru another small anteroom. At one end of the reading room are the library offices, while at the other is a room containing the manuscript and rare book collection. Near the court is a small study room for scholars.

The reading room, with its high ceiling, its gallery around the sides, and its yellow leather bindings with their frostings of gold, has a dignified and studious air, as tho the place were hallowed in the memory

of some quiet refined scholar. Even the wide tables and comfortable chairs seem to speak of a reverence for books and learning that is often so sadly missed in the hurry of some American libraries. The small study room to one side is more business-like. Here there are cases on the wall where the students may leave their collections between times and less of the comfortable atmosphere of the main room. In this room on the door of the stacks is a small box into which requests for books are placed, to be collected regularly by the attendant. The stacks are entirely made of wood, are in three tiers, and occupy, in an almost unbroken chain, three sides of the quadrangle. They are well lighted by windows and skylights, and space for some few years of growth is left.

The library, like all of its kind in France, is primarily for the scholar. It is open every day except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, from 9 a. m. to 12. From Sept. 1 to Feb. 28 it is open in the afternoon from 2 to 4; then from Mar. 1 to July 31 it is open from 2 to 5 p. m. Prior to 1917 from Sept. 1 to May 31 the library was also open from 8 to 10 p. m. During August the place is closed at all hours. Books wanted for the evening must be obtained during the day, and no books are given out 15 minutes before closing time. The special *Salle de travail* is open every day of the year, even holidays, from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m., when the main room is open, and from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. on other days.

The catalog of the library is in two parts: a printed catalog which covers the years 1830 to 1856, and a manuscript catalog of all additions since. These catalogs have a subject arrangement. In the printed volumes the entries are numbered consecutively, without any breaks, thus putting the books on the shelves by that number in a classed arrangement. The catalog thus serves as a classification scheme and also as a shelf list. In the manuscript catalog the same method is followed except that under each subject blank numbers are left, and newly acquired books are thus entered consecutively under the subject, the last books acquired being last on the shelves.

There is no author catalog, thus reversing the philosophy expressed by M. Delisle in the introduction of volume one, p. lxxv-lxxvii, of the "*Catalogue générale of the Bibliothèque nationale.*" M. Helas, the librarian who printed the last catalog, tried a new method of numbering the additions to the printed catalog. He proposed to begin each new subject with number 1, and then, to separate the classes, to let each class have a distinctive mark. Thus he gave to mathematics a compass, to architecture a column, to theology a cross, etc. But it was impossible to cover all subjects in that way, so the method was abandoned as a failure.

The present staff of the library (Sept. 1918) consists of 1 *conserveur-bibliothécaire*; 2 *sous-bibliothécaires*; 3 employees, 1 caretaker.

Some 20,000 readers use the library each year (about 60 to 100 each day) giving a circulation of some 30,000 volumes. The budget consists of 32,000 francs (\$6400) a year, of which 20,000 f. (\$4000) is for salaries and 12,000 f. (\$2400) is for materials, books, etc. The library now contains some 250,000 volumes, about 3700 manuscripts and 285 incunabula.

The local history collection is very extensive, as is the collection on Montesquieu. The library is also very rich in works of the 16th and 17th centuries. The most precious single work is a copy of the 5th edition (1588) of the "*Essais de Montaigne,*" extensively annotated by the author for a new edition. There are also some remarkable illuminated manuscripts dating from the eleventh to the fourteenth century.

#### DIVERSIONS OF A LIBRARIAN. A CHURCH SOCIABLE

THE distressed and perplexed leader of a church social club came to the library for help. Could we suggest something to do, or would one of us give a talk or entertain in some way? The club was composed of a mixed company of all ages, and was hard to stir up, so that the entertainment committee had reached the end of its resources.

I said that I would be pleased to take charge of a meeting and suggested one near Xmas, thinking Xmas stories would make a good text for a talk on reading. It was arranged that about half the evening be given to the talk and half to games.

In planning the talk, I commenced with the Bible and its place in literature and history, then took up myths and legends connected with Xmas, and their merging into Christian customs and literature, and ended with a few modern Xmas stories and their writers. This idea was used as an outline to connect illustrative stories which seemed to please the adult members of the club as well as the juvenile, as several men asked for the books afterward in the library.

For the games, I chose two about books. For one, my assistants helped me to prepare a set of pictures, each of which repre-

sented the name of a book. As the club members were not great readers, we took well known titles, and pictures as obvious as possible. We made it very easy. They were numbered and a key was made. The leader supplied paper and a pencil for each member, and before the meeting opened, we stretched a string along the sides of the room and pinned the pictures to it. At the close of my talk, I asked them to guess the titles and write them down. We had a very sociable time over this, I helped them a little, talking about the books, or telling bits of the stories so as to create an interest in them. The winner, a young man, was the one who used the library most. We gave no prizes and none were expected.

For the other game, I had written the titles of books on slips of paper. One of these was pinned to each person's back and each one tried to guess his book by asking the others questions about it. By these means they were interested in the books and most of them promised to come right over and join the library and get one.

EDITH H. JOHN,

*Branch Librarian, Queens Borough Public Library.*



## FOOD CONSERVATION NEEDS CONTINUING SUPPORT —EUROPE'S NEEDS WILL BE VERY URGENT

MR. HOOVER has recently called upon the American people to exercise general thrift. We have been told that there is terrible shortage of food in practically every part of Europe. We have given a pledge to supply 20,000,000 tons of food from the United States. During the past year of Food Administration it has been made easy for us to save by being told specifically what to do. We have been asked not to use wheat. We have been told what to use instead. The same policy has been pursued with regard to using sugar and meat. But now that the armistice is signed and the liberated people of Europe are free to obtain supplies wherever they will it is impossible to give an absolutely definite program. Each individual must use his own initiative with regard to his duty as a citizen of the world and that initiative must be based upon intelligent thought which should have proper background of accredited information.

Perhaps the first step toward helping to make this new program successful is a study of the social conditions of the recently liberated nations and of the means they have used to carry on civil life with depleted agricultural and industrial forces. A brief survey also of educational institutions is very necessary. With regard to the first and second parts of this study much of the material must be obtained from newspapers and magazines. With regard to the third, a large part of this information can be obtained from government documents of the various countries, many of which have never been adequately trans-

lated. The furnishing and grouping of the above information seems to be a distinct task for the libraries to perform and here much community service will be needed. Colleges, normal schools, and newspaper writers will have to co-operate in furnishing references and in some instances in contributing notes where information is not already published. Those people in the community who are capable of outlining briefs for debate should be called upon to plan study courses for which the library could provide material. Appropriate picture collections should accompany the suggestions for study, and if possible some of the exhibit work started in connection with the Food Administration should be carried on.

The Food Administration has demonstrated not only to the American people but to the world the fact that united service and sacrifice for the purpose of sharing or giving equal opportunity to every individual has been the biggest thing that ever happened for the cause of democracy. Heretofore, we have believed in democracy, now we can rely upon it. Mr. Hoover has given us our new motto in his recent message to the churches, "Our appeal to-day is therefore larger than the former appeal to the war conscience of our people; the new appeal is to the 'world conscience' which must be the guiding inspiration of our future program."

EDITH GUERRIER,  
*Director of the Library and Exhibits  
Section of the United States Food  
Administration.*

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The photograph reproduced on the opposite page shows one of the casts in the pageant produced in December under the auspices of the Bureau of Conservation of the Federal Food Board. It was given as a preliminary to the campaign of food conservation week and had for its object to appeal to Americans to do their part in

feeding starving Europe now that the war is over. Miss Margaret Vale, a niece of President Wilson, is America, and Miss Alice Clark, Starving Europe. The pageant is staged on the steps of the New York Public Library, the scene of so many of New York's patriotic and charitable activities during the past year.





## BOOKS FOR SOLDIERS IN GERMANY

EXACTLY what has been going on inside Germany during the last year of the war has proved one of the subjects of liveliest interest whenever facts leaked thru the boundary barbed-wire. Bit by bit we are getting the truth, or some of it. Among other things, it is going to be illuminating to see what sort of appeals have been effective to enlist the people in common voluntary effort, charitable and relief work, support of their Red Cross, and even contribution to public loans in so far as that has been voluntary.

The Library War Service of the American Library Association has just received a copy of a leaflet issued on behalf of the German movement to furnish books to soldiers which offers interesting comparison with the methods and efforts of our own book drives and money-raising campaigns. At the same time it shows the universality of the need for books—even among German soldiers!

The leaflet is a four page folder about the size of an American railroad time-table folder. The first page is headed "Wir Brauchen Bücher" ("We Need Books") above a spirited picture showing a crowd of German soldiers smiling a welcome to a small pile of small volumes. Under the picture is another line of explanatory type which commands "Spendet Geld" ("Give Money").

The second page of the folder is the important one, for here again is the vociferous boast of German "will to victory," the pride in German Kultur, the claim of self-defense against a world of malicious enemies seeking the destruction of the fatherland. In translation the argument for the giving of money for books, headed by the single word "Aufruf" ("Appeal") is as follows:

"Our German brothers now stand in the battle-field, at the end of the third year of the war, preparing for the final, deciding blow. The Siegfried sword in their hands dares not waver when malicious enemies are to be kept from our native soil. Only a will as hard as steel, borne on the happy

confidence in victory, can accomplish this gigantic task.

"It is the duty of those of us who stay at home to help keep up the spirits of our troops in this long, wearing task of war. Books are friends and mean spiritual power for our Army and our Navy. The book read in the trench, on shipboard, or in the hospital serves for more than mere entertainment or killing of time. It builds bridges to that world, which is at the time so far removed from the soldier, yet always the end and aim of his longing. Whether a story or an instructive work, whether humorous or serious, the book will gladden the heart, dispel sad thoughts, and brighten the loneliness of the trenches and the dullness of the hospital. Books, therefore, are weapons that strengthen the spirit, and spirit is victory.

"Many millions of books have been sent, but appeals for reading matter still come by the thousand from men of all ranks—the highest officers to the humblest privates. For armies of millions we must have books by the million. We ask, therefore, for contributions of money to a

### GERMAN NATIONAL FUND

FOR PURCHASE OF READING MATTER FOR THE  
ARMY AND NAVY

Books, then, are among the worthiest of the gifts which the love of those at home can still bestow.

"Help us to draw from the spring that wells up in poetry and thought from the depths of the German nature. Let every one give and give bountifully for the brave and the faithful who with blood and iron are defending us and ours, nation and fatherland."

The signatures are headed by von Hindenburg, general field marshal, who signs in facsimile. Then comes the honorary committee, with cabinet ministers, military leaders, clerical and educational dignitaries in imposing array.

The fourth page of the folder is a blank application for a money order covering a subscription to the book fund, with the





## GRADUS AD PARNASSUM

### *Report of Children's Reading in the Zenith Branch of the Utopia Public Library (Free*

To tell how well our children read is a delightful task.

Their enthusiastic interest is all we ought to ask.

We maintain an atmosphere so cultured and refined

That in spite of inborn tendencies, we influence each mind.

The problems which confronted us were many, hard and great;

We've shown our zeal in solving them from early until late.

Now Success has crowned our efforts and placed on them her seal.

(By the mixing of our metaphors you will know just how we feel!)

All our little six-year-olds who pore o'er picture books

We teach to judge in other ways than by their gaudy looks.

So very tactful have we been that many an ill-bred child

Has from the Sunday supplement to De Monvel been beguiled.

The fluffy-minded little girls who ask for Theodora

We've gently lead from height to height till now they clamor for a

Book like Seven champions or Beowulf or Grettir.

And they are not exceptional; we've many who are better.

Of course at first from time to time we'd find some foolish boy

To whom a book like Tom the Crook was all of reading's joy.

But using tact, diplomacy, and all re-source we had,

We've worked a transformation in the tastes of that young lad.

The elements of interest in Altsheler and Brooks

We've used to stimulate a taste for Parkman's matchless books.

The love for tales of poor boys who became both rich and great

Has brought about an increase in biography of late.

The problem of the older girl we have not tried to shirk,

We've realized its urgency and found methods that will work.

The tales of life at boarding school are popular but poor,

And we must lead her from them by methods slow but sure.

The progenitor of Abbie Ann was owner of a mine

And when a damsel's read that book she'll think that it is fine

To read a book on coal mines, and so we'll lead her on

Till she reads mineralogy and geology, anon.

If a maid likes Little Women or any books like that,

We know we can persuade her to learn to sew and tat.

And then she calls for cook books and those on sewing too;

And works on household chemistry have been taken by a few.

The book supply's been adequate except in certain lines;

And they are not the usual ones for which a youngster pines.

The many books by Abbot are always in demand;

We could not keep one copy of Hardy's books on hand.

Just one more fact before we close this modest brief report.

Our total issue of classed books of every helpful sort

Was 86 per cent. of all our yearly circulation,—

With which unprecedented fact we'll close this short narration.

BERTHA HATCH.



## WHAT IS A LOCAL AUTHOR?

BY RENA REESE, *Denver Public Library*

THE idea of preserving material for local history is not new but it is assuming increased importance in many American libraries. That it should be emphasized more in the future than it has been in the past, both in number and extent of collections, is proven by the growing demand for source material in studying and writing American history. If Harvard University considers such collections of sufficient value to maintain an investigator to report to students those already in existence, it would seem not only a justifiable pride, but a duty for librarians to take a proper interest in the subject. The part taken by the United States in the European War is a matter for consideration, since the formation of numerous patriotic societies, Red Cross chapters, hospital units, regiments and other military organizations, has created a desire on the part of members of these organizations to have some permanent records for future use. Librarians should make every effort, therefore, to collect and preserve not only the printed material for present use, but for future needs as well, and furthermore they should have some definite plan for such collections.

Material for a local collection falls quite naturally into two general classes: first, books, pamphlets and periodicals about the locality; second, its local authors.

The first is comparatively easy to designate, since any particular form of writing either concerns itself about the place in question or it does not, so that the only doubt in regard to inclusion in a collection would be that of accuracy and reliability. This collection should include histories, biographies, autobiographies and memoirs, description, surveys of all kinds, reports, of societies, churches and schools, directories and gazetteers, atlases and maps, charters and reports of city or state departments as the case may be, newspapers, and all literature including fiction, drama, narrative poetry, etc., in which scenes and plot are laid in the locality in question.

The second kind of collection is more difficult. Who is the local author? What are the qualifications which shall decide a writer's permanent place in any local collection? It must be comparatively easy to decide this matter in England or in the early settled sections of the United States. In such places, men and women are born, live and die in one town—perhaps in one house, and their writings are colored by their environment and breathe the spirit of their homes, since they have known no other. No one questions a statement that Hawthorne was and is forever a New Englander, or Bret Harte a Californian, but all authors have not been so accommodating. We have been a migrating and pioneering people and authors, like merchants, do not always stay "put."

No one who has read *Ramona* will forget its first sentence, "It was sheep-shearing time in Southern California" and yet its author, Helen Hunt Jackson, lived for many years in Colorado, did much of her writing while living near to its mountains, loved it all and requested to be buried in its soil. Shall California or Colorado claim her? To most minds, Eugene Field is associated with Chicago, but for years he lived in Denver and his first fame was won in that city. A little pamphlet of few pages, with the title "Tribune primer" and bearing a Denver imprint of 1882, has sold for \$125.00 and the Book of Tribune verse consists of contributions to the *Denver Tribune*. May not Denver claim some share of his fame, since she first made him known to the reading public? And the dean of American letters—William Dean Howells—what of him? Does he belong to New York or Ohio?

Can there not be some basis upon which librarians can agree in regard to the selection of authors for any given locality? Candidates for miniature Halls of fame must not be in so many places that they are made ridiculous.

It seems that one requisite should be

birth and early residence. Youth and education have much to do with forming impressions which later develop into literary background and since every author must put much of himself into his work, it naturally follows that the scenes and characters of youth will permeate to some extent and influence it. Booth Tarkington is a perfect example of such a case. If he should live in Italy to the end of his days, he would forever be a Hoosier and his writings reflect the life of the middle west.

Definite length of residence should be another condition for claims to local authorship. It is difficult to determine this point, but it would seem that it should not be less than five years. Residence for a briefer period gives no feeling of home or attachment to a locality by any one, and the residents of a community cannot claim with any justice the writings of an author who has no spiritual contact with them.

From local author collections, I would exclude the writings of all college professors and others engaged in the educational field, unless absolutely identified with one institution of learning. Teachers are citizens of the nation rather than the state and if their writings are of value, they will be found in the library's general collection. A few notable educators such as President Eliot of Harvard, have always been associated with one locality, but again there is David Starr Jordan whose name has been enrolled on the faculty of no fewer than six schools. So why put his writings in any local collection?

In addition to birth and prolonged residence of an author, some standard of literary merit should control the placing of a book in a specially honored niche. This will be the most difficult of all points to decide, since by excluding any would-be author, one treads on his toes. Being in print certainly does not constitute literary merit and as any one with money to pay the bill can have his efforts printed and spring self-appointed into the glorious company of the great, it would seem best to place some standard before these aspirants for inclusion in any permanent collection for future use and preservation. There is no possible excuse for cluttering a local

collection with some of the trash printed which is not and never can be literature, unless it be that the collector is making a freak collection or else is too indifferent or ignorant of all values himself to make any critical estimates. Given a sufficient sum of money, anybody can buy all books printed as well as he can buy soap. To have had a work accepted by a publisher of recognized standing, should be a basis for judgment, for if no editor either of magazine, newspaper, or publishing house will accept a production, it would seem not worth while to fill a library's shelves with works which no one will take the responsibility of publishing except the author or his doting but misguided relatives.

Opinions will always differ about the subject of local authorship, but it is safe to assume that our collections are too inclusive rather than too exclusive. One collection noted contained a novel in which the first scene is laid in a passenger train and the train starts from the union station of the city concerned which is never mentioned again thruout the entire book. Such a selection is absurd, of course, but it is no worse than many others in which the claims of the community on the author or the book are the vaguest and slightest. Some definite policy is needed, for as our local collections grow and our authors flit about, the collection in any one place may become a monument or a monumental farce. Other opinions may differ widely from mine and will be much better, but if mine brings forth discussion and a result is obtained whereby some real contribution to this neglected and rather vague subject is made, my purpose will have been achieved. Anyhow, if the author be living, why not ask him where he considers home?

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THINK what a good book is. It is a portion of the eternal mind, caught in its process thru the world, stamped in an instant, and preserved for eternity. Think what it is: that enormous amount of human sympathy and intelligence that is contained in these volumes; and think what it is that this sympathy should be communicated to the masses of the people.—LORD HOUGHTON.

## THE CHILD AS ART CRITIC—HOW CHILDREN SEE PICTURES

IN the Children's Library at Victoria Markets six pictures by Julian Ashton hang. An admirer of the artist's work, and of children, presented a prize to the children for the best-written criticism of these pictures. The librarian, Charles Bertie, adjudged the letter of 12-year-old James Munn, the winner.

These youthful art critics, writes A. H. Adams, the Australian poet, in the *Sydney Telegraph*, take their job seriously, and an examination of their letters brings to light the fact that a child sees infinitely more in a picture than an adult does. There was a wide variety of choice, three of the pictures receiving an equal number of votes.

A child evidently likes a picture because it calls up a happy memory or stimulates a longing for happiness. Pictures of country life appeal most vividly to the city child. And, as will be seen, every picture is more than a picture to a child's eyes. It is a bit of reality, peopled with real people, and having its own story.

The 12-year-old winner likes the picture of a thatched cottage best, because he is a city lad who loves the country. He concludes his panegyric with the reflection, "How excellent it would be to retreat to the cool shade of those emerald trees!" A girl of ten also picks this picture because once she lived in the country in a cottage "with trees and a fence and road leading up to the gate, just like in the picture," and because it takes her mind back to the dear old home.

But Mabel, aged 15, likes this picture "because there is generally a story connected with an old house." And the amazing Mabel goes on to write that story. She peoples the house and writes the life-histories of the unseen old grey-haired man and his wife, sitting in an upstairs room, busy knitting; but her thoughts are not on her work. They are resting on two photos of her children; and so we hear all about the children, including "little Bess, who ran away from home ten years ago." We next see Bess in London, and follow the fortunes

of all the other children, now grown up, married and settled down. Mabel is clearly destined, unless her parents are very careful, to write another "Seven Little Australians."

Another art-critic quotes Longfellow as applicable to this picture, and sententiously concludes: "Artists put their beautiful thoughts into pictures to try and make us love the things that are beautiful, and think the same as they do." A definition of art that could hardly be bettered, and from a fifteen-year-old girl!

The story of a girl with a milk-pail also has its lovers. One "high-brow" art-critic confesses that she does not like landscape paintings in water-colors, "as something always seems lacking in them. Very few water-color painters do justice to the beauty of the trees." This warning will, no doubt, be noted by Mr. Ashton. Phyllis, aged twelve, prefers this picture because "it shows that one can be as happy in a hut as in a palace"; and she kindly christens it "Idle Thoughts." Another calls it "Sunshine." And several youngsters frankly like it because it is pretty.

In all the criticisms the children find, or invent, a reason for every action shown. Only two prefer a picture of boys bathing. One thinks it "typically Australian," while "the water-coloring is so natural that one could nearly dive into its clear depths." The other likes it because she loves the country. Indeed this note is in almost every letter. One writer longs to be far from the fulsome air of the city. Another critic prefers a picture because it so vividly brings out "the glory of summer"; and Celie loves it because she can almost smell the wattle. Tom, aged twelve, suggests that the woman in the picture "may have the children playing in an adjacent meadow." How real pictures are to kiddies! This picture of spring makes Tom feel very happy and light-hearted and could any picture do more?

But the child critic will insist on inventing the story in a picture. In this one,



three girls gathering wild flowers, twelve-year-old Sadie explains why the girls were there. She tells how the children's mother had to go to town that day, and sent the children into the bush to play. "Right ho!" said Edie, Nellie, and Eileen. So they tripped merrily along until they came to the spot, and they enjoyed their afternoon very much." Now, did Mr. Ashton know that? Another critic, aged ten, acutely infers that it must represent springtime, since the children had white dresses and big hats. She confesses a longing to call the eldest Rosie, and the next May, and the youngest Dot." She is sure the three are sisters, "because their dresses and hats were the

same." Do we bored adults see pictures as real as that? Do we, in fact, compared with the eager inquisitive eyes of the child, really see pictures at all?

More mature Elsie, thirteen, says: "The bunch of flowers introduced into the picture suggests the thought that young children themselves are like flowers."

Another picture, of a country cottage, is approved because it reminds the children of the delights of the country.

As a result of this expert criticism the public may confidently expect a remarkable improvement in the work of Mr. Ashton. Out of the mouths of kiddies he has learned wisdom.

### WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME

"THOSE who return are the land's future and its blessing. Our army has looted Europe only of experience and wisdom. Its booty is bright hopes for a newer, better world," says Harrison Rhodes in an article under this title in *McClure's* for January, in which he introduces to a wide public the "boys as readers" during and after the war, and the work accomplished thru the "amazing efficiency of the War Service of the American Library Association." "The future," he says, "is the soldier's. This does not mean that we expect officers will kick civilians off the American sidewalks or that armed bands of brawling boys will disturb the American peace. We all know that our gallant, cheerful, clear-eyed army will for the most part melt away and flow in a thousand channels back into the industrious civilian life from which they came. Yet the future is theirs. Theirs because the doughboy is the flower of the country, the youngest, liveliest, modernest of the citizens of our democracy. He has saved the land to the good uses of Liberty and in some sense it is his land when he shall come marching home.

"But will the same boy come back to us to whom we said good-bye in the village street or by the factory gate? He has crossed seas since he left us. He has seen

wide horizons. He has been billeted in the fair land of France, and it is probable that, as soldiers will, he has 'sworn terribly in Flanders.' Beauty and tragedy over there must have wrought in his soul changes that we at home as yet scarcely apprehend.

"But there is much else that has worked upon him, agencies more concrete and definable, agencies authorized by the Government, and supported by that wonderful flood of gold which has streamed from a generous nation's hand. The scope of these activities is perhaps not yet widely understood. We know that the boy over there gets his doughnuts and his occasional copy of the popular magazines, and that once in a while a vaudeville sketch team brings the bright spirit of Broadway almost to the front trenches. But most of us do not know how all sorts of pleasant civilizing influences play about him—often more than they did at home—nor how many of the gentler arts of peace woo his attention in his leisure hours and beckon him to various careers in his civilian future. In short, we do not realize the amazing efficiency of the war service of the American Library Association, or how, thru it, education threatened our armies and books surround them."

## BOISE CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN TAKES ACTIVE HAND IN MOVIE SITUATION

BY MARIE PINNEY, *Children's Librarian, Boise, Idaho*

THE Children's Department of the Public Library of Boise, Idaho, has ventured into the "movie" field. In March, as a special feature during Bird Week, four of Mr. William L. Finley's reels of bird and animal life were secured. For this occasion Mr. ———, manager of the moving picture houses of the city, offered the library the use of his largest theater, which seats 1000. The reels were shown on a Saturday morning. No admission was charged and so many children came that two performances had to be given—the estimated attendance was about 1700.

As the success of this venture made us eager to have more Saturday morning movies for the children, we talked the matter over with Mr. ———, who proved to be so interested, that he offered us not only the use of any one of his theaters free, but also the light, the heat and the operator and further agreed to secure for us such films as we wished at the lowest possible cost. Realizing that the time had come to interest the mothers in a movement for "better movies," a letter was written to nine clubs and organizations, including the School Board, asking for their co-operation, financial support and a member from each organization to work on a committee with the children's librarian. The appeal was responded to in every instance and a committee of eleven members now has charge of the work; even the smallest club thus appealed to agreed to donate five dollars a month to the movement. Our financial success, however, has been such that it has not been necessary to call upon any of them.

Owing to the fact that the children were urged not to attend moving pictures during war times, we began by having but one a month, but as soon as the recent ban placed on public gatherings is lifted, we plan to have them more often. An admission of but 3 cents per child is charged; two children in the same family, however,

are admitted for 5 cents and the children of the Children's Home are given complimentary tickets. Adults, of course, are charged the usual 15 cents admission. Members of the committee attend every performance, sell tickets, assist with the ushering and conduct a fire drill at the end of the last reel.

Just before the influenza epidemic reached Idaho, we brought the "Blue Bird." This film we found to be so expensive that at first we feared it would be prohibitive, but we were determined to have it, so we made Mr. ——— a proposition, whereby we paid one-third of the cost and put it on Saturday morning for the children, while Mr. ——— put it on two afternoons and evenings for adults. 1406 children saw the picture and if our ten copies of the "Children's Blue Bird" ever were in demand, they are far more so now.

A moving picture survey was also taken in the grade schools in March and the statistics, which are enclosed, afford an interesting study, especially when compared to those of a similar survey taken several years ago. The most interesting feature, perhaps, is the very marked decline in popularity of Charlie Chaplin and Fatty Arbuckle. Their places have been unquestionably taken by Fairbanks and Hart. Mary Pickford, however, still holds first place in the hearts of the children in spite of the increasing popularity of Marguerite Clarke. The types of movies that have the widest appeal are the "western," "comic" and "fairy"; yet in spite of the appeal of the comic type, it is Fairbanks rather than Chaplin or Arbuckle, that is designated as the favorite exponent of the comic art. An occasional answer to the question, "What kind of movie do you most enjoy?" brought out several unique answers, as for instance, the fifth grader who preferred "clean movies" and the seventh grader who liked most of all "society drama."

In the answers to the question, "What is

the best movie you have ever seen?" the "Birth of a Nation" was far in the lead. Nothing else seemed to make such an appeal—in fact, in some grades it was difficult to find a second and third choice, so scattered were the votes. It was, of course, a much heralded picture everywhere, yet at the same time the reason for its appeal is a matter for consideration and also to be deplored, because of the nature of the picture in its bearing on the Reconstruction Period of our country.

The attendance of the children ranged

anywhere from one to seven times during the week. 511 did not go at all. This, however, does not signify that they never go to a movie, but that they did not happen to go during the week of Mar. 16 to 22, the time covered by the survey.

It will be noticed that grades one to three inclusive were not included in the survey. This is due to the fact that it was felt that the answers of the very young children might not be accurate and our aim was to have the statistics as reliable as possible.

#### Statistics of Moving Picture Survey

NO. OF CHILDREN	TIMES ATTENDED							FAVORITE ACTOR	FAVORITE KIND	LIKED BEST	BEST MOVIE EVER SEEN														
	ONCE	TWICE	THREE TIMES	FOUR TIMES	FIVE TIMES	SIX TIMES	SEVEN TIMES																		
GRADES 4 TO 8																									
BOYS—																									
673	207	145	47	20	13	5	3	233	264	223	58	CHAPLIN	ARBUCKLE	PICKFORD	CLARKE	WESTERN	COMIC	FAIRY	COWBOY	BIRTH OF A NATION	SEVEN SWANS	REBECCA OF SUNNYBROOK FARM	ALADDIN	20,000 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA	
GIRLS—																									
632	221	85	33	11	3		1	278	278	103	37	28	256	272	66	106	120				114	43	25		
TOTAL—																									
1305	428	230	80	31	16	5	4	511	542	326	95	35	576	452	239	201	129	108	108	285	43	25	14	12	

#### PLANS FOR POPULAR EDUCATION IN ITALY

THE value of free libraries in the building up of an educated and cultured after-war population is being recognized in Italy. There has been a law on the statute books making obligatory the establishment of a free library in every municipality, but there are not enough funds with which to carry out the project. "If in every new school were a place set aside for a library," says F. Turati, the president of the Italian Federation of Free Libraries, "or if the municipality were required to provide a place for it, the nucleus of a school for adults would then be formed where advantage could be taken of the numerous ways of acquiring knowledge." The populace could then be urged to take out books, join classes, attend exhibitions of educational films, lectures, study pictorial reviews, organize instructive trips and receive in-

struction on their civil rights. These libraries or educational centers would have to be organized with a view to the immediate needs of the community in which they are established, the only uniform requirement being the holding of two classes or lectures a week during eight months of the year, when the local teacher, doctor, druggist, lawyer and other professionals could be enlisted as lecturers, and an exchange of lecturers could be arranged.

As an example of the type of school he has in mind, Mr. Turati mentions the "Carducci Institute," which flourishes at Como. Another village of only 2000 inhabitants, on the Lake of Como, has a circulating library and a school "Pro Cultura Publica," which has courses in general culture, designing, sewing, domestic science, fish culture, and gymnastics.



# LIBRARY WORK

## SPECIAL LIBRARIES

The relation of the public library to the private business libraries. Paul N. Nystrom. *Pub. Libs.*, June, 1918. p. 258-260.

The ideal business library contains the books, periodicals, documents and reference books of fairly constant and current use by the business house, and guides to the large collections within reach. The library in a business concern is merely the office in which the librarian works, and the function of a business librarian is to bring to the attention of the officers and employees of the firm whatever has appeared that they should know, and in such form as to induce them to use the material. It may happen that a business library has no collection of books: one successful business librarian had no books at all in his office but utilized books and periodicals in eight public and professional libraries in his city.

"Most public librarians that I know of treat business libraries and librarians just as they treat individual patrons of the library. Not much attention is given to the business library as such. There are still other libraries that look upon the business libraries as avenues through which to expand the public library service and accordingly cooperate in numerous ways with business librarians. Such public libraries are to the business libraries much the same as wholesale houses are to retail establishments in other lines of business. In a few cases the public library is going to the opposite extreme and is attempting to perform business library service for the business men and business concerns in the community, who patronize the library.

There is nothing to discuss about the first method. I take it for granted that no well managed, live public library would restrict its ordinary services to the business librarians in its vicinity. The second plan, wholesaling the services of the public library to the business library, deserves more attention. The public library must, of course, consider its means before extending such service. But where practicable the usefulness of the public library can no doubt be greatly enhanced by application of this method. The third plan, that of establishing business branches and business departments in libraries, administered by a live librarian, will promote reading in special directions among people who while using the public library

for their general reading, do not go to it for special material. This, of course, will not take the place of the business library; on the contrary it will help to promote the business library idea.

## WORK WITH SCHOOLS

The library and the school: a program for constructive work. Mary E. Hall. *New York Libs.*, Feb., 1918. p. 26-31.

The development of the past year suggests possibilities for fuller use of library material than ever before. Librarians are urged to make increased effort to cooperate with schools in:

(a) The cultivation of a spirit of patriotism and Americanization of the foreign-born, the helping of aliens to become citizens and to view life from the point of view of American ideals. That opposition of the foreign-born to the draft is but one indication that less has been accomplished in this direction than had been supposed. The use of the "patriotism list" of references prepared by the New York Public Library; the study of passages from speeches of, for example, President Wilson, and the reading of biography of great American leaders will show quick results.

(b) The preparation of students for national and civic service. A good beginning has been made thru the working together of student, teacher and librarian in Red Cross and other campaigns. The service feeling may be fostered by the reading of personal narratives of the war and of war poetry.

(c) Furtherance of the New York State bill for military and physical training in the schools. A collection of appropriate books may be sent to the gymnasium and a brief interesting list on topics such as "The benefits of walking," "Care of the teeth," etc., may be posted on the bulletin board.

(d) Food conservation. The domestic science teacher will be the leader in the movement; the librarian has only to collect and organize the available books, clippings and pamphlets.

(e) Relating of library work to new methods in education. A librarian who has visited classes during recitations will best understand how help can be given when students come to dig out their own material and how to prepare for the students' coming by having available clippings and pamphlets on state

and national problems of today and of yesterday.

(f) The development of more effective school libraries in all schools. Few school libraries have as yet a trained librarian, and there are, in New York State alone, two hundred and one high schools in cities or villages which have no public library.

A plan of work towards realizing these aims ought to begin with a school library survey, followed by the establishing of county centers for cooperative work with schools. A fuller use of the public library, and systematic instruction given to pupils in the upper grades in the use of reference books and indexes will help pending the coming of improved school libraries with appropriate premises, well stocked with beautiful editions as well as merely useful books, and administered by a trained librarian.

The Carnegie Free Public Library, New Brunswick, N. J., working with the superintendent of schools, has formulated the following scheme for increased usefulness in its work with children in the high school:

a. Reference and reading books for each department selected and grouped for use by the librarian, supervisors and head of the department in question or by persons designated by them.

b. List of general reading books, periodicals and newspapers, especially valuable at this time, prepared by librarian and committee of teachers appointed by principal and heads of departments.

c. Such arrangements as may from time to time seem best about reserve shelves for books of public library and of high school library at public library or at high school.

d. Bulletin for high school pupils and teachers, prepared by librarian and committee of teachers and printed on printing press at high school.

e. Freshmen to be given instructions in school and at library by teachers on (1) use of books and (2) general use of library.

Similar plans have been adopted for work with the intermediate school, the kindergarten, and with non-English-speaking and continuation classes.

#### LIBRARY TRAINING

A few general principles in library training. Rena Reese. *Bull. of the New Hampshire Public Libs.*, Sept., 1918. p. 111-113.

The successful selection and training of even one assistant in a library however small require care and thought. There may be several applicants. An examination in cul-

tural branches suitable for those who meet the requirements in education, fitness and age will weed out the undesirables.

Even in a small library some formal instruction must be given to the chosen assistant. Contact with the public comes easily, therefore the method of charging books, shelf arrangement and classification will come first. The classification of new books as they arrive will keep the work interesting to the assistant and release the librarian for other duties. At this point too the assistant may do the accessioning, library handwriting having been acquired for this and other records. The mechanical processes being mastered, shelving, cataloguing, and reference work based on the actual problems of the library follow. This work should come as early as possible, so that paste and gluepots do not gain undue emphasis to the exclusion of the service of the public.

Membership in library associations, and attendance at state meetings, and reading of the library periodicals are important factors in the professional life of the young librarian, bringing a widening of ideas regarding the profession.

#### BOOKS AND READING

The Buffalo Public Library has added a new device for enticing the public into the by-paths of literature. Hanging above a row of perhaps a dozen volumes of selected essays is the following quotation in illuminated text:

#### "JEWELLED ESSAYS"

"What makes an essayist is mainly a quality of mind. The true essayist handles his subject like an artist, not like a professor. He takes up some pretty crystal of thought, as some cunning master jeweler lovingly polishes each facet, making it glint in the light, and setting it quaintly in some device of his own that it may attract the lovers of beautiful things, and live long in their possession."

Below, each volume is tagged with an inscription having an appreciation by some famous critic, as, for instance, in Percy Bysshe Shelley's "A Defense of Poetry" is this:

"A series of eloquent sentences and often of deep intuitions, not a reasonable argument. He holds that the poet has a share of divine inspiration which is above reason, and by a poet he means a creator of anything fair, or great, or virtuous in words or marble, or deeds or legislation."—Oliver Elton.

"Novels of Distinction," inscribed on a swinging card invites the passerby to stop at a neighboring reading table to glance over a dozen or more fine old novels, such as "Friend Olivia," by Mrs. Barr. This selection has also been carefully annotated.

# IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

## Gifts of the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

The appropriations made by the Carnegie Corporation of New York to libraries in the United States and Canada for the year 1918 amount to \$98,000; as follows:

### UNITED STATES

Jennings County (North Vernon) Indiana .....	\$20,000
Lowell Town and Cedar Creek and West Creek Townships, Indiana.....	12,500
Marlette Township (Marlette) Michigan .....	7,500
Riverside, Cal. (Increase for Addition) .....	25,000
Smithfield, Utah .....	9,000
Blaine County (Chinook) Montana .....	15,000

### CANADA

Tilbury, Ont. (Increase) .....	2,000
Winnipeg, Man. (Increase for Repairs due to Flood Damage).....	7,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$98,000</b>

The total number of buildings donated to Corporation of New York is 2963, at a cost of \$64,750,508.02, divided thus:

	No. of Bldgs.	Amount	No. of Bldgs.	Amount
<b>Free Public Library Buildings—</b>				
United States .....	1946	\$44,854,731.25		
Great Britain and Ireland.....	660	11,849,457.50		
Canada .....	156	3,082,910.00		
Other Countries .....	49	577,710.00		
			2811	\$60,364,808.75
<b>College Library Buildings—</b>				
United States .....	117	\$3,928,199.27		
Great Britain and Ireland.....	1	62,500.00		
Canada .....	1	50,000.00		
Other Countries .....	1	25,000.00		
			120	\$4,065,699.27
<b>Army Cantonment Library Buildings.....</b>				
			32	320,000.00
			2963	\$64,750,508.02

### Connecticut

*Farmington.* Town folk in general attended formal opening of Farmington's new library, on Dec. 20, the gift of D. N. Barney to the village. The librarian's office in the new building is on the left, with double doors in front opening into a large reading room with a large fireplace opposite the entrance. The south wing will be used as a children's room or museum. It is finished in green and gold. The north wing is a stack room, with

three tiers containing over 10,000 books. It has a capacity for 25,000. Above the main rooms is a studio.

*Stamford.* Under the will of the late Albert Crane of Stamford, Conn. the Crane Library at Quincy, Mass. will receive two-thirds of the proceeds of the testator's New York City real estate holdings, which are extensive, on the death of the widow who is given a life interest in the property.



### Delaware

*Wilmington.* Construction of a new building for the Wilmington Institute Free Library is to be begun early next summer. The site was obtained and a fund of \$325,000 for the building raised in 1916, but the project was postponed until the cessation of hostilities. Edwin L. Toten of New York has drawn the plans which provide for a central pavillion with two wings.

### South Carolina

*Greenville.* A new library building at Greenville, South Carolina, to be constructed with a \$25,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation, is to be built this year.

### North Carolina

*Ashville.* The Pack Memorial Library at Ashville, North Carolina, will become a free public library if the city authorities accept the proposal recently made by the trustees of the institution. The library has been in operation for nearly forty years as a subscription library. It owns a three-story building valued at above \$50,000 and containing about 15,000 volumes. It is proposed to transfer the library building and contents and an adjoining lot 90 feet square on condition that the city will agree to support it with appropriations from public funds and retain the name of Pack Memorial. The Ashville Library Association was formed in 1879 and the building was erected on a lot given by the First Presbyterian Church. In 1899 the late George Willis Pack gave the Association the property which it is now proposed to transfer. It is the expectation that the city will build a modern library building on the vacant property included in the transfer.

### Illinois

*Chicago.* The Chicago Public Library will during 1919, erect a regional branch, costing between \$150,000 and \$200,000, to be the first of five similar buildings.

## FOREIGN

### England

*Manchester.* The Manchester and Salford Blind Aid Society have lately presented their Braille library of 8000 volumes to the Committee of the National Library for the Blind to form the nucleus of a northern branch of

branch will be under the general direction of the library to be situated in Manchester. The London office and is in charge of Miss C. M. Bellhouse.

*Croydon.* The report of the Libraries Committee of the County Borough of Croydon for 1917-1918 shows an increase of nearly 40 per cent in the number of registered borrowers. The total issue of volumes and illustrations which in 1913-1914 was 554,529 had fallen in 1915-16 to 501,131, and has now risen to 552,510, virtually to the high-water-mark of peace time. A very varied list of readings and talks includes concert lectures, travel talks, a series on soils and crops, and one on venereal disease.

### Japan

*Yamaguchi.* The fifteenth annual report of the Yamaguchi Public Library for the year ending March 1918, records the addition of 3211 volumes to the library; and circulation of 308,454, compared with 302,506 in the previous year. "There were 147 libraries in the district at the end of the year to most of which 460 sets of traveling libraries aggregating 28,691 volumes were sent, as well as to secondary schools, Y. M. C. A. and other local centers."

### Australia

*New South Wales.* The report of the trustees of the Public Library of New South Wales records the addition to the library of the H. L. White collection of New South Wales postage and fiscal stamps; the Tebbutt Collection, being the working library of the late John Tebbutt the astronomer, and consisting of nearly four thousand volumes as well as of manuscripts and pamphlets; a collection of books on philately, presented by Mr. Fred Hagen, who arranged the H. L. White collection of postage stamps; several good collections of letters and papers relating to New Australia and the Cosme Settlements, and a collection of Victorian Geological Survey publications presented by the Under Secretary of Mines, Victoria. The purchases of the year are interesting and include a varied list of Australiana. A copy of the first examination paper in bibliography under the new regulations of the Public Service Board for the promotion of catalogers in the library is given. The course for catalogers in this grade consists of historical and practical bibliography—two papers of three hours each—library economy and general knowledge.

# LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

## AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

### Special Committees for Conference Year, 1918-19

#### Code for Classifiers

(Appointed by Executive Board)

Wm. Stetson Merrill, Newberry Library, Chicago.  
J. C. Bay, John Crerar Library, Chicago.  
W. S. Biscoe, New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.  
W. P. Cutter, New York City.  
J. C. M. Hanson, University of Chicago Libraries,  
Chicago.  
Charles Martel, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.  
P. L. Windsor, University of Illinois Library, Ur-  
bana, Ill.  
Letitia Gosman, Princeton University Library, Prince-  
ton, N. J.  
Julia Pettee, Union Theological Seminary Library,  
New York City.

#### Deterioration of Newsprint Paper

(Appointed by Executive Board)

H. M. Lydenberg, Public Library, New York City.  
Frank P. Hill, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Cedric Chivers, 911 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

#### A. L. A. Manual of Library Economy

(Appointed by A. L. A. Publishing Board)

J. I. Wyer, Jr., New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.  
P. L. Windsor, University of Illinois Library, Ur-  
bana, Ill.  
Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer, Public Library, St. Louis,  
Mo.

#### Promotion and Co-operation in the Development of Printed Catalog Cards in Relation with International Arrangements

(Appointed by Council)

W. C. Lane, Harvard College Library, Cambridge,  
Mass.  
C. W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chicago.  
C. H. Hastings, Library of Congress, Washington,  
D. C.  
E. H. Anderson, Public Library, New York City.  
J. C. M. Hanson, University of Chicago Libraries,  
Chicago.

#### Ventilation and Lighting of Public Library Buildings

(Appointed by Council)

S. H. Ranck, Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
C. W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chicago.  
H. M. Lydenberg, Public Library, New York City.  
E. D. Burton, University of Chicago Libraries,  
Chicago.  
D. Ashley Hooker, Public Library, Detroit, Mich.

#### Investigation of Fire Insurance Rates for Libraries

(Appointed by Council)

M. S. Dudgeon, Wisconsin Free Library Commission,  
Madison, Wis.  
Chalmers Hadley, Public Library, Denver, Colo.  
S. H. Ranck, Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.

#### Union List of Serials

(Appointed by Council)

C. W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chicago.  
A. E. Bostwick, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.

#### Compilation of Reading List on Home Economics

(To serve jointly with a committee from the Home  
Economics Association)

(Appointed by Executive Board)

Elva L. Bascom, Wisconsin Free Library Commission,  
Madison, Wis.  
Linda A. Eastman, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Elizabeth Doren, Public Library, Dayton, Ohio.  
Mary L. Titcomb, Washington County Free Library,  
Hagerstown, Md.  
Mrs. S. H. Ranck, Grand Rapids, Mich.

## Library Work in Hospitals and Charitable Correctional Institutions

(Appointed by Executive Board)

Miriam E. Carey, 25 Porter Place, Atlanta, Ga.  
Julia A. Robinson, Iowa Library Commission, Des  
Moines, Ia.  
E. Kathleen Jones, McLean Hospital, Waverley, Mass.  
Florence R. Curtis, University of Illinois Library  
School, Urbana, Ill.  
Nellie Williams, Nebraska Public Library Commis-  
sion, Lincoln, Neb.  
Mary E. Eastwood, New York State Library, Albany,  
N. Y.  
Carrie E. Scott, Public Library, Indianapolis, Ind.

## Decimal Classification Advisory Committee

(Appointed by Executive Board)

C. W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.  
Corinne Bacon, care H. W. Wilson Co., New York  
City.  
W. S. Biscoe, New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.  
Margaret Mann, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Jennie D. Fellows, New York State Library, Albany,  
N. Y.  
Charles A. Flagg, Public Library, Bangor, Me. (Sec-  
retary of Committee.)  
Julia Pettee, Union Theological Seminary Library,  
New York City.  
Mary L. Sutliff, Library School, Public Library, New  
York City.  
George Winthrop Lee, Stone & Webster Library, Bos-  
ton, Mass.

## Publicity

(Appointed by Executive Board)

Charles E. Rush, Public Library, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Willis H. Kerr, Library War Service, Library of  
Congress, Washington, D. C.  
Marion Humble, Public Library, Detroit, Mich.  
W. O. Carson, Ontario Department of Education,  
Toronto, Ont.  
S. H. Ranck, Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
C. H. Compton, Public Library, Seattle, Wash.  
Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, Connersville, Ind.  
W. F. Yust, Public Library, Rochester, N. Y.  
Joseph L. Wheeler, Public Library, Youngstown,  
Ohio.  
L. W. Josselyn, Public Library, Jacksonville, Fla.  
L. J. Bailey, Public Library, Gary, Ind.

## Catalog Rules

(Appointed by Executive Board)

J. C. M. Hanson, University of Chicago Libraries,  
Chicago.  
William W. Bishop, University of Michigan Library,  
Ann Arbor, Mich.  
A. G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library, Chicago.  
Charles Martel, Library of Congress, Washington,  
D. C.  
Andrew Keogh, Yale University Library, New Haven,  
Conn.  
Axel Moth, Public Library, New York City.  
Sophie K. Hiss, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.  
T. F. Currier, Harvard College Library, Cambridge,  
Mass.

## International Co-operation

(Appointed by Executive Board)

Edwin H. Anderson, Public Library, New York City.  
Mary Eileen Ahern, "Public Libraries," Chicago.  
P. L. Windsor, University of Illinois Library, Ur-  
bana, Ill.  
Donald Hendry, Pratt Institute Free Library, Brook-  
lyn, N. Y.  
Frank P. Hill, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
H. L. Koopman, Brown University Library, Provi-  
dence, R. I.  
Thorvald Solberg, Library of Congress, Washington,  
D. C.  
Adam Strohm, Public Library, Detroit, Mich.  
Elisa M. Willard, 864 Francisco St., San Francisco,  
Calif.

**Imports**

Frank P. Hill, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Clement W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chicago.  
 Edwin H. Anderson, Public Library, New York City.  
 M. Llewellyn Raney, Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore, Md.

**War Service**

(Appointed by Executive Board)

J. I. Wyer, Jr., New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.  
 Edwin H. Anderson, Public Library, New York City.  
 R. R. Bowker, LIBRARY JOURNAL, New York City.  
 Gratia A. Countryman, Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Electra C. Doren, Public Library, Dayton, Ohio.  
 Frank P. Hill, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Charles F. D. Belden, Public Library, Boston, Mass.  
 Executive Secretary: George B. Utley, A. L. A. Office, Chicago.

**Standardization of Libraries and Certification of Librarians**

(Appointed by Council)

P. L. Windsor, University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Ill.  
 Adam Strohm, Public Library, Detroit, Mich.  
 Electra C. Doren, Public Library, Dayton, Ohio.  
 Jessie F. Hume, Queens Borough Public Library, Jamaica, N. Y.  
 Hiller C. Wellman, City Library Association, Springfield, Mass.

**Service Basis of Publication**

Harrison W. Craver, Library of the Engineering Societies, New York City.  
 Matthew S. Dudgeon, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison, Wis.  
 A. L. Bailey, Wilmington, Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Del.  
 Walter M. Smith, University of Wisconsin Library, Madison, Wis.  
 H. H. B. Meyer, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

**Sponsorship for Knowledge**

(Appointed by Council)

Charles F. D. Belden, Public Library, Boston, Mass.  
 Hiller C. Wellman, City Library Association, Springfield, Mass.  
 George W. Lee, Stone & Webster Library, Boston, Mass.  
 George H. Tripp, Free Public Library, New Bedford, Mass.  
 John G. Moulton, Public Library, Haverhill, Mass.  
 Frank H. Whitmore, Public Library, Brockton, Mass.

**Work with the Foreign-born**

(Appointed by Executive Board)

John Foster Carr, Immigrant Publication Society, New York City.  
 A. L. Bailey, Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Del.  
 Anna A. MacDonald, Pennsylvania Free Library Commission, Harrisburg, Pa.  
 Mrs. Adelaide B. Maltby, Public Library, New York City.  
 Annie P. Dingman, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.

**Investigation of Manner in which Municipalities are Meeting Obligations to Donors**

(Appointed by Executive Board)

Walter L. Brown, Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Malcolm G. Wyer, president Nebraska Library Commission, University of Nebraska Library, Lincoln, Neb.  
 George B. Utley, A. L. A. Office, Chicago.

**Civil Service Relations**

(Appointed by Council)

Purd B. Wright, Public Library, Kansas City, Mo.  
 W. Dawson Johnston, Public Library, St. Paul, Minn.  
 John H. Leete, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Carl P. P. Vitz, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Mary Eileen Ahern, Public Libraries, Chicago.  
 Claribel R. Barnett, U. S. Department of Agriculture Library, Washington, D. C.

**Legislation**

(Appointed by the Council)

Clarence B. Lester, Wisconsin Free Library, Commission, Madison, Wis.  
 William R. Watson, University of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.  
 John B. Kaiser, Public Library, Tacoma, Wash.

**Committee on Books of Restricted Circulation**

(Appointed by the Council)

Edwin H. Anderson, Public Library, New York City.  
 May Masseur, *The Booklist*, Chicago.  
 W. N. C. Carlton, Newberry Library, Chicago.  
 Frederic G. Melcher, 241 West 37th St., New York City.  
 Walter L. Brown, Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 GEORGE B. UTLEY, Secretary.

**RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION**

The fall meeting of the Rhode Island Library Association was held Dec. 9, 1918, in the First Universalist Church, Providence, with the President, Miss Bertha H. Lyman, presiding.

The meeting opened with the singing of war-time songs, led by Miss Bessie Birch.

An address of welcome was given by Mrs. Isabelle M. White, president of the Ladies' Humane Society of the First Universalist Church.

Reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and approved.

The president read a letter from Mrs. Covell, chairman of the membership committee, stating that the matter of membership should be the concern of all members of the association. First, we need the money. Get your trustees to become life members at \$10.00 each or send their names to a member of the committee, if you are not successful. Second, we need the enthusiasm that only members give to get the best from the association. Third, those interested in the libraries of the state need the benefits from contact with the other people having a similar interest.

A letter from Mr. Henry N. Sanborn, librarian of the Bridgeport Public Library, was read asking to have the attention of the association called to the New England Association of School Librarians and the plan that this association has to give publicity to the need for and to push legislation to the end that we may have adequate equipment and trained workers in the school libraries throughout New England, particularly the high school libraries. The Committee appointed for Rhode Island being the Chairman; Hon. Walter E. Ranger, Commissioner for Public Schools for Rhode Island; William H. Eddy, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Providence; Alfred J. Maryott, Principal of East Providence High School; Clarence W. Bosworth, Principal of Cranston High School; Miss Mary E. Robbins, Director of Library Training, Rhode Island Normal School.



Following the letter from Mr. Sanborn, Mr. Foster read a resolution which was adopted and placed on file.

A letter from Miss Bertha E. Mahoney, director of the Bookshop for Boys and Girls was read calling attention to the Book Review conferences which are held on the second Saturday of each month beginning January 11. If any are interested to belong to the association, they should send their names to Miss Bates, librarian at the Quincy High School, Quincy, Mass.

Mr. Harry L. Koopman read resolutions in memory of Mrs. Anna P. Chase Mowry, a member of the association who served as librarian of the Manville Public Library for over forty years.

Mr. W. E. Babcock, of the Elmwood Library, outlined the growth of the library and how they secured the interest of the community in obtaining a library.

Miss Mary E. Robbins gave a brief outline of the training course now offered at the Rhode Island Normal School.

After a social hour, luncheon was served by the ladies of the church.

Mr. Richard R. Bowker, editor and publisher of the LIBRARY JOURNAL was the speaker at the afternoon session, his subject being "The library as a factor in American development."

AMEY C. WILBUR, *Recorder.*

#### WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

At the twentieth anniversary meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club, held at the Springfield City Library, Dec. 17, 1918, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President: Mr. Robert Fletcher, Librarian, Amherst College Library; Vice-Presidents: Miss Mabel Temple, Librarian, North Adams and Mrs. Jennie Abbott, Librarian, Wilbraham; Secretary: Miss Marion Bowler, Librarian, West Springfield; Treasurer: Miss Fanny R. Childs, Springfield City Library; Recorder: Miss Alice K. Moore, Springfield City Library.

Mr. Ralph Boas, who has been connected with the Industrial Service Department of the United States Government at Bridgeport, Conn., spoke on "Some Aspects of Americanization." His aim had been to make the purpose of the war clear to the thousands of workmen employed in the munition plants, many of them immigrants. As a result of mingling with these men, the speaker declared that he had "discovered America" and had become very hopeful and optimistic regarding the future of the American democracy.

These immigrants were back of the war and through the service of their sons and brothers in the army and navy, they had acquired new ideals. The speaker felt that the present days are critical, however, and that there is great need of Americanization. We have to strengthen and re-develop ideals without the aid of the ideal of victory, so potent during the war. More is involved in the program of Americanization than the teaching of English, although that is of course fundamental. A chemical change in the community is needed. After careful observation, Mr. Boas has come to the conclusion that whatever we do to make the immigrant an American citizen, must be done in two ways: First, we must work through racial groups. Each group needs to be handled separately. Second, we must educate the American-born population, for the average American does not understand the foreigner. There can be no real Americanization, until we have the spirit of cooperation.

Miss Alice Shepard told of the early days of the club. She recalled how the need of some organization which should lessen to some extent the isolation of the librarians in small towns of the western part of the state led to the founding of the club in June, 1898. Some of its best work was done between meetings through the promotion of fellowship. Miss Shepard grouped her reminiscences about three outstanding figures: Mr. William I. Fletcher, Mr. Charles Cutter, and Mr. John Cotton Dana, all of whom were closely identified with the club, and who, by their strong leadership, gave it outside recognition. Among the publications of the club are the annual booklist of books recommended to smaller libraries, school outlines on teaching the use of the library, and a list of war books, compiled for the club by Miss Grace Miller.

After informal reminiscences by other members, Miss Nellie Dodge told of the continued need for books for soldiers, fiction especially, for the base hospitals.

The speaker of the afternoon, Mrs. Annie Russell Marble of Worcester, read a delightful paper on "Modern Women in Literature and Some of Their Elder Sisters," re-introducing her audience to some of the more memorable and attractive characters in the fiction of the past and present.

GEORGINA E. CARR, *Secretary.*

#### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The November meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held at room 1741 Common-

wealth Edison Building, November 22, 1918, the president, Mr. J. Christian Bay, presiding.

Mr. Bay opened the meeting with some informal remarks on the work of the club for the coming year.

The subject of the evening was a general discussion on "Education for librarianship." In the absence of Dr. W. N. C. Carlton of the Newberry Library, Dr. Clement W. Andrews of the John Crerar Library gave a most interesting paper on the subject. Mr. Andrews discussed what education is and its relationship to the library profession. He pointed out how we can be trained to do better work for our institution.

Mr. Carl B. Roden, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library discussed briefly the effect of war on librarianship, and the reconstruction and reorganization which will be necessary. He suggested a possible simplification of methods, time saving devices and more advertising. This newer education will give a keener enjoyment of life and adaptability to all conditions.

Miss Pearl Field, Chicago Public Library, gave a very interesting talk on the power a trained librarian has to enter the work, endowed with strength and understanding.

Miss Louise B. Krause, Librarian of the H. M. Byllesby & Co. spoke of the business library as a laboratory where expert service is rendered. The foundations of business libraries are laid on library principles, viewed from the business man's point of view. She urged a closer co-operation between the public librarian and the special librarian.

A very interesting and profitable discussion followed the program.

The December meeting was held December 12, 1918 at the Ryerson Library of the Art Institute of Chicago, the president, Mr. J. C. Bay, presiding.

Mr. Teal of the John Crerar Library spoke of his experiences as Camp Librarian at Camp Humphreys, Va. Mr. Teal said that Camp Humphreys has one of the best camp libraries in the U. S., a collection that numbered 6000 books last August. About half of these books are fiction and half technical books, largely engineering. The library has fourteen branches, each of which has from five hundred to seven hundred volumes. The library works in much harmony with the officers and soldiers and has been helped by Library War Service Headquarters and by the Library of Congress.

After Mr. Teal's remarks, Mr. George Utley opened a discussion on "The share of

the librarian in the work of reconstruction." Mr. Utley said that we must clarify our ideas of what Reconstruction is going to be and formulate what we mean by that term. He spoke of how reconstruction will effect the A. L. A. and said that one of the needs will be a field representative to put library service in industrial plants, base hospitals and in small towns, in states that have no library commission. Another phase of the work is Americanization, which Mr. Utley said has made more advance in eighteen months than it would have in twenty years without the war. Another important line of work will be to help librarians find positions and to help trustees find librarians.

Miss M. E. Ahern spoke briefly on reconstruction and Americanization and outlined a very interesting program for a three days' meeting to be held in Chicago December 27 to 29.

The Club was fortunate in having Dr. W. D. Johnston, Librarian of the St. Paul Public Library, as a guest. When called upon to speak by the president Dr. Johnston said that he had looked forward to the time when the A. L. A. would render service to the whole country and that the war has demonstrated that the time has come. He said that the A. L. A. must look to federal bureaus for help if it is to render national service. He also said that we must have the guidance of specialists in reconstruction and Americanization work and that if we will agree upon what is desirable it will be possible.

JANET M. GREEN, *Secretary.*

#### TENNESSEE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Tennessee Library Association held its annual meeting in Chattanooga on Wednesday, September 11th in the lecture room of the Public Library.

Addresses were made by the President, Chas. D. Johnston, of Memphis and Miss Miriam E. Carey of Washington, D. C. Both speakers talked on Library War Service, Mr. Johnston telling of his work as camp librarian at Chickamauga Park Camp Library, while Miss Carey entertained her hearers with a vivid account of the work of the camp hospital librarian.

The following officers were elected: President: Miss Margaret McE. Kercheval, Carnegie Library, Nashville; Vice-President: Miss Nora Crimmins, Chattanooga Public Library; Secretary and Treasurer: Ruth M. Barker, Cossitt Library, Memphis.

RUTH M. BARKER, *Secretary.*

*BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB*

The autumn meeting of the Bay Path Library Club was held at the Quimsigamond branch of the Worcester Public Library, Nov. 14, 1918.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. Robert K. Shaw, who presented the Rev. Andrew J. Lofgren of the Quimsigamond Swedish Methodist Church. In welcoming the Club to Quimsigamond, Mr. Lofgren paid tribute to the public library as an institution and emphasized the responsibility of librarians as character builders.

The reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and approved, the latter giving the total cost of the travelling library purchased by the club as \$78.98 with a balance of \$41.28 remaining in the treasury.

The chief feature of the morning session was an intensely interesting address by Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University. Dr. Hall spoke on "The psychology of the great war," and his listeners paid the closest attention to his exposition of this, the perhaps least understood, phase of the great world struggle.

Following Dr. Hall's address, a most excellent lunch was served by the ladies of the Swedish Methodist Church.

The afternoon session was devoted wholly to "book reviews," the arrangements for which had been very carefully made by Miss Cecile Houghton, librarian of the Quimsigamond branch library. Selected books on the

subjects covered by the reviewers were conveniently displayed for inspection.

MABEL E. KNOWLTON, *Secretary*.

*VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION*

The annual meeting of the Vermont Library Association was held Sept. 23 in Community House, Rutland. Those attending were fortunate in hearing prominent men and women who had gathered here in the interest of the great "Welfare Drive" set for November. The Hon. Mason S. Stone, of Montpelier, was appointed State Chairman for the Vermont Library Association.

Miss Fanny B. Fletcher, president of the Association, presided at the short business meeting and the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mary K. Norton, Proctor; Vice-president, Mary R. Bates, Burlington; Secretary-Treasurer, Alice L. Eaton, Woodstock.

*MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION*

Owing to the influenza epidemic the annual meeting of the Missouri Library Association will not be held this year.

MARY E. BAKER, *President*.

*MONTANA STATE LIBRARIAN ASSOCIATION*

The meeting of the Montana State Library Association scheduled for November 25-27 was not held because of the influenza condition of the State.

M. W. FEIGNER, *Secretary*.

## AMONG THE LIBRARIANS

ADAMS, Leta E., B.L.S., New York State Library School 1909, was granted leave of absence by Gaylord Brothers of Syracuse to take charge of the work of the New York State Speakers' Bureau for the United War Work Campaign and of the office of the State Director for the American Library Association. These offices were located in the State Library at Albany during the months of October and November, 1918.

BROWN, Minnie K., University of Washington Library School 1914, formerly assistant librarian of the Hood River County Library, Hood River, Oregon, has returned there as librarian.

EASTMAN, Linda A., for many years vice-librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, has

been appointed librarian to succeed the late William H. Brett.

ENDICOTT, Grace, Carnegie diploma 1915, who has been librarian of the Homewood Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has been appointed librarian of the East Liberty Branch.

EVANS, Mrs. Alice G., for over forty years connected with the Decatur (Ill.) Free Public Library, has been granted some months leave of absence and has gone to California. As a recognition of her length of service and her prominence in the community, her portrait, by Nicholas J. Brewer, has been presented to the library by the Municipal Art League and the Library Board jointly.

GODDARD, Alice Gordon, Carnegie diploma



1903, who went to France as a canteen worker for the Y.M.C.A., is now assisting Mr. Burton E. Stevenson and is in charge of the central library at Tours.

GREEN, Samuel Abbott, died on December 5 in Boston, at the age of eighty-eight, having been born in 1830. He chose the medical profession, and did much public service, being trustee of the Boston Public Library from 1868-1878, and Mayor of Boston in 1881. Thruout his later life he was identified with the Massachusetts Historical Society, of which he was librarian for many years.

GREEN, Samuel Swett, died on December 8 in Worcester, Mass., where he had lived for 81 years, since his birth in 1837. The Worcester Free Public Library founded by his uncle, Dr. John Green, in 1859, was opened in 1860. In 1867 he became a director of the library and in 1871 librarian. In that post he made the Worcester Library one of the best known in the field, especially in his pioneer work in relation with schools and industries. He was made member of the initial Massachusetts Free Library Commission in 1890, to which he was reappointed as late as 1904. After 38 years of service, he was made in 1909, librarian emeritus, but so late as the California Conference of 1915 he retained his physical vigor and mental keenness, and astonished his fellow travellers by making, quite alone, the Mariposa side excursion on the post-conference trip. He was one of the original members of the American Library Association, and was present at the 1876 Conference as was his fellow townsman, E. M. Barton, whose death preceeded that of Mr. Green by some months. A portrait of Mr. Green was given in the LIBRARY JOURNAL with his reminiscences in December, 1913. For years he was a noted figure at the A. L. A. conferences, always kindly, genial and communicative. In 1891 he was made president of the American Library Association, which in many capacities he served thruout his active life.

HOPPER, Franklin H., has been appointed Chief of the Circulation Department of the New York Public Library to succeed Benjamin Adams, resigned.

JOHNSON, Jeanne, Pratt 1912, head cataloger of the Tacoma Public Library, is to give a course in cataloging and classification at the Riverside (California) Winter School.

MCCRACKEN, Helen, Pratt 1917, who has been connected with the Naval Aircraft Fac-

tory in Philadelphia, entered the Philadelphia Public Library as branch librarian on January first.

MURRAY, Nicholas, librarian of Johns Hopkins University from 1890-1908, died in New York on December 9.

PULLING, Arthur C., editor of the *Minnesota Law Review*, who has been librarian of the Law School, University of Minnesota, since 1912, is on leave of absence in order to act as librarian at the office of the Judge Advocate General at Washington.

RICHARDSON, Margaret, Simmons 1912, has resigned from the New Haven Public Library Pendleton, Ore., to join the staff of the dispatch office of the Library War Service, Cambridge, Mass.

SEVERANCE, Henry O., librarian of the Missouri State University, served as librarian at Camp Funston, Kansas, during August, 1917.

SEWELL, Willis F., New York State Library School 1892-93, is assistant Port Adjutant and Summary Court, Headquarters, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., with rank of 1st Lieutenant.

SHEFFIELD, Margaret, Simmons 1917, has resigned from the New Haven Public Library to become children's librarian of the Milton (Mass.) Public Library.

TAYLOR, Irwin, since 1900 librarian of the law library of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Rochester, N. Y., died on December 8.

WALLACE, Marian Kent, certificate 1916, has been appointed first assistant in the Children's Department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

WELLS, Elsie K., Simmons 1910, has resigned as reference librarian in the University of North Dakota Library to accept a in the Sioux City (Iowa) Public Library.

WOOD, Mabel, Pratt 1917, formerly first assistant of the Carnegie West branch of the Cleveland Public Library, has been made librarian of the West Technical High School in Cleveland.

YUST, William Frederick, librarian of the Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library, is librarian at Camp Beauregard. His father, Fred Yust, a veteran of the Civil War, is helping him as desk assistant and his son, Harlan, as page.

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

*The Speakers' Bulletin* is issued weekly, beginning November 2, to Red Cross speakers, by the Speakers' Bureau at the National Headquarters.

The Illinois Library Association has issued a handbook which includes an historical sketch of the association and of the Illinois Library Extension Commission.

The Newberry Library, Chicago, has issued "Outlines of a general policy of library development," indicating the relation of the library to other libraries in the neighborhood and the relative strength of the various collections forming the library.

The Riverside Library Service School has issued a directory containing about three hundred names of teachers and students. It is bulletin numbered 161, paged and bound in the form of a railway folder.

Owing to the need of conserving the paper supply, the New York Public Library will discontinue the separate quarterly publication of *New Technical Books*. The list will be printed as a part of the library's monthly *Bulletin*.

In "Leaves from a camp librarian's notebook" William F. Seward, librarian of the Binghamton (N. Y.) Public Library, gives to readers of the November *Bookman* an entertaining account of his experiences as librarian of the A. L. A. library at Camp Bowie, Texas, last summer.

*Italy Today: a Fortnightly Bulletin* is published by the Italian Bureau of Public Information in the United States, 501 Fifth Avenue, New York, for the purpose of spreading authentic information on all kinds of Italian activities: naval, military, industrial, commercial, social and artistic.

*The Australian Manufacturers' Journal*, a monthly bulletin published for the New South Wales Chamber of Manufacturers, has a "Public Library Page" which gives notes of new books, periodicals, and bibliographies on industrial subjects, and other suggestions for the use of the library.

"How to start a training department in a factory" is the title of Bulletin 1 of a series issued by the Training and Dilution Service of the United States Department of Labor to succeed the series of publications issued by the Section of Industrial Training, Committee on Labor, Council of National Defense.

"Under Two Flags": A weekly bulletin of the work in France and America is issued by the American Committee for Devastated France, Inc., at 16 East 39th St., New York. The bulletin, the first number of which appeared on September 14, consists of condensed news items and suggestions and is suitable for posting on the library bulletin board.

The University of California Library Handbook, 1918-1919, is a directory of the University Library giving in thirty-nine 24mo pages (including a handy index) an historical sketch of the Library, an indication of the location and arrangement of the books, a description of the aids by which easiest access to them may be obtained, and a list of the regulations necessary to safeguard their use.

Of special interest at the present time is "The Education and occupations of cripples, juvenile and adult: a survey of all the cripples of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1916," under the auspices of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland. The report of the survey which is Series 2, No. 3 of the publications of the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, gives an account of the method of the survey, an analysis of statistics, a review of the Cleveland resources for cripples and of what may be done about the handicapped, stories of successful individuals, and a summary of the principal conclusions.

The "Wymberley Jones De Renne Georgia Library" by its librarian, Leonard L. Mackall, reprinted from the *Georgia Historical Quarterly*, is the successful effort on the part of a "mere bibliographical bibliophile and collector" to supplement the various accounts of the public State and local archives of Georgia . . . by an account of the various private collections of documents bearing on the history of Georgia and in particular of perhaps the finest private collection ever formed for any State in the Union"; namely the collection of which Mr. Mackall is now librarian.

*Industry: A semi-monthly interpretation of industrial progress*, the first issue of which is dated December 1, has for its purpose "to keep the manufacturer, the business man, the banker and the voter advised as to conditions, and, where possible to suggest such remedies

for the things which are of adverse import in the week to week developments." It is edited by Henry Harrison Lewis, and published at Wilkins Building, Washington, D. C. The price is two dollars a year and a special subscription price of \$1.00 per year is offered to libraries.

Two new Rehabilitation series began issue in November. One is the Vocational Rehabilitation series issued by the Federal Board of Vocational Education. One monograph is addressed "To the soldier returning to civil life," another is "To the workers of the nation," explaining "how Uncle Sam will help the disabled soldier to get a good position, and how the workers of the country can

help in the great task" and a third is "What the employers of America can do for the disabled soldiers and sailors," emphasizing that this is not an appeal for charity. The Rehabilitation Joint Series is issued by the Federal Board for Vocational Education in cooperation with the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army and the War Risk Insurance Bureau. The first monograph is "To the disabled soldier and sailor in the hospital" to inform all those interested as to what the Federal Board of Vocational Education can do for all those disabled in this war, and the second is addressed "To the household of the disabled soldier," showing what his family and friends ought to do about his training.

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## THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

*Editor Library Journal:*

Will you allow me space for a protest against the recent action of the A. L. A. Publishing board in doing away with the *Booklist* bulk subscription rate? Inasmuch as the last report of the Board showed 2622 bulk subscriptions to 2188 individual, a little arithmetic will show that almost three-fourths of the burden of the increase necessitated by war prices has been placed upon the shoulders of the bulk subscribers, whereas under the former arrangement the A. L. A. with broader vision, assisted the State Library Commissions to aid the small libraries by issuing the *Booklist* to the Commissions in bulk for the price of the additional expense of printing.

There is no criticism here of a general raise in rates. We all of us feel the necessity of this and are willing to do our part in meeting the greater expenses which the excellent management of the *Booklist* justifies. But we do hold it a lamentably backward step that a Committee of the A. L. A. refuses to share with the smaller library the saving made by printing larger quantities.

I cannot say how large a part of the 2600 bulk subscriptions were taken by Library Commissions, but we of Indiana took 200, and I am fairly sure that the great majority of the remainder must have gone to other Commissions. Hitherto, the Indiana Commission has sent the *Booklist* to all libraries with incomes under \$4000. We had felt this limit too high and were planning to reduce it, but even at the new rate we feel that we cannot risk dropping from our list the 136 libraries which have incomes of less than \$2000.

We thoroly agree with the Publishing Board that the small library needs the *Booklist* even more than the large one, but we fail to see how tripling the price and refusing to encourage Commission help is going to meet the situation. Families with niggardly incomes unfortunately have to get along without many of the necessities of life; they continue to exist but they do not thrive.

Does not our Association exist for the sake of spreading light and the gospel of good books to all communities? The librarian in the small community needs and merits the assistance of our organization far more than does the one who lives and works in an atmosphere permeated with the professional inspiration which is generated by dozens of friendly fellow workers close at hand.

That the *Booklist* is ignored sometimes by listless librarians, I grant you, but we of the

Commissions know that in 95 per cent of the cases the ignoring is done by the board, while the librarian regards the book notes as manna in the wilderness. At present the librarian, who is the most interested person involved, gets the *Booklist*, but would she if the president of the board, or the board as a whole, had to pass on the expenditure? It is in our little towns that the small expenditure for a vital necessity is apt to be questioned and refused. I do not say that is always the case, but my experience in trying to persuade small town boards to subscribe for professional periodicals convinces me that even after a campaign of education, half of our little libraries will not receive the *Booklist*, and they will be just the ones where the librarians most need its encouragement and inspiration.

Why should the Publishing Board take any action with the purpose of discouraging the effort by the Commissions to assure the continuation of the *Booklist's* presence in the small library at state expense? May not the Commissions be considered quite as closely in touch with the small library and quite as keenly interested in its welfare as the Publishing Board? Do the affiliations of its members give it the right to waive aside our protests as incompetent with the bland remark that we are prone to be too paternalistic in our treatment of the small library? For what magazines in addition to the *Booklist* at \$1.50 would the Publishing Board "advise the library with a book fund of \$25 a year" to subscribe?

We in this office will be keenly disappointed if the membership of the Association as a whole does not express its disapproval of the action of the Publishing Board. We trust that the vast majority of its members see with us that the Board's action will inevitably hamper the work of the small library since the bulk subscription rate aided the Commissions not to play Lady Bountiful, but to render a service we know is vitally necessary.

WM. J. HAMILTON,  
*Secretary, Public Library Commission of  
Indiana.*

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### PUBLISHER'S NOTE

Title page and index for the 1918 volume will be furnished with a succeeding issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.







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HERBERT PUTNAM, LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS AND DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE A. L. A.  
LIBRARY WAR SERVICE

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Vol. 44

FEBRUARY, 1919

No. 2

THE definite selection of Asbury Park as the place for the 1919 conference, to be held June 23-28, with the delightful New Monterey as hotel headquarters, will insure large numbers, if not a banner attendance, for the A. L. A. has never had more kindly and courteous and ample hospitality than here. It has been the desire of the Executive Board to continue the policy of holding the annual conferences at different centers thruout the country, and this policy has had a most happy nationalizing effect, both in inducing librarians to see their own country and visit their fellow-citizens and other sections and in converging in such sections professional visitors from all parts of this wide land of ours. A growing difficulty, however, has been that of finding satisfactory hotel accommodations at a practicable time of year adequate to so large a gathering as the A. L. A. Conference now brings together. In view of the happy conclusion of the world war and the new ties of relationship between the mother country and our own people, it would be especially gratifying if the 1920 conference could be held at Toronto or some other Canadian center and a post-conference trip made to England, as in 1877, when the English association was founded as the direct result of the American precedent, and in 1897, when nearly a hundred members made the post-conference transatlantic voyage. Another interesting suggestion, which may be workable in a later year, is that for a conference in the far south, perhaps in Texas, which is fast becoming a banner library state, with a post-conference excursion from New Orleans, which would take the party thru the Panama Canal and on the return trip make stops at Jamaica, Cuba and Porto Rico, in which latter island there is a library system which is growing into important dimensions.

THE American Library Association in its war service owes hearty thanks to the book publishers who joined, most of them gladly tho some reluctantly, in making a straight discount of 50% off retail price for books purchased for the use of soldiers and sailors thru the A. L. A. The reluctance came partly from the fact that this price in many cases represented less than actual cost to the publisher and from the fear that this discount might be misunderstood, and be made the basis of misleading calculations. In some instances, authors waived their right to royalty on such books, altho in most cases the publishers did not even ask this, and where royalty was not waived and the books, especially those of technical character, were of high cost and subject only to close discount, the publisher did not even get actual cost of manufacture and royalty, quite aside from overhead charges. Where the author waived royalty the A. L. A. gratitude should be extended to him also. In the discussion of book prices, overhead charges above referred to must be kept in view, and no form of co-operative buying or dealing can ignore that. The A. L. A. War Service, in book purchasing and distribution as well as in other respects, has been carried thru at a minimum expense, because valuable services were given without charge, offered by grace of the libraries continuing the salaries, or by librarians who obtained leave without pay. To such, the A. L. A. War Service is also indebted. Such service cannot be continued into the times of peace, but the A. L. A. has benefited and will continue to benefit, in co-operative enterprises from like voluntary facilities, such as those offered by the Library of Congress in providing the library cards at cost of manufacture, without reckoning the cataloging and other departmental costs involved in the cataloging for the Library of

Congress itself, and those given by the New York Public Library and some other institutions in providing shelf room and care for duplicates, which are put at the service of other libraries on what is practically a clearing house system, tho not organized under that name.

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THE A. L. A. War Service Committee, with those of the other Seven Sisters of Service, is now chiefly concerned with the problems of demobilization and the disposition of buildings and books after peace, in which the permanent needs of the army and navy will doubtless have precedence. With the abandonment of the National Guard Cantonments and smaller camps, the home service will steadily diminish, but the overseas agency, especially for the Army of Occupation, is for the time increasing, and Mr. Dudgeon, Miss Ahearn and Miss Ferguson are on their way across sea to add to the force there. It should be noted, in acknowledgment of the service of the Y. M. C. A., that with regard to books, there was every endeavor on its part to offer facilities to the American Library Association for book distribution, but at home as well as abroad the Y. M. C. A. workers were not trained in library methods, and overseas, the questions of transportation, especially in keeping pace with the front, were very serious. As a result, the A. L. A. book service failed in some quarters, to the great disappointment of many of our boys, while in other places its services were effective and cordially appreciated. The hunger for reading on the part of those who had enjoyed A. L. A. service at home or on the way and who have felt all the more the lack of books at the front and at some of the rest camps since the armistice will have its result in making the boys eager to use our library facilities in this country on their return. It is not thought that it will prove possible to utilize funds raised for war service to endow popular libraries in France under

peace conditions, but the American system has been widely appreciated in France, and doubtless will give a stimulus to the work of providing a popular educational service thru libraries, such as was initiated two generations ago by the Société Franklin and which was taken up in the early years of the war on plans suspended for the time being but which it may be hoped may now find fulfillment in the country which, except for Belgium, has suffered most and deserves most sympathy and helpfulness from the rest of the world.

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To the United States Civil Service Commission an injustice was done in our December issue which we are glad to correct. The article on the "Status of librarians in Washington" overlooked the fact that this Commission has no jurisdiction over the amount of salaries, which are fixed by law, or over transfers from one department to another, which also are regulated by statute, intended to prevent administrative embarrassment thru too ready changes but resulting in much red tape strangulation of good service. It should also be noted that the article refers only to positions in which library experience might be valuable, and credit should be given to the Commission for inviting library assistants to take examinations for such posts. An examination for library assistants, as such, was held in the last part of 1918, of which notice had been sent to the library schools, but which was overlooked by the writer of the article. The examination was only for minor positions, at salaries from \$900 to \$1200, comparing unfavorably with the salaries offered by the government under war conditions for stenographers and clerks. Nevertheless, half a hundred applicants enrolled, and thirty have been placed on the eligible list. The examination was based almost entirely on certified experience and not on written or oral questions, and it furnishes evidence of the intention of the U. S. Civil Service Commission to be just and fair.



## EFFICIENCY IN LIBRARY MANAGEMENT

BY C. C. WILLIAMSON, *Chief of the Economics Division, New York Public Library*

I take it that the wording of the subject upon which I was invited to address you is meant to suggest a consideration of some of the broader aspects of the work in which we are all interested.

Efficiency is rapidly taking its place among the words that have been so much used and abused that they no longer stand for a definite idea. We have become inefficient in our use of the word efficient. We talk loosely about persons and institutions and organizations being efficient or inefficient. It may be worth while to indulge in a little reflection on the real meaning of the word. In the narrow and mechanical sense, the sense too in which it is commonly used in the recent voluminous literature of the so-called scientific management, efficiency means the relation between what is put into and what is taken out of anything. So many heat units go into the boiler of a locomotive and so many foot pounds of energy are released to pull the train. But we never get out of any machine all that we put into it. In the most nearly perfect mechanism there is some loss of energy due to friction, so that nothing is efficient for there is no such thing as 100 per cent efficiency in this mechanical sense.

While it may be helpful for some purposes to think of efficiency as a relation between what is put into and what is taken out of anything—the ratio of expenditure to result—I want to take as a guide to our thought for a little while a somewhat different conception. Let us define efficiency as the ratio of the actual to the possible, which might be expanded to read, the ratio of results actually achieved to results which are humanly possible under all conditions over which we have no control. I like this definition because it gives no advantage to the more fortunately placed worker. In the race for a high degree of efficiency it

gives the benefit of a handicap to those of us who deserve it. I like it also because it sets up a dynamic standard of efficiency. In other words, we are in no danger of entirely closing the gap between the actual and the possible for new possibilities are always opening up before us if we advance. We cannot stand still without losing ground. We must constantly do better work even to maintain our present standard of efficiency for always the goal of possible achievement moves on. Today we may be efficient and tomorrow inefficient, if we do not keep pace with our opportunities.

Naturally, I do not presume to tell you how to manage your particular libraries efficiently or to discuss details of management, tho I sometimes am tempted to think that successful and efficient library management is largely a matter of detail. Certainly the public and even our trustees do not always realize the tremendous importance of detail. The truth is, of course, that some details are important and some are not, and one large element of efficient management is ability to recognize which details are vital and which are not in any particular case.

I purpose to confine myself to some general principles which are more or less universal in their application to all libraries, large and small; to discuss what seem to me to be principles by which each of us can in some measure discover his own ratio of efficiency. I speak, therefore, in the abstract, so that any apparent criticism is not directed toward Indiana libraries which I have good reason to believe are not behind those of any other state in efficient management.

In attempting to measure the general efficiency of libraries by the ratio of what they are doing to what they might do, the fundamental need is for a clear conception of the function of the library in the community. We are accustomed to telling ourselves that the library's function is education, that it is a part of the edu-

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cational facilities of the state; and the fact that in many parts of the country, schools and libraries are under the same general management seems to give an air of finality to this view.

That libraries have an important educational influence no one will venture to dispute, but so have newspapers, and magazines and publishing houses and trade unions and theatres and billboards. But we do not on that account lump them all with the educational machinery of the state. I want to pick a quarrel with the vague conception of the library's relation to the community which is content with saying that it is an educational institution. A library is needed in most kinds of educational work, but so is it needed in running a street railway or a bank or a chemical laboratory. Now unless all use of books and print is to be called education, I am not satisfied without defining the library function more precisely.

I have found it helpful to think of the public library as that specialized agency of organized society which collects, sifts, preserves, classifies and makes available the world of print, not for education alone but for life itself, which must include, besides and beyond education, at least two other great phases of life, namely, *recreation* and *occupation*. In the actual working of any general public library these three departments of life are not necessarily kept distinct each from the other, but in attempting to interpret the place of the library in our social economy it is well to make the distinction. The fact that we actually have libraries devoted exclusively to each of these three functions makes it easier to grasp the thought. The library that is maintained by the research department of the great oil refinery at Whiting, in this state, is not there for education or recreation any more than is the plant itself. And so all over the country there are libraries large and small devoted to business, public business and private business, or to occupational needs. So you will find many libraries designed for purely recreational purposes—fiction li-

braries, for example. Public libraries in many small towns are seventy-five per cent or more in this class. Then there are the school libraries and college and university libraries, maintained not for recreational, not to any extent for occupational, but for educational purposes. Now which of these three functions is more important? I hesitate to answer. Which is the legitimate field for the public library? To that my answer is: "All of them."

In each of these three divisions of life print is indispensable—so indispensable and so impossible for each individual to provide adequately for himself that, like a supply of pure water, protection to life, health and property, the administration of justice, and even government itself, it becomes a public or community function. If you will analyze the activities of your library I think you will be able to estimate approximately what share of its activities is devoted to each of these three fields. The main difficulty will arise in clearly defining the limits of the educational function. There is a sense, of course, in which education is never ended; life becomes a continuing process of education, but that is not what we have in mind when we speak of education as a public function. We mean the process of training the mind and body of the youth to fit them to become efficient units in the body politic. For the great majority it consists in little more than the teaching of the three "R's." For a selected few it also includes the imparting of a larger or smaller share of the culture and inheritance of civilization, as well as vocational training which fits them to become leaders in the work of the world. Education as a public or social function merely fits the individual to take his place in society; the educational process simply gives him the key to his place.

It has been said that all the schools and colleges can do is to teach the individual to read, "to read" meaning, of course, the ability to transfer ideas from the printed page to the mind. The amount of knowledge one acquires during his formal education is negligible as com-

pared with what life itself will demand of him. The school, then, performs its greatest service in giving the individual the power to use his faculties in acquiring the information he needs for the business and pleasures of life.

The public library has a very important function to perform in co-operating with the educational machinery of every kind, but the library is not an educational institution; a library has no teaching function. Its business is to supply to those who have been taught or are being taught, the printed materials they are able to use for training, or pleasure or work.

Toward reading for recreation the attitude of the public and even of librarians is often one of toleration, as of a necessary evil which is not to be encouraged. We must not forget that modern society regards the provision of opportunities for recreation as a function of government. Just as we provide collectively parks and playgrounds and bathing beaches, we also provide for the masses another wholesome and elevating form of recreation—*reading*. Reading for recreation is no less legitimate than reading for other purposes. Nevertheless, it may properly be the first to be abandoned when in times of retrenchment governmental functions have to be curtailed. When the demands of war, for example, press heavily, the individual has to reduce his recreation to the lowest terms compatible with health and efficiency. Certain forms he cannot give up altogether. When, therefore, in times of financial stringency, the municipal budgetmakers talk of cutting off the supply of fiction, it would seem that they have the logic of the situation in their favor. But why do citizens and even librarians raise such a loud protest? In many communities I fancy the proposal to cut off books for educational uses and for the workaday activities of citizens would meet with far less disfavor. And why? Simply because so many libraries are predominantly recreational in their function. I have objected to calling libraries educational agencies. If statistics of circulation mean anything, it would be

far more accurate to call them recreational agencies.

It is in the third or the occupational phase of life that libraries are most inefficient. It is here that the *actual* lags farthest behind the *possible*; everywhere the greatest undeveloped possibilities lie in this direction. A very large per cent of the literate population works for a living or at all events is engaged in some serious occupation which requires the use of facts and ideas, or in which the use of facts and ideas would be a great advantage. As learning by doing and working by tradition and rule of thumb have given way to training and scientific investigation and experiment, so surely does the workaday world need books.

If a large share of every individual's life must be spent in work, should not an equally large share of the library function be devoted to the promotion of his occupational welfare? I hope I shall not be accused of being ultra utilitarian in my conception of the library function. I wish merely to make the library an efficient tool in furthering occupational welfare, as well as in co-operating in the educational process and in furnishing a legitimate and wholesome means of recreation.

The occupational phase of the library function has long since received at least partial recognition in the case of certain professions in which the need of books as tools was clearly recognized. Libraries of law and even of medicine have been maintained at public expense, or for the public at private expense. But if for lawyers and doctors, why not for mechanics and housekeepers, for merchants, artists and so on? We are surely moving in that direction; efficiently managed public libraries are more than ever awake to the unrealized possibilities of expanding their function to include the serious business of making a living.

My plea is not only for a broader conception of the library function but for a clearer recognition of its duty and responsibility to every member of the community. Every child as a part of his education and every adult who has education



enough to be able to get help of any kind from the printed page should be a patron of the library. A library supported by public money should serve every class, if not every individual. One of the most grievous faults, particularly common in small public libraries, is the tendency to assume that its principal and most legitimate function is providing literature in the narrow sense of *belles lettres*. Few in any community have the time, training or inclination to take a greater interest in or to get a larger benefit from literature than from any other of the fine arts.

A library that wishes to serve its community efficiently should be as eager as the merchant to make every individual or every family a customer. To do that, the library must study its community and the initial step in such a study would constitute, in modern parlance, a "survey" of library needs and opportunities. If efficiency be truly the ratio of the actual to the possible, how else can the librarian know whether he is five or seventy-five per cent efficient? The modern way of attacking a problem in which the essential facts are unknown is to make a survey. We are accustomed to housing surveys, health surveys, educational surveys, agricultural surveys, church surveys, and so on. We have talked for some time of library surveys, but so far as I know the first real survey of library needs in any community is still to be made. The plan, content and method—the whole technique—is still to be worked out. The need and purpose of library surveys, however, are becoming clear. The library to be efficient must fit itself to the needs of the community, but how can it fit itself to conditions of which it is almost wholly ignorant? No more important responsibility rests upon library administrators and trustees than this duty of understanding clearly all the library needs of the community. If the opportunity far exceeds the library resources, all the more reason for a clear understanding of the situation. Perhaps the small portion of the field now being cultivated is the least important or least fruitful.

I presume there is no branch of the public service so little understood and so little appreciated in many communities as the public library. Wherever that situation exists, wherever there is an attitude of indifference on the part of taxpayers and public officials to proper financial support, there the presumption is strong that the library is relatively inefficient; that it is not alive to the library needs and opportunities; that the public has not had a taste of that efficient library service which makes itself a vital thing to every member of the community. The library function is not like a health service or the so-called social work, which deal with pathological conditions. The more effective they are the less important they seem. The library serves the normal man who makes more use of it the more efficient he finds it.

Library development suffers, in my opinion, from a fundamental failure on the part not only of the public but also on the part of librarians and trustees to appreciate the vast difference between a library and a *library service*. The end, in other words, is confused with the means. The public is not to be blamed for caring nothing about libraries; it does or ought to care a great deal about a library service. It would be a real help in the promotion of library efficiency if we had a single word that means library service. We know that school, college, university, teacher are only means to an end—the end, *education*. We librarians have to use the same word for both the means and the end. Or, more accurately speaking, we have no word at all for the product—no word which corresponds to the product education, as distinguished from the tools and machinery for creating the product. My observation is that efficient schools are recognized and are usually referred to as "good" schools. When one goes into a town and asks whether it has good schools, no one thinks he is asking whether the buildings are modern, well equipped and well kept. Neither do they think he is asking about the social standing of the members of the board of education or the academic de-

grees the teachers write after their names. By "good" schools we mean efficient schools—we are thinking of the product—*education*.

But suppose we ask the real estate dealer or the banker or any other intelligent person in the town whether it has a good library. Perhaps he isn't quite sure whether there is any library or not. But nowadays he is very likely to say "Oh, yes, we have a splendid library—one of the finest in the state." "Who is the librarian?" you ask. "Well, really now I have forgotten her name; but we have a splendid library; we felt the town must have a library so we bought the land and got a donation for the building and now we levy a tax every year to pay the salary of the librarian and to buy books. You'd better to go over and ask at the library if you want any other information."

"Good library," I fancy, does not connote to many citizens in any community an efficient library service. It means either an imposing building or a large stock of books or any one of a dozen things that may not even be essential to an efficient library service.

I am inclined to think that "good librarian" does not mean even to those who have any standard of judgment at all, a librarian who efficiently attends to the library wants of the community, in the same way that "good teacher" signifies *efficient teacher*. "Good librarian" may mean one who has read a great deal or who is very proficient in technique or has got together a collection of books remarkable for its size or some other characteristic.

Of course, we librarians could not make a mistake of that sort! The point is that the public should learn to place the emphasis on *service* and not on material things. Buildings and books without the skill of a librarian may make a library in the commonly accepted sense of the word, but certainly they do not make a *library service* in any sense at all. And so I say I wish we had a word that stands for that composite of material things and personal service efficiently adapted to

meet a community's need for printers' ink in education, recreation and occupation.

If taxpayers, and especially library trustees, will keep clearly in mind that what the community wants is efficient library service, library budgets and problems of personnel will be less troublesome. I fancy that there still lingers in the public mind something of the same feeling about library expenditures that many people of average intelligence have about the budgets of charity organization societies. In New York City, and very likely in many other cities, an ignorant or maliciously inclined person can raise a furious storm whenever he chooses by solemnly announcing that a charity organization society spending hundreds of thousands of dollars, managed by a board of business men and capable charity experts, uses seventy-five cents or eighty cents, or whatever the amount may be, out of every dollar for salaries and only twenty-five cents gets to the poor. And how the simple public shudders at the wickedness of such inefficiency! If public instead of private funds were involved, the rascals would be turned out of office!

Of course an elementary knowledge of the situation is enough to remind us that the highest and most effective type of social work does not consist in writing checks for the poor. A dollar used for the salary of a trained and skilled social worker goes infinitely farther toward improving the condition of the poor and unfortunate than if doled out in largess. The emphasis is on helpfulness, service, not material things. The efficient social worker diagnoses her case and applies whatever treatment is needed; it may be advice, encouragement, coal, groceries, reprimand, friendliness or cash. The important thing is to understand exactly what is needed, what will really help.

Imperfect as the analogy is, I am sure you get my meaning. We shall not have an efficient library service until we dispel the naïve conception that the ideal library budget is one that puts as large a per cent of total revenue as possible into the purchase of new books and periodicals

and as small a per cent as possible into salaries. Books do not make a library service. Books are necessary, to be sure; efficiency on the part of the librarian cannot be substituted for them, though the efficient librarian can be relied upon to find a way to get the books. The point is that the amount of money spent for books bears no direct relation to the value or efficiency of the library service. The conception of charity as handing out money to the poor is no cruder than the policy of buying so many hundred dollars' worth of books without studying the community to see what books or other material will give the greatest service.

Standard catalogs, book lists, professional reviews and publishers' announcements, useful as they doubtless are in the hands of a wise and skilled librarian, are a prolific cause of inefficiency in book-buying. The library that feels disgraced if it does not have a copy of everything listed in the "best hundred" or "best thousand" books on a subject has not gotten far beyond the library-as-a-storehouse idea. I would like to see someone try the experiment of starting a new public library not by buying what he finds on the shelves of some other library but by basing his purchases on information gathered in a scientific library survey of his own community. Excluding perhaps a small amount of literature by the great writers, which should be in every general library, no book or periodical should be bought in advance of a definite demand or a known potential demand that can and will be made actual. It would be hard work, no doubt, to spend one's book appropriation if he were to go about in that way, but I think it would be an interesting and enlightening experiment. I should certainly expect the community upon which the experiment was tried to get a splendid library service.

The theme of library service *vs.* the library is a phase of efficiency in library management upon which we might well dwell at length. It brings up many practical questions—the well-known aversion of librarians to pamphlets, for instance, and to other kinds of printed materials which do not fit neatly into their well-ordered

schemes. Tho the service that a pamphlet or some other inexpensive piece of printed matter may render may be many times as great as that of a book, the average librarian would rather buy the book than bother with getting and caring for the pamphlet.

Progress in efficient library management, I venture to predict, will result in less and less money being spent for books in proportion to that skilled personal service which stimulates and wisely directs the use of books. Most libraries ought to be service stations rather than storehouses. The librarian's most valuable stock in trade is not books but a knowledge of books and an intelligent, sympathetic, imaginative and penetrating understanding of human nature and the needs of his community.

Building, books, equipment, organization, staff, trustees, all are but means to an end—library service for the whole community. The test of efficiency is the ratio of actual service to possible service. A very fussy librarian whom I knew many years ago had a marvelously perfect card catalog which she never allowed anybody to use but herself. The high school teachers once suggested that it would be fine if the students could learn to use that card catalog. "Use my catalog!" she exclaimed, "why I made that catalog with my own hands; I couldn't think of letting the children use it and soil it and ruin it." She was a workman who loved fine tools for their own sake. Taxpayers will not and ought not to gratify a librarian's love of fine tools as ends in themselves. On the other hand, they ought not and will not deny us the tools we need to render efficient service.

One of the great drawbacks to efficiency in library management is the lack of satisfactory standards or tests of efficiency. The science of management as applied to business and industry has had its marvelous development largely because definite tests of efficiency are available. Units of product and per cent of profit are definite and tangible measures of efficiency. Even in education; definite tests have been worked out to measure the efficiency of the teaching process.

In elementary education the efficiency of



teaching reading, writing or arithmetic can be tested with a high degree of precision. In the State of New York we have a system of so-called regents examinations which are uniform for the entire state. Recently in a town of some 5000 population, complaints of general inefficiency of the high school became so insistent that an investigation was instituted by a local taxpayers' organization. A study of the facts in possession of the state department of education quickly showed beyond any question that during the four years of the then principal's incumbency the efficiency of the school had steadily and rapidly declined. Needless to say, the taxpayers and the parents, faced with the facts, saw to it that the inefficient principal got a chance to resume his studies and a new man took his place.

In the same town there is a library, supported in part by taxation and in part by voluntary contributions. Suppose the question should be raised as to whether that library is efficient. Who could answer the question? No one. Only the roughest kind of statistical or other tests are available. With nothing but the number of card holders, the circulation, the number of books added to the collection, the financial statement of receipts and disbursements, it would be absolutely impossible to present conclusive evidence to show that this library is more or less efficient than scores of others in cities of the same size thruout the state. The question, of course, is never raised, partly because few people know anything about the library, while fewer still care, and to those who care the idea never occurs of asking whether the management is efficient. But if by chance some taxpayer with an abnormal and troublesome curiosity should desire to learn how efficient it is, he would have to spend much time traveling around from one part of the state to another, studying the work of other libraries in towns of similar size and operating under similar conditions; to discover what is the ratio of its "actual" to its "possible."

Only the roughest kind of tests of the efficiency of library service have been worked out. We can compare card holders or circulation with total population, but that is a bit like measuring the efficiency

of teaching by the school attendance, or declaring dividends on gross receipts. What library service sorely needs is some such scheme of standardization as that recommended by the A. L. A. committee. A score card is needed that will show the value of a library to its community as compared with libraries in other similar communities. It should be possible to devise a scheme that will show to librarians, trustees and citizens, whether they have an efficient service and if not, why not. That it would have a most stimulating effect goes without saying. Efficiency in library management will be merely an empty phrase until some system of standardization and rating is worked out and vigorously applied by state authorities.

Standardization is a matter that particularly concerns library trustees. I assume, inasmuch as Indiana was the pioneer state in organizing its library trustees, that as they have met from time to time to discuss their problems and their relation to the technical administration of their libraries, they have a somewhat clearer conception of what constitutes an efficient library service and their own relation to it than one would meet in other states. I do not need, therefore, to remind the trustees present that theirs is the responsibility primarily of seeing that adequate results are secured from the money they have provided, from the librarian they have appointed and from the policies they have adopted. If the librarians themselves do not push to a successful conclusion a plan of standardization, I hope the trustees not only of this state, but of other states, as well as citizens and taxpayers everywhere, will lend a hand.

The problem of efficient library management calls for emphasis and yet more emphasis on service. Service is the resultant of an efficient combination of material things and human skill. In this combination it is the human factor that is now most important. Buildings, books, physical and mechanical equipment are all relatively much nearer to the present limits of possible efficiency than the human element. This is true not only in library management, but in most other fields. The human element to which I refer includes librarian,

staff, and trustees, but in my opinion the librarian is the master key.

The qualifications of a librarian, so far as they can be cataloged and set down, are well known. Native ability, education, training, experience, and—most important of all—personality, are factors any board of trustees which understands its responsibility places above all other considerations. Besides the definable qualifications are the indefinable that play so large a part in results and are so difficult to test in advance. The efficient librarian must possess a broad human sympathy and alertness, valuable everywhere but indispensable in the head of a library. She must be the most wide-awake person in the community, ready to see and seize upon every opportunity to extend the library service to every legitimate interest, be it business, politics, social or any other. How long would the local daily or weekly newspaper last if it failed to take note of what goes on in the community? It is just as much the librarian's business to keep in helpful touch with community interests as it is the newspaper's to write about them. The librarian's "nose for news" should be just as keen as the editor's and her understanding of the people of her community even more thoro and sympathetic.

I have been much interested in business libraries as they are developing in all the larger and more progressive business establishments, and I have frequently said that the librarian needs to be quite as well-informed about the general affairs of his company as the president, and even more familiar with the details. To provide an efficient service for his organization, the business librarian should understand the work and problems of every employee from the president down. In a way, the public librarian should be a specialist on his community, not only understanding it on the intellectual side, but sympathetically in touch with every part of it.

In the efficiently managed library, the attitude of librarian and staff is always one of friendly interest and desire to serve. So far as efficiency requires red tape, discipline and strict compliance with rules, these must not be permitted to dominate and produce that deadly disease of all pub-

lic services—officialism. My chief interest recently has centered on what is popularly known as Americanization. Among all the Americanizing agencies at work in the foreign quarters of our cities, none have been more successful than the public libraries, and this I attribute to their attitude of friendly and sympathetic interest, their genuine desire to be helpful, and their democratic relations with these most appreciative and responsive patrons.

When the time comes that library trustees and the public more generally appreciate the importance of efficient library service; when tests of efficiency and a scheme of standardization are worked out; when librarians and staff are selected, promoted and paid on the basis of efficiency, then we shall be compelled to study the problem of increasing personal efficiency in library service. To select and train efficient workers is the road to success in any business. Even where standardization of output is easy, there is common failure to recognize that the inefficient worker is an expensive one. The difficulty of standardizing the units of library service makes especially difficult the task of measuring degrees of and stimulating growth in efficiency. Human efficiency increases and decreases in accordance with definite psychological laws of which full advantage should be taken even tho net efficiency is yet too elusive to measure and grade.

Among these psychological laws which can be applied for increasing efficiency, are several which we may refer to by way of illustration. First, there is the principle of *imitation*. We are all creatures of imitation. The example of one careless, indifferent, lazy or incompetent worker will lower the morale of the entire staff. Efficient management will see to it that attention is focussed on individuals whose record is marked by initiative, skill or some desirable quality. Thru reading or personal observation, attention will be directed to examples of the best and most effective work.

Another psychological factor that plays a large part in all efficient organizations is *loyalty*. Loyalty is not merely to be kept in mind for the great emergencies; it is an all-pervading spirit without which there

can never be efficiency. Half-hearted service is never efficient. We have been learning the high value of morale for military efficiency. Do we need to be reminded that morale is no less important in every organization large and small, and that the chief ingredient in the psychological condition we call *morale* is loyalty—loyalty to superiors, to the cause, to oneself? We cannot now enter into a discussion of all the elements of loyalty and the practicable methods of creating and sustaining it. The thing we dare not forget is that a spirit of loyalty is essential in efficient library management.

Pleasure in and from one's work is another fundamental psychological principle never to be overlooked. One cannot be efficient in work from which he does not derive real pleasure. Love of the work, the feeling that it is worth while, can and should be fostered. The effect of pleasure on physical and mental processes is coming to be better understood. Both physiology and psychology teach that fatigue and exhaustion do not result from work which gives us satisfaction and pleasure. Library executives must plan to have the workers share in the satisfaction that comes from efficient service.

The skilful administrator can quickly tell when a worker has "gone stale" on his job and will discover new work, new problems, new responsibilities, or a fresh outlook to restore the psychological conditions of efficiency. One of the chief sources of pleasure in work is the consciousness of special skill. It is the administrator's function to discover, to encourage, and to reward every special type of skill that can be used in the organization.

*Concentration* is another of the psychological principles of human efficiency. Personal efficiency depends on ability to concentrate attention on the task in hand. Special study should be devoted to the application of this principle in library management. Most libraries are too small to permit the application of the principle of division of labor, so that each worker is forced to do many kinds of work and is peculiarly subject to interruptions and distractions which in time are in danger of impairing his power of concentration and

even his power to distinguish between important and unimportant tasks. Library workers should be conscious of this menace to their efficiency and be encouraged to cultivate the power of concentration, the power of turning quickly from one task to another without loss of efficiency.

In promoting efficiency much use can be made of the principle of *competition*. As I have already pointed out, library service is sadly in need of standardization or rating which will make it possible to compare one library with another. In larger organizations a certain amount of indefinite competition between departments or branches is possible. Previous records can also be used, but since we lack definite units and standards of service, we are unable to realize the full advantage of that wholesome and powerful stimulus to efficiency which comes from healthful rivalry.

Among the various means of promoting efficiency I have not mentioned the one that to many librarians may perhaps seem to be the most important of all—the payment of adequate salaries. That there is a relation between salaries and efficiency no one can doubt. In many private employments the wage or salary is chiefly relied upon to awaken the instinct of efficiency. Some of the most efficient organizations aim to secure it by paying more than the prevailing wage. In library service, however, as in other branches of the public service, efficiency is not to be bought. I believe as thoroly as anyone that library salaries are far too low to attract persons of ability, too low even for self-respect, far too low for efficiency. Trustees and the public should realize this. But the way to convince the public that librarians should be better paid, is not to talk all the time about their low wage. Perhaps I am mistaken, but to my mind the best, if not the only way to increase salaries is to make the library service vital and indispensable to every class in the community. Before demanding the living wage to which we are entitled, we must first demonstrate to the community that our service is worth all we ask for it. For the sake of the future of library service I am inclined to hope that salaries will not reach quite the levels that prevail in commercial work. We do not



want our ranks recruited from those who are attracted merely as a means of livelihood. Library service should furnish a living wage, but the attraction should lie solely in a genuine love of the work and an appreciation of its social value. A short time ago a young woman came to see me about taking up library work. She was thinking also of studying accounting or fitting herself for secretarial work. When I questioned her about her tastes and ambitions, she frankly said that she didn't care what she did so long as it paid well. Of course, I had no difficulty in advising her that she would not be happy in library work. The library profession is singularly free from people of this type and may it remain so. Let us seek to raise the standard of efficiency in every way at our command, to create traditions and standards of fine human service that will keep out those of low ideals, even after the value of our service to the community has been recognized by the payment of a living wage.

One of the first principles of efficiency in management to receive recognition and perhaps the most important, is *division of labor*. This is fundamental in the modern science of management, but it can now receive only limited recognition in the management of libraries, because the unit of library administration is usually too small. I am not prepared to say exactly how large a library must be to be efficiently managed. It seems evident, however, that the great majority of libraries are too small to exist as independent administrative units. Skilled planning and supervision and specialization of service are impossible. The small community, under the conditions existing in most of our states, cannot enjoy an efficient library service. The situation is parallel in some respects to the independent, rural, ungraded school. This is a large problem which I mention, not to discuss with you, but only to suggest that it is vital in efficient library management. A great opportunity is presented to state library commissions in co-ordinating, consolidating, supervising and organizing the libraries of a state so that, in spite of the haphazard way in which they have been organized, each citizen may enjoy as com-

plete and efficient library service as every other.

Tho we sometimes speak of "library science," library service to my mind is an art rather than a science, tho it is not inaccurate to regard it as an applied science, the science principally drawn upon being psychology. When the principles of library management come to be formulated, it will probably be found that they represent a special application of psychology and sociology.

No one has attempted yet to treat comprehensively the principles and philosophy of library service or library management. Hundreds of books have been written on the principles of school management. The struggle for efficiency in education gave us pedagogy which is an application of psychology, sociology, economics and even biology. The fact that the whole literature of pedagogy or, as it is now called, education, has so slight an application to library management should suggest that library service must work out its own applications of the fundamental sciences.

The genius, perhaps yet unborn, who, with a clear vision of the true significance of library service, sets forth its principles and philosophy, will be concerned less with the tools and technical details of the art, such as cataloging, classification, bibliography, indexing, etc., than with the larger human relations. Library technique is now relatively efficient, but library service has not come into its own because librarians have been bound by tradition to a narrow view of their function and have not grounded their work on the principles of psychology and other sciences.

Perhaps I can illustrate my thought by referring to what has taken place in the development of the art of advertising and salesmanship. In spite of certain anti-social features that have crept into modern aggressive advertising and selling, an up-to-date philosophy of library management would have a great deal to learn from its application of psychology. I would rather have a librarian read and apply to his work such a book as Scott's "Psychology of advertising" or Hollingsworth's "Advertising and Selling" than any work in existence on pedagogy or education. I know of nothing

in the literature of librarianship that contains in the same space anything like as much homely truth directly applicable to increasing the efficiency of library service as the little chapter on the "Treatment of customers" in Farrington's book on "Selling suggestions." Tho not in the form of a scientific treatise, it is nevertheless applied psychology. Here is one of the "suggestions": "The more you know about your individual customers, the more goods you can sell them, and the better you can suit them." The dullest imagination will see that practically every one of the forty-six suggestions in this chapter have as direct an application in library service as in a retail store.

It is our business as library administrators and library trustees not only to create a library service, but to sell it to the pub-

lic, and we must be as efficient in selling the service as we are in creating it. Nor can we afford to hesitate to spend a little money and thought in "educating" our public to take our goods. A careful student of advertising and selling estimates that two billion dollars, or twice the estimated total cost of education in this country, are paid by the consumer for advertising and persuasive salesmanship. In other words, 10 per cent of what we pay for everything we buy is the cost of "educating" us to buy it. Thousands of highly paid specialists are studying ways to get people to buy more and the people pay them for doing it. Why should not a group of library specialists be studying the problem of how to get the people to read more, to read more wisely and to read with more purpose and effectiveness?

## WORK WITH FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS IN NEWARK FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

BY DELLA R. PRESCOTT, *Springfield Branch, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.*

IN the Springfield Branch of the Newark Library in June, 1917, we experimented with foreign language newspapers read in the city. Mr. Dana had believed for a long time that they formed an undeveloped and potentially valuable field in the education of our foreign population.

To learn what foreign papers are read in Newark, we consulted the city directory and interviewed editors, writing to editors of out of town sheets, which have a large circulation in Newark. We received permission to submit weekly articles to these eight newspapers:

*Amerikai Magyar Népszava*, 178 2d Ave., New York City. (Hungarian.)

*Jewish Daily Forward*, 175 E. Broadway, N. Y. (Jewish.)

*Képes Tudósító*, 111 Howard St., Newark, N. J. (Hungarian.)

*Kronika*, 10 Belmont Ave., Newark, N. J. (Polish.)

*La Montagna*, 494 High St., Newark, N. J. (Italian.)

*N. J. Freie Zeitung*, 225 Washington St., Newark, N. J. (German.)

*Novy Mir*, 77 St. Mark's Place, N. Y. City. (Russian.)

*Svoboda*, 83 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J. (Ruthenian or Ukrainian.)

To these papers we sent the articles listed below with a twofold object in view: that of interesting the immediate neighborhood

in the Springfield Branch of the Library, introducing foreign-born people to a democratic American institution, and that of proving whether or not the foreign newspaper men would co-operate with us in a plan for the education of their readers thru the pages of their newspapers. A library is not an active educator, and we wished merely to show foreign readers how they might educate themselves. Organized educational agencies might with propriety give foreigners information rather than do what we tried to do in our stories—direct them to information.

Following are the titles which we gave our newspaper articles and the order in which they were submitted to the papers:

1. The World Must be Made Safe for Democracy: an article on the summer care of children, with which was incorporated a health article, prepared by the Newark Board of Health. Published and printed on slips in Hungarian by *Képes Tudósító*, Newark, N. J., and in Polish by *Kronika*, Newark, N. J.

2. Letter to the Graduating Class: This

was sent at the time of school graduations. Published and printed in Polish by *Kronika*, Newark, N. J.

3. Romance of Work: Advertisement of books and notes on the pleasure of reading. Included short list of books. Published, not reprinted.

4. What the Grown-up Person May Find at the Springfield Branch: Advertisement of the Foreign Branch and its books and magazines. Published, not reprinted.

5. Rules of the Library rearranged and worded simply for easy comprehension and translation. Published and reprinted in Russian by *Novy Mir*, New York, and in Ruthenian, by *Svoboda*, Jersey City, N. J.

6. Seeing Sights—Playlet: Sketch of the advantages in health and happiness accruing to the reader of books. Published and printed in Yiddish by *Jewish Daily Forward*, New York.

7. Stories of American Life: List of books designed to acquaint adult foreigners with American people and their ways of thinking. Published and printed in Italian by *La Montagna*, Newark, N. J.; in Russian by *Novy Mir*, New York; and in Yiddish by *Jewish Daily Forward*, New York.

8. Friends on the Hill: An appeal to the users of the Branch to realize their own responsibility in the matter of obtaining and maintaining an adequate Branch Library. Published and printed in Russian by *Novy Mir*, New York.

9. Foreign Newspapers: An acknowledgement of help given the Library and its readers by foreign newspapers. Last of the series of stories. Published but not reprinted.

We made eight typewritten copies of each story, and mailed copy written in English, each week to the eight papers, with the accompanying multigraphed letter:

COPY

The Free Public Library of Newark,  
New Jersey

To the Editor of \_\_\_\_\_,  
Newark, N. J.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is the weekly news article which you have agreed to print for us in your paper.

Will you kindly send us a copy of the issue in which this article appears, or a clipping of the same, for our file?

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. C. DANA, Librarian,  
Springfield Branch  
Per D. R. PRESCOTT.

The reprints on slips or small sheets cost comparatively little; Hungarian and Polish papers made them for the cost of paper only; the Jewish and Russian papers charged only \$3.00 for five or eight hundred copies. In this matter all were generous.

As a result of our experiment we feel certain that the foreign language press would be found to be the quickest and most effective means of getting Americanization information to foreign-born adults. The American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Woolworth Building, New York, altho only an advertising agency, can furnish a complete list of foreign language newspapers read in the United States. For the efficient use of this foreign language press we should have a central agency to supervise selection of subjects, translate articles, insert them in foreign papers and distribute reprints to libraries, boards of health and educational associations in foreign centers. The co-operative interest and goodwill which we in the Newark Library have proved possible of establishment between native-born Americans, interested in the happiness and education of the foreigner, and editors of the foreigners' own newspapers, assures the success of foreign-language propaganda, conducted as we suggest.

It is usually a case of just not thinking about it when employes do not take advantage of the factory library. This is overcome in the Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Company by having their library in charge of the timekeeping department. The workers have to pass here daily and thus are continually reminded of this opportunity to get books.



## COLLECTING LOCAL WAR RECORDS\*

BY C. EDWARD GRAVES, *Librarian, Minnesota Historical Society*

It has always been a moot question as to just how much time and energy public libraries should spend in gathering local historical material. This is work that properly falls within the field of activity of historical societies, and librarians have been prone to adopt this self-evident argument as an excuse for their own lack of initiative in the matter. Unfortunately, however, there are very few local historical societies sufficiently active and well-organized to perform this function with any degree of thoroughness and success. Moreover, even if they should undertake the task in anything more than a casual or desultory manner, they very seldom have the necessary library facilities for adequate care of the material. It would seem, therefore, that if such material is to be preserved at all, the burden of duty toward the task should fall upon the shoulders of the local librarians.

There is a little three-page pamphlet published by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in 1905 as Bulletin of Information no. 25, entitled "The gathering of local history material by public libraries" which contains an excellent presentation of arguments in favor of collecting this material. In time of war, especially of such an incredibly stupendous war as the one whose cloud has just passed over us, this material becomes especially important, because it not only embodies a picture of the life of the community and its individual members, but in so doing, it also shows the effect of the war itself on this individual and community life. A time of war is a time of stress in community life, when people's ordinary habits, occupations and ways of thinking undergo a radical change. It is a time when, if ever, the unselfish instincts come to the surface and individuals are willing to put aside thoughts of personal gain and work for the common good. It is a time when conditions can be brought about and events can transpire that were never believed possible in times of peace. In short,

it is a time of sudden and remarkable changes, when the unusual becomes the commonplace and the unexpected the matter-of-course. In such a time, then, when there are so many striking changes in the political, economic, social and intellectual life of the country and its component communities, there is a much greater amount of material to be gathered illustrative of these changes and much more work for historians to do with the help of this material in recording and explaining these changes for the benefit of future generations. To quote from the above-mentioned bulletin: "President Woodrow Wilson said, at the Princeton Sesquicentennial: 'The world's memory must be kept alive, or we shall never see an end of its old mistakes. We are in danger to become infantile in every generation. This is the real menace under which we cower in this age of change.' It is the office of the historian to keep the world's memory alive. There will never be an end of the writing of history. Someone has truly said that each generation must write all past history afresh from its own changing standpoint. But that this may continue, and with increasing advantage, there must never be an end of accumulating historical material; each generation must accumulate its own, for the benefit of its successor."

Many people will readily grant the importance of collecting material for national or state history, but they are reluctant to admit that there is enough significance in material for the history of counties or towns to warrant the expenditure of a great amount of energy in collecting it. These people should remember that in order adequately and thoroly to write the history of any country or state, it is necessary to know something about the activities and development of its component parts. Especially during this world war when so many communities in widely different parts of the country have suffered under the accusation of a lack of responsiveness to the demands of patriotic duty, is it important to preserve all the local records of their activ-

\*A paper read at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association at Mankato, Sept. 26, 1918, somewhat altered and newly revised.

ities, that an impartial verdict may be rendered by future generations. Moreover, teachers of history in our schools are coming to realize that it is much easier to interest students in the history of their own communities, which concerns persons and events that they or their parents or ancestors have known or participated in, than in the more impersonal and less tangible records of national history. For this reason, more emphasis is being placed in the curricula of our schools on the teaching of local history, with the idea that it will furnish a desirable avenue of approach to more general history. Prize essay contests on subjects connected with local history are becoming more and more common and the results of these and similar activities are frequently finding their way into print. Local pageants, illustrating notable events in the past history of the community and depicting social and economic conditions in the earlier days of the community life, are becoming more and more popular and depend largely for their success on the amount of detailed information available in regard to these historical facts. Librarians will find that increasingly greater demands will be made on them for any material that will be of assistance in this praiseworthy work, and if they are awake to the signs of the times, they will begin at once to prepare to meet these demands.

Since the entrance of the United States into the war and especially during the last year, many of the states have taken official action looking toward the collection and preservation of state and local war records. In most cases, this work is centered in the State Council of Defense or corresponding body. In the states of Connecticut, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Illinois, California and Idaho, the work is an integral part of the activities of the State Council of Defense. In Minnesota, Ohio, South Carolina, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, however, separate commissions have been established, tho appointed by the State Council of Defense and working in co-operation with their county and local representatives. In Texas, the State University has taken the initiative, relieved one of its professors of his teaching duties and appointed him director of the Texas War

Records Collection with an unusually generous financial appropriation to help along the work. In New York, the State Library has taken charge of the work and is operating chiefly thru local libraries, tho it has tried to enlist the co-operation of local representatives of the Resource Mobilization Bureau (as the defense body is called in that state). None of the other states has taken any official action in this matter, so far as information was available at the time of the writing of this article (Jan. 7), tho, of course, many historical societies and local bodies in other states have taken up the work, independently of their state government, either thru their public libraries or a specially appointed committee on which the librarian is usually represented.

The official agencies engaged in the work in the different states have a variety of names. In New Hampshire, the term "Historian" is applied to state and local agents. In South Carolina and Ohio, "Historical Commission" is the term used, in North Carolina "Historical Committee," and in Illinois and California "War History Committee." Wisconsin and Pennsylvania have War History Commissions, while Minnesota has chosen to call its organization the "War Records Commission."

The general plan of organization is very much the same in all the states, a central body at the state capitol, and branch agencies responsible to it in the counties and towns. In some states, more emphasis is placed on the compilations of records of individuals taking part in the war than in the gathering of ephemeral material, while in other states, the compilation of individual records is taken care of by other agencies, such as the Adjutant-General's Office, thus leaving the historical commission free to devote more time to the gathering of printed and manuscript records and pictures.

The method of collecting the material also varies in the different states. In some cases, a large central collection at the capitol city of the state is planned, while in other cases arrangements have been made to house the material in the local libraries or courthouses thruout the state. Each of these systems has certain advantages; but in any case, the local libraries should have collections of their own. If a large

central collection has been planned to which the librarians are asked to contribute material from their locality, they should get two copies of all available material, one of which should be kept for their own collection. If they are requested to make permanent provision for the disposal of the material, nothing further will be necessary than to follow the instructions sent out from headquarters, with any improvements thereon that do not contravene the spirit of the instructions. If located in states that have taken no official action in the matter, they should not consider that they are thereby relieved from all further responsibility in regard to the local historical material. On the contrary, they should not only take the initiative in gathering the material but should use their influence to persuade their State Legislature or Council of Defense to follow the lead of the other states in appointing a commission with authority and funds to organize the work on a state-wide basis.

The material desired for these collections of local war records may be divided into two broad classes: (1st) compilations or made-to-order records; and (2nd) ready-made records. The first class is the more important for the history of the individuals in the community. The records of their participation in the war are compiled or made-to-order from various available sources of information for this special purpose. The second class is being turned out by the various "factories" (to follow up the figure of speech) in the community and exists independently of any special orders from the organizations in charge of collecting the records. Hence the reference to it as ready-made material.

In states where official action has been taken in this work, the usual plan followed with the made-to-order records has been to distribute specially prepared blanks thru the county or local representatives of the state commission calling for information about the war activities of drafted and enlisted men in the district, and of all men and women engaged in non-military forms of national war service, such as work for the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Library War Service, Liberty Loans and so forth. In some states, forms have also been dis-

tributed to obtain summary records of the various war services performed locally by each of the counties and towns of the state. In all these states, it should be unnecessary for the local librarians to do anything about these records except in cooperation with the local representatives of the state commission. In states where no official action has taken place, however, the libraries should take it upon themselves to gather as much of this information as possible. The usual information requested is somewhat as follows: Name and address; date and place of birth; race; birth-place of father and mother; names and addresses of nearest relatives; previous military training; occupation before entry into service; military record after entering service, including date and place of induction into service, rank, branch of service attached to, identification number, training camps stationed at, transfers and promotions, date and place of embarkation and arrival at foreign port, where stationed abroad, date and place of first going into action, battles engaged in, citations or decorations conferred, nature of casualties, if any, and hospital record, date and place of discharge from service; information about return to civil life, including changes in occupation and reasons therefor, and description of process of re-education and readjustment if change of occupation was due to disability acquired in service. This information should be accompanied by a statement of sources from which it was secured.

The ready-made material comes from many different "factories" too numerous to mention individually. The most important class of this material is without doubt the newspapers. Not only are they valuable for news-items giving historical information about local people and organizations engaged in war work but they are perhaps even more valuable for the light they throw on the effects of the war on local economic, social and political conditions. No other class of material, except perhaps personal and business correspondence which is much more difficult to collect and is likely to be somewhat fragmentary in character, answers this purpose so well. The first duty of every local librarian is to preserve a



complete file of every paper published in the community or in neighboring communities not having libraries of their own, during the period of the war. If possible, two complete files should be secured, one to be bound and perhaps indexed with special reference to war activities, and the other to be clipped for items pertaining to local participation in the war. If only one file is kept, it should be bound and indexed, because even the most careful selection of pertinent items for clipping will always omit something that would be of interest to future historians. In fact, almost everything in the newspapers, not even excepting the continued dime novel and the patent medicine advertisements, will have some small amount of interest in connection with the effects of the war on the life of the community. Those who challenge this exception should note that the mere question of whether or not the daily thriller and the patent poison continue to flourish in the war-time newspapers in all of their pristine vigor is a historical point which can only be answered by the evidence of the newspapers themselves. As to the form of the index, probably the best plan would be to make two indexes on cards, one arranged alphabetically by subject with chronological subarrangement and the other a name index to individuals in the national service or prominent in local war activities. The advantage of gathering and clipping a second file is that the clippings may be classified and filed away in manila envelopes, or pasted into scrap-books, and thus the material on any one subject can be made more easily accessible than if it is necessary to refer back from the index to a certain number of the paper for each item that one wishes to see. Each clipping should be plainly marked with the name of the paper and the date of issue.

The remaining material might be classified equally well in one of two ways, either according to form or according to source. The classification according to source might be something like this: (1) Records of local representatives of state or national administration; (2) Records of official municipal or county bodies; (3) Records of semi-official organizations, such as the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., etc.; (4) Records of

non-official local organizations and institutions; (5) Records of individuals. The classification according to form would be: (1) Printed reports, proceedings, books, bulletins and pamphlets; (2) Ephemeral material, such as handbills, posters, programs, announcements, blank forms, broadsides, and all material too small to be considered as pamphlets; (3) Manuscript records, including manuscript reports of proceedings, and diaries and correspondence of soldiers; (4) Photographs and films; (5) Miscellaneous museum objects, such as service flags, badges, pins, banners, penants, souvenirs, medals, trophies, and any objects that have acquired historical interest on account of their connection with the war.

A classification according to subject might also be used, tho this would be rather superfluous if the source classification is thoroly worked out, because practically all the material emanating from the various sources is desired, and a subject classification would mean nothing but a further subdivision or rearrangement of the source classification.

A complete list of all available material in any community could be made by applying the form classification to the source classification. That is to say, if a list were made of all the separate sources in the community coming under the various divisions of the source classification, and if each of these sources were checked up against each of the various forms in the form classification, the result would surely be a list of all the available material in the community. In the larger communities, this would be a somewhat formidable task, but in the smaller places it is quite possible of accomplishment. The following is only a suggestive list of some of the more likely sources and the classes of material that may be obtained from them.

(1) Local representatives of the state or national administration. These include the Food Administrator, Fuel Administrator, Four Minute Men, Liberty Loan organization, War Savings Committee, Public Safety Commission, draft boards, employment offices and recruiting offices. The classes of material to be obtained from them would be principally pamphlets and ephemeral

material, tho some of all of the kinds of material might be available. Manuscript records of proceedings could perhaps not be "collected" under present conditions, but might be better conserved thru the efforts of librarians.

(2) Municipal or county officers, departments or committees. This is a comparatively small class, easily canvassed. A thoro combing of the City Hall and County Court House would bring out most of the material. It must always be remembered, however, that a constant watch must be kept for ephemeral material, lest any of it should be permanently lost. An excellent plan is to interest at least one person in each of the offices or departments, who will lay aside for the library any material of interest as soon as it is printed. Special committees with limited appointments often issue material which has to be secured from the chairman or secretary at his private office.

(3) Semi-official organizations, including local branches of national organizations such as the Red Cross, Boy Scouts, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., American Library Association, War Camp Community Service, Jewish Welfare Board, Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army and other organizations doing welfare work; also the special committees on the financial drives of these organizations; also local branches of national patriotic societies and war relief societies, a list of which will be found in the *National Service Handbook*, published by the Committee on Public Information. In this class would also come programs and records of community mass meetings and public ceremonies. The material to be obtained from these sources will be much the same as that from the official agencies, except that there will be more propaganda material.

(4) Non-official local organizations and institutions. From this class will come by far the largest amount of material. It includes practically every institution, organization, factory and business establishment in the community. Among them may be mentioned churches and religious societies, schools and colleges, libraries, fraternal organizations, women's clubs, professional societies, political organizations, banks,

transportation companies and other public service corporations, mills, factories, mining companies, labor organizations, farmers' clubs, commercial clubs, printing establishments, newspaper offices and photographic studios. These last four sources especially can be used to secure outside material which does not directly concern themselves. The commercial clubs, if they are really live ones, should be especially helpful, because thru their membership they have access to business sources all over the community. Printing establishments usually turn out a few surplus copies of everything they print, and, if their co-operation can be secured, ought to be willing to contribute much interesting material to the cause. Newspaper offices are a great magnet for ephemeral material, much of which goes into the wastebasket unless intercepted promptly. Photographers can render invaluable service by donating pictures of public meetings and processions, and even of individuals, tho family pride should be the best solicitor here. Motion picture concerns should have no use for films of local events a year or so after they have taken place, and fifty or a hundred years after they have taken place, these films would be a great drawing card in a public library auditorium.

A suggestive list of other classes of material to be gathered from these sources might include price lists, quotations from local markets, advertisements showing the effects of the war on local conditions, bank statements, financial statements of corporations, school reports and documents showing the effect of the war on educational institutions, announcements, notices, orders and so forth relating to war conditions, addresses, sermons, propaganda material and all material coming under the head of ephemera. Of course there will also be many printed reports and catalogs and much miscellaneous material. The greater part of this has probably more value as showing the effect of the war on local institutions and conditions than as a history of the war activities of the community.

(5) Individuals. Records of individuals will be taken care of by the compilations above referred to and by newspaper notices. Under this heading, however, would come

pamphlets and propaganda material published by individuals and photographs of individuals engaged in war work; also anything relating to noteworthy or notorious war work performed by individuals.

Letters and diaries of people in war service are rather difficult to obtain at present, because of reluctance on the part of owners to give up these precious souvenirs. Much can be done, however, to encourage their conservation and eventually the collections may find their way into the libraries.

The question of caring for this material need not give us much trouble at present. The important thing is to get into the libraries before the opportunity is forever lost. There will be time enough to devise ways and means of caring for it after all the available material has been ferretted out and gathered in.

The treatment of the larger separate publications probably would not vary from the treatment of similar publications not relating to the war. The continuations may be bound together if there are enough to make a sufficiently thick volume, and the pamphlets may be bound in board covers or put in Gaylord pamphlet binders. If not important enough for this special treatment, they may be roughly classified and put into pamphlet boxes. The smaller ephemera could be treated like the newspaper clippings and the larger, such as posters, could be filed away in flat filing cases or drawers, or pressed between heavy cardboards.

The orthodox treatment of manuscript material is to smooth out the creases by slightly moistening between damp newspaper sheets and placing in a press, then to lay it flat in manila folders which in turn are placed in large covered pamphlet boxes. If much material is secured from one source, the arrangement is usually chronological.

The miscellaneous museum objects need give no great trouble. Any librarian with a little housekeeping experience and plenty of common sense can easily invent ways of caring for them so that they will withstand the ravages of time, moths, rust, mice and other enemies of museum curators and historians.

To the person whose vision does not

extend beyond the range of present day affairs, this work may seem unimportant and uninspiring. In order to arouse plenty of enthusiasm, there should be a generous use of the imagination. Public libraries are here to stay, both as buildings and as an institution. They will be exactly as real and substantial, in every sense of the word, a hundred years from now as they are at present. Modern architectural and engineering science has seen to it that the buildings are no longer subject to destruction by fire; floods and earthquakes claim only a very occasional victim; if the glacial period ever returns we shall probably have several thousand years of warning; and our boys in Europe and their brave allies have seen to it that no devastating scourge of Huns will ever sweep over our fair country. As an institution, the public library will be established still more firmly a hundred years from now, as an integral part of our national life. So then, if we can imagine what a collection of photographs, motion pictures, letters, diaries, pamphlets and other historical material showing the course of life in American communities during the War of Independence or the War of 1812 would mean to us to-day, we should also be able to look forward one hundred years and imagine the blessings that our successors in office and our descendants in the twenty-first century will bestow upon those of us who are far-sighted and unselfish enough to gather together in our libraries similar collections for the period of this the greatest War of Independence that the world has ever known. This idea is excellently expressed in the final exhortation of the Wisconsin *Bulletin* previously mentioned:

"Librarians should realize that this generation and its affairs are but passing phases of world-life; given a sufficient lapse of time, what they have gathered of the literary driftwood of to-day will be of priceless value to their successors in office. Librarians are generally regarded as missionaries unto the present generation; but let us, in our zeal for the things of the present, not forget to be as well missionaries unto the future, and thereby earn the praise that comes to him who plants a tree for the delectation of those who come after."



## THE MEMORIAL LIBRARY IDEA GAINS MOMENTUM

SINCE the January number of *LIBRARY JOURNAL* went to press the movement for the erection of public library buildings as memorials to American soldiers and sailors who gave their lives in the Great War seems to have acquired increased momentum. In Richmond, Virginia, the movement took definite shape early in January with the formation, under the auspices of the Richmond Educational Association, of a Memorial Library Association, which began its work by organizing a series of meetings in different parts of the city, at which speakers advocating the library memorial were well received and an apparent strong public sentiment for the project was established.

How Richmond views the memorial library idea was expressed in an editorial article on Jan. 10 in the *Richmond Journal*. The article, indeed, admirably expresses the underlying significance and fitness of a library as a memorial in any community. In part the writer says:

"We went to war for an ideal; not for a cause nor a revolt nor material riches, but to fulfil the prophecy of our national beginning—to prove the case for democracy. Our fathers gave us our opportunity, and the day of accounting has come. What have we done with our talents? Buried them, or have we 'other ten'? The army and the navy and the Red Cross have answered for us; vicariously, we have fought and won. Our youth was our price. What set, immobile figure or shaft, however beautiful or costly, can adequately express our sense of that offering, so willingly made for others? Surely, something that will live in usefulness; that will serve and inspire other youth, as it comes to its flower, will best express what we have given to the world.

"To our notion, that can in no better way be embodied than in a free public library, as beautiful as it can be created and as useful as care can make it. Ideals are ideas in action. Ideas lie dormant in the pregnant pages of books, until released by the receptive mind of the reader, who sees, feels and is inspired to action. A library would be a liv-

ing monument worthy of the dead, and a symbol to the living. All parents long to have the spirits of their sons live on, to complete the promise of their youth, to be remembered and revered. A library which would be a spring of inspiration, a center for the world's best in literature, in art and in music would speak to the youth of the land, who went so joyously into service, as the voices of their fullest hope."

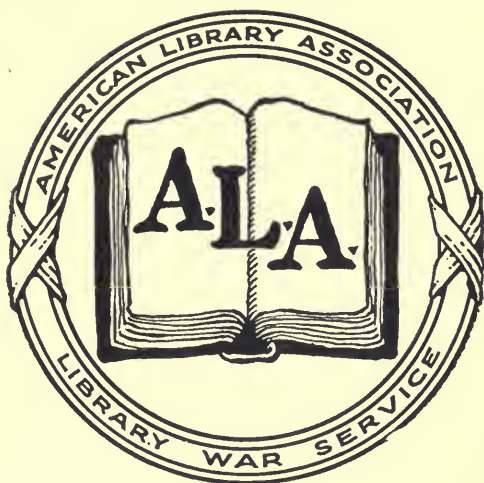
Richmond seems to be in a fair way to lose the distinction it has so long—shall we say enjoyed?—of being the only large city in the United States without a free public library.

Newcastle and Ellwood City, Pennsylvania, are already engaged in a discussion as to which of these flourishing towns shall be the site of the memorial library which it is proposed to erect to commemorate the deeds of the boys who went to war from Lawrence county. The memorial library idea seems to be taking particularly vigorous root in the Keystone State. At Allentown there is a strong movement under way to provide adequate quarters for the already flourishing free public library by building a new structure as a memorial. "It is safe to say," says the *Allentown Morning Call*, "that there is no public institution in the city that is more constantly and more widely used than the Allentown Free Library. It is rapidly outgrowing its limited quarters."

York, Pennsylvania, has been debating the form its memorial shall take, and its citizens have received with interest the suggestion of one of their number, himself the donor of a fine park to the community, Mr. A. B. Farquahar, that a library is the best possible monument.

"I think," says Mr. Farquahar, "that the only proper memorial is something that will be of lasting benefit to the community, of course not forgetting that 'a thing of beauty is a joy forever.' As a lover of books, one who believes more genuine good and happiness can be obtained from books than from the same amount of money expended in any other channel, I would prefer a library building. York should have a creditable library."

## LIBRARY WAR SERVICE



### THE WORK OVERSEAS

BY FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE

THE Library War Service of the American Library Association is finding ample scope for its activities in three distinct fields, with no indication of an early let-up in any of them and increasing demands in two of the three.

The work of the War Service among the soldiers of the A. E. F. is by all odds the most vital and important. It is easy to forget, in all the talk of peace and the welcoming home of returning troops, that we still have a force numbering more than a million and a half men in France, and there probably will be a million of them still overseas by the end of 1919. Their reading need is greater than in the period of active hostilities, because they have more leisure time on their hands; the work of the A. L. A. overseas has been increased, too, by the co-operative activity of the Y. M. C. A. in the carrying out of the educational program of the Army Education Commission. Herbert Putnam, director of Library War Service, has himself gone overseas to take charge of this co-operative endeavor, and there have lately gone a score or more of librarians to assist in this and in the extension of the general

library service which Burton E. Stevenson had just got organized and fairly running when the armistice was signed.

In the United States there are still some hundreds of thousands of men in camps, and units coming back from overseas for demobilization are held intact in cantonments for varying periods, during which the demands on the camp libraries are heavier than ever. The camp library work is being centered, so far as the soldiers' reading can be directed, upon the circulation of vocational literature; the demand from the men for books that will help them determine what they want to do when they return to civil life and how to do the things they intend to undertake when they doff the khaki is a growing and insistent one. The order just issued from the War Department that men are not to be discharged against their will or until they have a job or a good chance at a job will tend to make the stay in camp longer than it has been in the first two months following the armistice.

With the daily returning to America of wounded soldiers from overseas, the hospital service of the A. L. A. has taken on new and more important proportions; here, also, is a phase of the service that must be maintained for many months to come.

The best possible picture of the progress and development of the general library service overseas is contained in a letter just received from Burton E. Stevenson, a few extracts from which follow:

"We have tried to make our reading room and circulating library as nearly as possible like the public libraries at home, especially in spirit; and we have welcomed, as a by-product, the opportunity to demonstrate to our interested and enthusiastic French Allies something of how an American public library is conducted. We do not, for example, close for lunch or for dinner, but are open all day every day; our books are all on open shelves, so that anyone can go into the stacks and look them over; and to take a book out, it has only to be brought to the charging desk, where the simplest sort of a record is made, requiring perhaps

a minute. Then, too, our books are classified according to the Dewey system—something so interesting for France that the Association de Bibliothécaires Français are to meet here to investigate. . . .

"When this service started, it was without direct authorization from the army; but the service was so evidently needed and of such value that formal authorization was not long delayed, and we are now empowered to outfit direct any army unit upon request of 'the proper military authorities,' which means, of course, the Commanding Officer.

ping back, slipping back. Now, thank heaven, I am going forward again!"

"'Military units' included those in our combat divisions, and many are the anxious moments we have spent endeavoring to devise some method of getting reading matter forward into areas where even food and munitions can scarcely penetrate. It was a problem unsolvable in any really satisfactory way, but we finally managed to institute a weekly mail service, of magazines as well as books, to the various chaplains, which worked probably as well as any plan could. We had a real thrill when

CORNER  
OF THE  
READING  
ROOM  
AT THE  
A. L. A.  
HEADQUARTERS,  
PARIS



"And welcomed? Well, our files are full of letters telling what the service means—letters from commanding officers bearing witness to their immense relief that books are available for their men; letters from the men themselves expressing their joy that at last there is something worth while to occupy the long evenings. 'These books fill a long felt want in this company,' a captain writes, 'and I desire to express the appreciation of the whole company for them. They will be the means of keeping minds busy after the day's work is done and thereby keeping hands out of trouble.' And a man writes, 'The one thing that has been hardest for me since I have been in France has been the lack of good reading matter; I seemed to feel myself slip-

ping back, slipping back. Now, thank heaven, I am going forward again!"

the Commanding General of the Artillery of the First Army sent down a truck to get a hundred and fifty cases of books to take along into Germany. And another when an aviator, stopping casually at headquarters remarked that he had delivered two cases by airplane to an isolated unit not to be reached in any other way.

"There yet remained the cap-stone of the structure—the supplying of special books direct to the men who needed them. With this end in view, we asked of General Pershing that we might have the franking privilege in the army post office, and this request, too, was promptly granted. So now any member of the A. E. F. can write to us for any book he wants; if we have it, or can get it, it is mailed to him for a



period of one month, when he returns it, all postage free. The system now is to send any man two books, and two more when those are returned, and so on as long as the service is desired.

"When we started this service, we were warned by many pessimists that it would soon break down, because the men would never return the books. We never believed it, but the first month was rather an anxious one; and then the books began to come back—and they have been coming back ever since with gratifying regularity. Our men are almost pathetically anxious to play the game, to do the square thing—and their letters of appreciation are heart-moving. Letters are pouring in in greater and greater volume."

For the educational work overseas there has been furnished by the A. L. A. for use in connection with the schools established by the Army Education Commission a collection of 900 titles, the catalog of which has just been issued, covering more than 100 subjects ranging all the way from Agriculture to Fine Arts. About half of these titles have been bought by the A. L. A. in quantities of five hundred to two thousand volumes each; these are being placed in all libraries in connection with educational work, the remainder being placed in the larger centers. These are supplementary to the textbooks, which are provided by the Y. M. C. A., which is still in charge of the educational work among the soldiers of the A. E. F.

For the men in camp in America there have been prepared book lists on Agriculture, Carpentry and building, Business, Automobiles, Railroad engineering, Advertising, Salesmanship, Steam engineering, Sheet metal work, Journalism, Bookkeeping and accounting, Electrical work, the Merchant marine, Shipbuilding, Foreign trade, Machine shop work, Gas engines, Tool making, Telegraphy and telephony, Applied drawing and Banking. These are issued by Library War Service Headquarters at Washington, each on a  $3\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$  inch book-mark. The subjects cited are supplemented by lists of books designed to aid the undecided in the choice of a trade or profession, and the effort is made to get into the hands of every soldier in every

camp the leaflet entitled "Your Job at Home," which carries the following bit of suggestive advice:

"What are you thinking about, now that the war is over and you are going back home? Of the job you want, of course. Books will help you get that job, or brush up on the one that's waiting for you. There are books on every trade and profession at which men have worked. Some of them tell of successes, some of failures. Read and learn how to succeed in your work. These are a few of the lines in which competent men are needed."

Then follows the list substantially as above, and the final appeal: "Ask for books on these subjects and other lines of work, at the camp library or at your public library when you get back home. Library service is free."

One result of the distribution of these leaflets has been a flood of requests from libraries all over the country to Library War Service, asking for copies of the lists. And the men in camp are responding in a way that keeps the camp librarians fairly submerged.

In the hospitals, too, the great demand, next to the lighter fiction that the men read with greatest avidity in the earlier stages of convalescence, is for these "helpful" books. The letter subjoined, from Miss Blanche V. Watts, hospital librarian at Camp Dodge, is one of scores of similar tenor from hospitals everywhere:

"I am sending this line to ask you to hasten if possible the coming of books on the 'home job.' There is a very great demand for this kind of material. In one ward alone I had requests for material on practically all the subjects covered by the 'Vocation list bookmarks.' The list came just as I was checking over these requests. By the way, your list does not cover one subject for which I have a request—a book on 'How to make love.' Isn't that getting ready for the *home job*? . . ."

Workers in Library War Service who did not get the opportunity to go overseas are nevertheless getting, as the men come back, at least a reflection of the thrill of service at the front in the expression of gratitude and appreciation from the men

who were the beneficiaries of the overseas library service.

"I met a wounded soldier at the Debarcation Hospital, 18th street and Sixth avenue, New York," reports Miss E. Kathleen Jones. "He glanced at the insignia on my uniform and exclaimed: 'The American Library Association! I know what that means! Say, I found your books every-

where over there, 'way up to the front lines. One thing I always went for was them, for tho I may not look like a reading man I am one. I found your books in all the Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. and Red Cross huts, clear to the front. I tell you, and you can refer anyone to me, the A. L. A. is right on the job in France.'"

## FRENCH LIBRARIANS' TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN LIBRARY SERVICE

The Headquarters of the Overseas War Service of the American Library Association in Paris was the scene, on Thanksgiving Day, of a notable gathering, when the Association des Bibliothécaires Français paid the A. L. A. the compliment of meeting there. The printed invitation which was sent to the members of the association states most admirably the purpose of the meeting:

ASSOCIATION DES BIBLIOTHECAIRES FRANÇAIS  
6 Place du Panthéon  
Paris

President: Eugene MOREL (Nationale)  
Secrétaires: Paul MARAIS (Mazarine)  
Henri DEHERAIN  
(Institut)

Paris, le 21 Novembre 1918  
Monsieur et cher Confrere,

L'American Library Association a bien voulu inviter l'Association des bibliothécaires français à lui rendre visite dans la bibliothèque qu'elle a organisée à Paris, 10, rue de l'Elysée, Jeudi 28 Novembre à 5 heures du soir.

Il ne s'agit pas seulement, en visitant cette library, créée pour les soldats alliés en guerre, de prendre une idée de la puissance et de l'admirable organisation des bibliothèques américaines, et de la bibliothèque libre envisagée comme centre et méthode d'enseignement:—la coopération intellectuelle des alliés après la guerre, l'établissement de rapports suivis entre les fonctionnaires du livre des nations unies pour le droit et la liberté peuvent avoir une longue influence sur l'amitié des deux républiques, sur l'expansion du livre français, sur l'avenir de nos propres biblio-

thèques et de nos systèmes d'enseignement, sur les échanges de la science et de la pensée.

Joignez-vous à nous pour cette cordiale manifestation, venez admirer ce que font les Américains pour la propagation du livre, et montrez-leur aussi la France.

*Le Comité de l'Association  
des Bibliothécaires Français.*

In spite of the fact that the day was a rainy one and that the King of England was making his entry into Paris the same afternoon, about sixty of the leading librarians of France managed to attend. As they entered, the visitors were asked to register, and each of them was given an envelope containing a condensation of the Dewey decimal system, a pamphlet describing the war-work of the A. L. A., and examples of the various placards and book-plates which have been used in connection with it. The main reading-room of the library was, as usual, crowded with American soldiers but extra chairs were placed in the reference room and the meeting, which was in every way informal, was held there.

Mr. Burton E. Stevenson, the director of the A. L. A. work in Europe, presided, and in opening the meeting said:

"Mr. Morel, ladies and gentlemen: I shall not attempt to tell you how deeply we appreciate the honor which you do us to-day by paying us this visit. I can only say that we are very proud and very happy to have you here. We have looked forward to your coming with keen anticipation—and also, perhaps, with some uneasiness, for, after all, this little war-time library which we have set up here so hastily, and

which is so imperfect, is scarcely worthy of your inspection. But we have cheered ourselves with the thought that possibly the library did not matter so much—that what really mattered was the spirit of good-will and comradeship of which this visit is the evidence. France and America have been spiritual comrades for a century and a half, but never so passionately, so thrillingly as to-day—there is a new affection in our eyes, a new tenderness in our hearts—and it is our duty and our great privilege, as librarians, to foster and perpetuate that spirit; we in America by placing before our public the books which most truly and most penetratingly portray French life and aspiration and habit-of-thought; you here in France by making accessible the really worthy interpretations of American ideals.

“For the present, our principal service here in France is to the American army. In these envelopes which we have given you to-day there is a little pamphlet which describes this work, so I shall not attempt to tell you about it. But always in our hearts has been the hope that we might be privileged to perform another service—to deepen and broaden, if ever so little, the entente between our two nations. We are beginning to see ways in which this hope can be realized, and this little library may be the germ of a really worth-while effort to that end. We have been building it up in the past on the military and technical sides, to assist in making our men better soldiers; but their work on the battlefield is almost ended, their thoughts are turning back to the walks of peace, and it becomes our duty now to do what we can to make our soldiers better men and better citizens and to give them a clearer comprehension of this land and this people for whom and with whom they have been fighting. So we are enriching our library with as many authoritative books as we can find dealing with French history and life and customs, and I am sure you will be interested and pleased to know that our supply has never equalled the demand. Also, now we shall build up this library on the American side—with biography, history, travel, essays—in order to interpret our nation to you and it is one of our dreams, altho I am not speaking authoritatively now, that this li-

brary may in some way, either here or at the University Union, or perhaps somewhere else, be permanent.

“There is one other thing which we librarians can do: With a million men going home from France, and with the millions of others in America who for four years have been following the fortunes of France with affection and sympathy, there is going to be in America a great revival of interest in the French language. That interest it is the business of us librarians to foster. And similarly, here, in France, the two million Americans who have been your guests have led to an interest in our language, which I hope will continue long after the last American has sailed for home. Perhaps in the teaching of that language, the million books which we have in France may in some way assist. At least, that is another dream of ours. Mr. Morel, the American Library Association will be proud to work with you in this great task.”

In responding Mr. Morel said: “My dear colleagues, allies in war, allies in peace: France fêtes England to-day, and this fête keeps many of us away—the war, alas, still more and for a longer time. But since you were so good as to ask us to visit you on your Thanksgiving Day, it would have been a poor excuse indeed to put off this reunion of thanksgiving because of the reception which we are giving to-day as best we can to the King of England—as we shall soon be doing for the President of the United States. And, since it was valiant Belgium which made all this possible, I will thank for all the nations present here, Mr. Otlet who has been the initiator of this reunion. For by asking us to visit your War Service Library, you have given me great pleasure. It is of myself I speak—I regret it, but I cannot help it—for what title have I to speak in the name of an association so young, so small, still further reduced by deaths; so poor, but which counts amongst its numbers the curators of the richest libraries of the past, and which unites a group of minds determined to attempt everything to give life to the French libraries of the future. Long before the war, deploring the pseudo-scientific ways of Germany, and the enthusiasm of certain of our masters for outworn methods, I tried to



show that England and the United States had inaugurated the true library of the future, that new methods were already spreading thru Belgium, Switzerland and Russia, transforming bibliography—that we had everything to learn in visiting the great public libraries beyond the seas, whose addresses are not found in the *Minerva*.

“And I will add that it greatly pleased

torpedo boats, all stocked with reading material renewed at every port; there are the hospitals, the prison camps furnished with books; the methodical distribution amongst the army of three million volumes, five million magazines furnished by public generosity—above everything the necessary book put at once into the hands which ask for it—and for this purpose already more



READING ROOM AT A. L. A. HEADQUARTERS, PARIS

me, who have had to struggle against certain suspicions from librarians and paleographers, from men of letters, writers of fiction, writers of sketches, to bring them here to see how a man of letters, a novelist, Burton E. Stevenson, has organized the American war library in the old continent. We know of the work of the A. L. A. over there—the forty-three libraries placed in the camps, their three hundred and fifty branches, the three hundred depots in isolated posts; then there are the ships of war, the heavy cargo boats, the more agile

than half a million technical volumes and documents have been specially bought. I am thinking of those eighty aspirants preparing to pass a high examination for the navy and who were furnished in twenty-four hours with all the trigonometry, the geodesy and meteorology for which they were hungry, and had but to sit down to feast. You have had to furnish the army with books useful to the war, but what sciences has the war not used? It was a universal war, men and women took part in it; chemistry, architecture, morals, liter-

ature, history, optics, all found their place. Consequently the camp was also a university. You helped to instruct in war, that is to say in everything, and you assumed also the work of *maintenance*, for since war is always a terrible occurrence, it can, it must be, made to lead to a peace *fraiche et joyeuse*. The problem of furnishing books for the army was a problem which presented itself as soon as war began. The war might last for years. Active battle lasts only days or hours. It is but a flash of lightning in a long and sad night. It uses but a few of those who have been torn from their homes. Even when preparing for it by study and exercise in camps, hours and hours remain unoccupied. But you were already at war. . .

"You have not known, you Americans, the long preparation for a war you hope never to see—a forced preparation under a menace which has lasted forty-four years. Hours, hours of dreadful ennui. Hours of life in barracks! O dreadful product of anti-militarism! The crowded barracks of days gone by, when all that we learnt was to do nothing. We did not know, we did not suspect—either my neighbor at the right from the high school, or my neighbor on the left from the field, or the one from the workshop—that it was possible to remain *doing nothing*. But we learnt.

I had one day brought a book. It disappeared. Another. It disappeared. Others . . . I hid them in my bag, in my coat, in my straw mattress. I was caught. A serious fault. The lieutenant said to me, 'If the Captain knew!' Then I took advantage of a permission for a bath to go to the library, for there was one in 1890 in Amiens. It possessed three hundred volumes for eighty thousand inhabitants and four thousand troopers, it was open to the public and to the soldiers one hour a week—but not at the hour when the soldiers were free to go out. I obtained a book and had the temerity to put it on my shelf beside my pack. It disappeared—but it came back; it disappeared again—came back. It was there the day the captain passed. 'What is that? What is that I see?' The young second lieutenant stuttered; 'Library . . . for the soldiers, . . . litera . . .' and, suddenly, with heroism, I told this

soldier that it was better to put the book on the shelf than to hide it in his mattress.' He was a hero. The captain was an official, and not wishing to take the responsibility for so grave an act, passed over it; but my second lieutenant was really a hero. His name was Renis Larrogue. It is the name which, for two years back, has been painted on a cross of wood, amongst many thousands of other wooden crosses in Champagne. Let me hope, dear confrères, that you will not be unjust or disdainful of our old France, that you may be less so than we ourselves have been.

"No—it was not we who prepared the war. Because it was an error of the past, we thought for a long time that to be military we must put ourselves in that state of mind which military life prolongs for years; barracks without books—these were shown to us as being military. Behold then, thousands of men, with millions of hours unoccupied—long stretches of leisure such as civilian life will never give us, far from home and business. Shall only the peddlers, the harlots, and wine-sellers see that there is something to do?

"France has done a great deal. All were called on to give books. And books were given for soldiers, for prisoners, for the wounded in the hospitals. Associations and individuals emptied their shelves. No matter what, no matter where—oh, everything was worth taking. To kill the hours during those four years of black ennui, what would one not have read! Soldiers' parcels have contained fine books. Special ones have been issued. Publishers have given generously. But all of that, lacking in organization, was of benefit only for the passing hour; if no tobacco was to be had—and then all do not smoke—the smoke of books! Because in France it is always thought that a library is made up of books alone. No more than that the Cafe of the Grande Place is coffee only, for not one of ten who goes there is thirsty. One may sit down, converse, find company, have light and warmth, a day of pleasure, of companionship, of freedom, and would find newspapers, illustrated papers, directories, telephones, writing material. . . Ah! have we sufficiently vindicated in France that right of true democracy, THE right

amongst all the rights of man: The Right to READ WITHOUT DRINKING?

"To read what we like, newspapers, those of the day; to find at once information on the practical things of life, addresses, schedules, annuals, tariffs and even catalogs of things we wish to buy. Wonderful help, not only for teaching, but for commerce, for industry, for all progress, for the personal life, for the home—FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY!

"No—we did not prepare the war! If we had prepared it, our government would have known no doubt that it would last for years, that millions of men would be perishing with boredom in the trenches, that intellectual life had to be fed, to prepare for peace, that the chance was offered of letting millions of books be read, to popularize progress in agriculture, industry, commerce—in one word, instruction; and that to administer these books it was necessary to appeal to a professional force, to the association of libraries in France. Surely this was thought of; but where were they? You can guess. Some were in the first line of trenches, some in the cemeteries of the front, some in the formations at the rear, some were railway guards, stretcher bearers, cyclists—what not? There remained alone the men of over fifty to safeguard those precious heritages of old France, threatened by the enemy. As early as 1914, bombs were bursting close to the national library, Paris was frightened; close to the United States Consulate, the United States was frightened; on Notre Dame—God was frightened. No—calm and methodical, our men of fifty years had packed and sent away close to the Pyrennees those books which from the days of our first kings had never left Paris. I speak of Paris, going back to a time when the spot where we now stand was but an open field. The old books have come back, but many of their young keepers will never return.

"You have seen the ruins in France, cathedrals crumbling, fields devastated, churches ruined, trees hacked off, earth strewn with shells, factories dismantled, tombs violated, and even, if you feel behind the smiling faces acclaiming victory, the tears whose flow has been but inter-

rupted, even then you have not counted all the losses if you omit the long-interrupted power of thought. Four years lost for French thought, the producing of books interrupted, studies suspended, those of the savant as well as those of the pupil, our élite lying dead on the battle field, and those who remain, how will we find them again? The war has cruelly struck the middle class, the lovely fields of France which produced so much of this élite, these men often poor in worldly goods, poorer often than the artisan, but rich in the realm of thought and culture. . . .

I will not speak of the miseries which the war has caused; but I must say a word about one of our French disasters, namely, the price of books. Have we seen the end of our glorious 3 fr. 50 volumes? An attempt was made to kill it with cheap editions, but it is the expensive editions which have finished it! Then came the tax on school books—I say the word "tax"—the increase of 70 to 100 per cent which strikes especially the citizens who have many children and who wish them to receive an education. I also mention our newspapers reduced to half and quarter the size they used to have when they had nothing to tell. These are disasters less easily perceived than those resulting from a bomb, and yet it will take a longer time to efface them. And to counteract in some measure all these disasters, no organization for collective reading. The old circulating library is dead, the big libraries are considered only as places for historical research, those of a more popular type here and there progressing, even greatly progressing in Paris, yet having a purely local influence without possible expansion.

"Let us hope that the example of your libraries will encourage ours. In our country where primary instruction is free and compulsory, let us try and make higher studies also possible. Let us adopt your principle that in no case shall a man be handicapped in his desire to improve his mind or his skill by a lack of books, or of easy opportunities to secure them, be he savant, student, workman, or what not. Nor shall he be handicapped by the price of books, or by the lack of facility to choose the right volumes and to keep them in his



possession for the necessary time, and at the hours in which he can pursue his studies.

"That is the whole system of your library. But that is not all that we can do. The whole library question has been pushed to the highest point by you. You have realized immense progress, not yet known by us, by the standardization of your equipment, cards, catalogs. That is possible only with a strong organization. It is this technical work which can be carried out only by professional librarians, at the head of libraries of good standing, using the catalog system, for credit cannot be granted to the newcomer, the man choosing books by chance, on the strength of advertisements or by glancing over book-sellers' lists. The increased cost of books makes collective reading a necessity. Books alone can encourage study along technical lines, which is indispensable for instilling new life into our industries. Would that we might understand that power you have to arouse in America, interest in lectures, books on commerce, science, industries and in the public consultation and use of books. Do not expect us to proceed rapidly in this new line of action. It is hard to remodel what has been modeled by centuries. But we can organize better what is to be done from day to day, adopt well-tested rules, divide the work and have more co-ordination, and having but little money, realize large savings.

"Another point must have our attention. We are told there are histories of the American revolution which forget to mention the name of Lafayette, excellent treatises on antiseptics where Pasteur's name does not appear. It is easy to guess where such books originate. I have looked vainly thru the only existing annual of world science for some mention of American and English libraries. The whole effort of the Free Public Library was ignored, yet when I spoke to France of leafing thru this boche annual and not finding it, we smiled. Will we always leave it to the same country, even if it was sociable and republican, to organize scientific methods and Wolff agencies? We have confused organization and obedience. Latin organi-

zation is the better, but we lack people who follow. We do not obey.

"We hope for the co-operation of nations for these collective efforts and if the association of French libraries has small means at their disposal, believe that they will use them with a zeal, an exactness, and an impartiality to which one does not appeal in vain. The organization for exchanges, of copyright deposits in places specified by law, of national bibliographies, are also branches where inter-allied co-operation would be profitable. No doubt we look too far ahead, but if this distant ideal does not prevent the efficient accomplishment of our daily task, the ideal is good and we can foresee a closer union, an effective collaboration, and the unification of what it is possible to unite."

Mr. Stevenson said: "Such a tribute, Mr. Morel, makes us feel very poor and very humble, but also very proud, and I am sure that we shall work more diligently hereafter to deserve it. There is one thing which may be of especial interest to the members of your association. We have classified this library—only roughly, it is true—according to a system in wide use in the United States—the Dewey decimal system. We have made a condensation of this for use in our smaller camp libraries, and a copy of it will be found in each envelope. We are honored to-day by the presence of the man who has done more than any other to introduce this system to Europe and to adapt it to European needs—Mr. Paul Otlet, Director of the International Bureau of Bibliography at Brussels. It will be a great pleasure if Mr. Otlet will tell us something about his amplification of this system."

Mr. Otlet said: "Permit me to say two words upon this proverb: 'On a parfois besoin d'un plus petit que soi' and permit me also to say these two words in English to Mr. Stevenson. Some years ago—eight years ago—there was such an assembly as this in Boston. It was the **great International Conference of Librarians**. Many Belgians were present and brought back with them American methods. At that time a great movement was started to organize a co-operation, a free co-operation—not such a co-operation as the Germans thought

it was possible to use in the war, one system ruled by force, dominated by Berlin—but co-operation in a free federation. You Americans are masters of federation, and it was your spirit which brought this new work to Belgium, the little Belgian people. It was proposed to accept as the national method the metric system, using as the basis two of your methods, first, the card system, and second, the Dewey decimal system. At that time it was accepted by the International Conference of Librarians, and we began work following this method. We have great admiration for the American work, not only because it is practical and well executed but also because of its magnitude. Fifty years ago the first Smithsonian Institution was created. We must remember that the Smithsonian Institute started the international system of exchange, and since that time the usefulness of that institution to which Mr. Morel so fittingly alluded a few minutes ago, has been increased more and more. Then you have your great public libraries, but you have also the great library at Washington, the Library of Congress, which is, for students and scientific men, a splendid example of what can be done in this new field.

"I have said these things in the language of our confrère, because it seems to me that without some knowledge of that language co-operation will become more and more difficult; so the poor English in which I express myself is necessary for the tie which the Belgians have always dreamed of establishing with the nations which have become more than ever their big brothers.

"A word concerning the subject upon which Mr. Stevenson has invited me to speak. His library has one characteristic; it exemplifies the decimal classification; people have spoken of it, some favorably, some unfavorably—but it exists, it functions, it expands; that is its great merit. This classification has been growing since the year 1876. At first it was applied to small libraries, with a thousand primitive divisions; it had reached six thousand divisions at the time when the national association of which I was a member, accepted the system after an investigation in Europe which failed to disclose any which could compare with the American system in capacity for expansion.

"Upon this table is the American classification—it is the eleventh edition. On the basis of the sixth has been made the French expansion which has given place to the classification which you see to-day. It is largely employed outside of America. It is employed in France—not so much as certain people would wish, but it is employed—by special institutions, in the applied sciences, by electricians, chemists, mechanics; employed in England where we see the Association of English librarians; it is applied in Italy, Belgium, in some northern countries, in Scandinavia, Holland, Spain and South America. Its utility is evidenced by the history of a method which has grown steadily for several decades, which has proved its American strength, which has shown us that it was possible, in developing the original trunk, to graft 38,000 divisions on the primitive tree."

Following Mr. Otlet's address, a general inspection was made of the library under the guidance of the members of the library staff.

Among those present were.—Monsieur Paul Otlet, Secrétaire général du Bureau International de Bibliographie à Bruxelles; M. Eugene Morel, Président de L'Association des Bibliothécaires Français; M. Henri Juville, Ministère de L'Armement; M. A. Leblanc, M. Georges Remon, Bibliothèque Forney; M. le Général Sebert, de L'Institut, Bureau Central Bibliographique; M. Henri Clouzet, Conservateur de la Bibliothèque Fourny; M. H. Puttemans; M. & Mme. Chevillot; M. Labarre, Bibliothécaire; M. le Capitaine Ch. Bayle, Directeur du Journal la "Librairie"; Mlle. Bayle; M. le Lieutenant Bayle, M. Ch. Langlois, Bibliothécaire de L'Institut Catholique, Paris; M. C. Junny, Institut Catholique de Paris, M. Bromlarmesques "Claire", Bibliothécaire de la Bibliothèque Municipale de Montmartre; M. J. H. Frydender, Chimiste Rédacteur à la Revue des Produits Chimiques; M. Albert Morvan, Bibliothécaire Municipale du XVe; M. Paul Marar's, Conservateur de la Bibliothèque Mazarine, Secrétaire de L'Association Bibliothécaire Française; M. G. Salomon, Bibliothécaire Municipale du XXe, M. J. Salomon, M. Alfred Rebelliau, Membre de L'Institut, formerly Librarian of the Bibliothèque de l'Institut and of the Bibliothèque de Thiers, M. E. Coyecque, Inspecteur de Bibliothèque de la Ville de Paris et du Département de la Seine; M. Henri Stein, Conservateur des Archives Nationales, M. le Docteur Lucien Hahn, Bibliothécaire adjoint à la Faculté de Médecine, M. Tixerant, Bibliothécaire à la Bibliothèque Nationale; M. G. de Ridder; M. Schalek de la Faverie, Bibliothécaire à la Bibliothèque Nationale, M. S. Rudowski, Docteur ès Lettres; M. Charles Mortet, Administrateur de la Bibliothèque St. Geneviève; M. Ch. de la Roncière, Conservateur du Département des Imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale; M. E. Guitard, Bibliothécaire de la Ville de Toulouse; M. Laplatte; M. Ch. Eggimann, Editeur, Mme. Ch. Eggimann, M. L. Revaissou-Mollien, Bibliothécaire à la Bibliothèque Mazarine; M. Levêque, Bibliothécaire de L'Association pour l'enseignement des études Grecques; M. E. Choquenue, Bibliothécaire de la Mairie du IXe, M. Leo Monton, Conservateur adjoint à la Bibliothèque Nationale, M. Voisin, Sous-Bibliothécaire à la Bibliothèque Municipale.

## WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE

A MEETING of the War Service Committee was held Jan. 27 at the New York Public Library. Present: Chairman Wyer; Miss Doren; Messrs. Anderson, Belden, Bowker and Hill; also Mr. Milam, Acting General Director of the Library War Service; and Mr. Utley, Executive Secretary.

A memorandum of the Committee of Eleven regarding the custody and expenditure of the fund raised by the United War Work campaign as adopted by that Committee on Dec. 24, 1918, was approved. The text of the memorandum was as follows:

The signing of the armistice having upset the calculations upon the basis of which the budgets of the seven co-operating organizations were submitted to the War Department thru the Commission on Training Camp Activities, and uncertainty concerning the Government plans of demobilization making it impossible to restate at this time with any degree of exactness the full budget estimates of the organizations, the following principles and regulations are agreed upon:

(1) The United War Work Campaign Fund was raised to make possible the serving by the seven co-operating organizations in the present war emergency of soldiers and sailors and of certain other classes of men and women affected by the present war conditions, and this purpose is to be a governing principle in its use.

(2) Each of the seven organizations shall restudy its budget and in so doing will welcome the cooperation of the War and Navy Departments in connection therewith, and shall adjust its expenditures to the demobilization plans of the Government.

(3) The several organizations shall submit quarterly statements certified by chartered accountants which statements shall be subject to the examination of an accountant appointed by the Committee of Eleven and reports thereof shall be sent to the Chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, to each member of the Committee of Eleven and to the Presidents of each of the Societies.

(4) The seven organizations shall severally assume as nearly as may be their respective proportionate shares of responsibility for work to be done and all expenditures of money shall be strictly in accord with their respective War Work activities and none of the Fund shall be expended for general non-war work or for permanent structures or establishments or for endowments.

(5) The National Treasurer of the United War Work Campaign, Inc., shall distribute to the co-operating organization of the afore-

said Fund, in the percentages heretofore agreed upon, substantially as and when received by him and capable of distribution by him; it being understood that the co-operating organizations shall be governed in their use of funds so received by the foregoing regulations and principles.

(6) The Committee of Eleven shall be continued for the purposes expressed in Article Eleven of the co-operating agreement of the seven organizations dated September 4th, 1918, and in this agreement.

The Executive Secretary informed the Committee that the memorandum in its present form was approved by the Executive Board of the American Library Association on Jan. 11.

The final disposition of the books, buildings and equipment of the Library War Service was taken under consideration, and it was voted that a special committee of three, of which the Chairman should be a member, be appointed, which, in conference with the General Director, should consider and present to the War Service Committee, a plan for the disposition of the books, buildings and equipment. The Chairman announced as the other two members Miss Countryman and Mr. Belden.

It was voted that the Chairman, in conference with the Headquarters Office of the War Service, be authorized to offer, on behalf of the American Library Association, to the War and Navy Departments, to be taken over at the close of the War Service, a first and free choice of such of the books, buildings and equipment as they may feel disposed to accept for the establishment of a permanent and continuing library service for the military and naval forces of the United States.

It was voted that the Chairman be requested to have prepared an adequate historical account of the war work of the American Library Association from its inception.

The Chairman of the Library War Finance Committee, reporting informally, stated that there would be a balance of about \$46,000 of the funds appropriated to the use of that committee, which would be turned back into the First War Service fund. At the next meeting of the War Service Committee the Library War Fi-



nance Committee would make a full report. Various requests for appropriations from the United War Work fund having been received by the Committee of Eleven, and by them referred for consideration to the seven participating organizations, it was voted that in the opinion of the War Service Committee appropriations for such objects as morale posters, an Americanization campaign, vocational education for wounded soldiers, publicity for the U. S. Employment Service, and other similar projects, however worthy, are not a proper charge against the fund administered by the American Library Association, inasmuch as the funds contributed for this association were for the specific purpose of furnishing books and library service to the soldiers and sailors, and that such service is likely to require more money than the association now has available for it.

AN important and interesting conference of camp and hospital librarians was held

in Washington on Tuesday, Jan. 28, with a considerable attendance, and with Major Joy of the War Department and a corresponding representative of the Navy Department present. Much satisfaction was expressed by departmental representatives at the work of A. L. A. librarians, and hope expressed that it might be continued into peace time. The conference proved very helpful to the librarians participating in it.

WE take the liberty of printing, without the assent or knowledge of Librarian and Director General Herbert Putnam, a recent portrait, so admirable that it will be especially welcome to the members of the library profession. The double service which the Librarian of Congress has performed during the war period gives fresh illustration of the remarkable executive ability which has made the national library so vital and important a factor in the entire American library system.

#### BOOKS ON A LEAGUE OF NATIONS ON DEMAND IN FEBRUARY

UNDER the auspices of the League to Enforce Peace seven conventions will be held during February to cover the whole country. The convention schedule is as follows:

Atlantic Congress, New York City, Feb. 5-6; New England Congress, Boston, Feb. 7-8; Great Lakes Congress, Chicago, Feb. 10-11; North West Congress, Minneapolis, Feb. 12-13; Pacific Coast Congress, San Francisco, Feb. 19-20; Mid-Continent Congress, St. Louis, Feb. 25-26; Southern Congress, Atlanta, Feb. 28-Mar. 1.

These meetings will be known as Congresses "for a League of Nations." That is, the New York City meeting will be called "The Atlantic Congress for a League of Nations"; the Boston meeting, "The New England Congress for the League of Nations," etc. The chief problem that arises in setting up conventions—that is, suitable speakers—has been measurably solved. Ex-President Taft, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell and Frank P. Walsh, who served with Mr. Taft on the War Labor Board,

have volunteered to speak at all seven congresses. The other speakers will be chosen locally, and efforts will be made to have them include representatives of labor, agriculture, women's organizations, commerce, the church, and the leading political parties.

ACCORDING to statistics compiled by *The Bookman* from library reports, the following books have been in greatest demand in the United States at the Public Libraries during December:

#### FICTION

1. A Daughter of the Land.
2. The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse.
3. Joan and Peter.
4. The Magnificent Ambersons.
5. The Rough Road.
6. "Shavings."

#### GENERAL

1. The Education of Henry Adams.
2. A Minstrel in France.
3. Out to Win
4. Over the Top.
5. Ambassador Morgenthau's Story.
6. The Kaiser as I Know Him.

## DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE GREAT WAR

BECAUSE of the large number of war books in libraries and of holding back edition 10 till decisions of the Peace Congress affecting 900 (and indirectly other classes) are available, the recast of 940 with outline of the new war classification 940.3-.4 is given to library periodicals in advance. This scheme is almost wholly the work of the A. L. A. advisory committee. It will be farther subdivided as soon as the great body of war literature takes more definite shape; *e. g.*, it is still too early to subdivide 940.42-.43.

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| <p>940 <b>Europe</b><br/>             From fall of the Western empire<br/>                 (Rome) A. D. 476</p> <p>I. <b>Medieval Europe</b> 476-1453<br/>             For Byzantine empire see 949.5</p> <p>.11 Rise of new nations 476-800</p> <p>.14 Age of feudalism 800-1100<br/>             See also 321.3 Feudalism (Political science)<br/>             Charlemagne 768-814<br/>             Norman conquests</p> <p>.17 Age of chivalry 1100-1453<br/>             To fall of Eastern empire (Constantinople) 1453</p> <p>.18 Crusades 1096-1270<br/>             See also church history, 270.4-.5</p> <p>.2 <b>Modern Europe</b> 1453-</p> <p>.21 Renaissance period 1453-1517<br/>             Discoveries and inventions</p> <p>.22 Age of the reformation 1517-1789</p> <p>.23</p> <p>.24 30 years war 1618-48</p> <p>.25</p> <p>.26</p> <p>.27 Napoleonic period 1789-1815</p> <p>.28 19th century 1815-1914</p> <p>.29</p> <p>.3 <b>Great war</b> 1914-</p> <p>.31 <b>Political history</b></p> <p>.311 <b>Causes</b></p> <p>.312 <b>Efforts to preserv peace</b><br/>             See also 940.32 diplomatic history</p> <p>.313</p> <p>.314 <b>Results: terms of peace</b></p> <p>.315 <b>Relations of special classes</b><br/>             Subdivided like the classification, using 9 for refugees, divided like 940-999 by country of origin. For classes not thus provided for see 940.316<br/>             Clergy Church<br/>             Subdivide .3152-28 like 280; <i>e. g.</i></p> | <p>.31521 Greek catholic church<br/>             22 Roman catholic church Pope<br/>             Use .31529 like 290; <i>e. g.</i><br/>             .315296 Jews<br/>             297 Mohammedans<br/>                 Holy war</p> <p>.316 <b>Other special classes</b></p> <p>    1 Noncombatants</p> <p>    2 Pacifists</p> <p>    3 Enemy sympathizers</p> <p>.317</p> <p>.318 <b>Relations of special interests</b><br/>             Aspects<br/>             Divided generally like the classification</p> <p>.32 <b>Diplomatic history</b><br/>             See also 940.312 Efforts to preserv peace</p> <p>.33 <b>Groups of countries: allies and neutrals</b><br/>             As a body; for individual countries; see 940.34-.39</p> <p>.332 <b>Entente</b></p> <p>.334 <b>Teuton allies, Central powers</b></p> <p>.335 <b>Neutrals</b></p> <p>.34-.39 <b>Individual countries</b><br/>             Divided like 940-999</p> <p>.4 <b>Military history</b></p> <p>.41 <b>Land operations</b></p> <p>.42-.43 <b>Special campains and battles</b></p> <p>.44 <b>Air warfare</b></p> <p>.45 <b>Naval history</b></p> <p>.46 <b>Celebrations, commemorations</b></p> <p>.47 <b>Prisons, hospitals, charities</b></p> <p>.48 <b>Personal narrativs, secret servis</b></p> <p>.49 <b>Illustrativ material</b><br/>             Subdivided like 973.79</p> <p>.5 <b>Later 20th century</b><br/>             Including works on 20th century as a whole</p> |
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MELVIL DEWEY.

## WHAT THEN?\*

BY CHARLES H. COMPTON, *Reference Librarian, Seattle Public Library*

PEACE has come. The machinery of war will in due time be largely scrapped or adapted to other uses. In addition to material equipment we shall have at our disposal new habits of thought, new methods of action. Shall we scrap these also or shall we adopt them to new needs? We could not scrap them if we would. What then?

This is the question I want to ask regarding library war service. It is a large question but it will be interesting to try to answer it. I shall base this answer upon my experience of the past few months. It has been a limited experience, not out in the field but at headquarters. However, it has been the biggest experience I have ever had and perhaps it is only natural that I should wish to attempt to interpret it in terms of the future.

Library War Service started as an idea in some one's mind, perhaps in a number of minds simultaneously. What is more interesting than to watch an idea originate and grow, become the common idea of a group or a profession and take form in an organization which in turn is modified by coming into contact with the people which it serves. Such an idea is Library War Service. On April 6, 1917, many in the library profession as in other professions began to ask themselves what they could do to help win the war. It is significant of how blind we were to the opportunity at our very doors when we recall that the Executive Board some eighteen months ago considered seriously whether it was desirable for the American Library Association to hold its annual conference during war time. Nevertheless, when the association met at Louisville, the idea of Library War Service had already been conceived and all other plans gave way to it. A social idea thrives on enthusiasm and such was the enthusiasm at Louisville that the plans for Library War Service, which at the beginning of the conference were in a nebu-

lous state, at the end had taken rather definite form. Still at best we saw only thru a glass darkly the development which would come. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that the American Library Association was the best agency to provide reading matter for the soldiers. It was recreation, however, which was to be provided and nothing else, the recreation which comes from light, cheerful, exciting books, and our whole purpose would be served if life for the men in service was made more endurable thereby.

This simple conception has been radically changed as the work of Library War Service has progressed. I hope to show how on the one hand Library War Service is tending to modify deep-seated traditions of the men and women of the profession and on the other I wish to suggest that the attitude of the men who have been drafted is apt to be changed by their use of and contact with camp libraries.

Let us consider the effect upon librarians of the magnitude of library war service, not perhaps the absolute magnitude but the relative magnitude in comparison with any institution with which librarians have been connected hitherto. In the past many of us have been accustomed to doing small things in a small way. Library War Service has been a big accomplishment both in organization and in things done. We as librarians have the right to be not unduly proud but reasonably proud of the record of fourteen months up to Nov. 1, 1918. Here it is: 45 library buildings in operation; 164 hospitals and Red Cross houses supplied with books; 271 librarians in the service; 191 naval and marine stations, and 301 vessels supplied with libraries; 1608 branches and stations placed in Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. huts, barracks and mess halls; 844,262 books purchased, largely technical; 1,361,034 books shipped overseas; 3,394,643 gift books in service. Approximately 450 librarians have to a late date made up the personnel of library war service. Every one of them from this experience should have a larger outlook, a capacity for think-

\* Paper read before the Puget Sound Library Club, Seattle, Wash., December 27, 1908.



ing in larger terms. Librarians have the habit of wearing a veil of modesty. In spite of warning against taking ourselves too seriously, I maintain that our most serious fault has been our evident incapability of seeing in a large way the possibilities of library service. The service which has been rendered to the men in the camps and on ship board, in hospital and "Y" hut has been a real service—it has met a real need upon the part of the men in helping them to prepare themselves for war and to meet the stress of war. Their appreciation has been expressed and has been sincere. It has, I judge, torn away the veils from the faces of many librarians and has made them realize that the book is no small factor either in warfare or in life in general.

Camp librarians will receive a broader outlook also from associating with the men of other war work organizations, especially the Y. M. C. A. I have little sympathy with criticism of the Y. M. C. A., but whatever faults may have been charged to it I never heard anyone say that it was an organization which did not place sufficient importance upon its mission. I am not wishing for librarians exactly the same species of an outlook which "Y" men have but we need decidedly a downright conviction like theirs as to our place in the sun.

There is another influence which will in time have its effect on library personnel—that is the influence of military men and organization: 450 librarians cannot associate with military men without getting something of their quick decision which brings immediate action. This is greatly to be desired. We librarians must have Spanish blood in our veins for we are constantly saying *Mañana, tomorrow, tomorrow*. We are so prone to want to do things completely, not necessarily well—that when they are done the need is apt to be past. In addition to the veil of modesty which prevents a clear view of the task in hand we have been bound round and round with indecision and deliberation which at best may be called conservatism. In library war service on the other hand we have been compelled to do things **quickly** if we would do them at all and the momen-

tum of the war machine as a whole has driven us on. This should have its due effect in energizing the library profession and in stimulating librarians at times to take a chance even at the risk of losing the hitherto too carefully guarded reputation of the profession. If I may draw upon my own experience here, I should like to illustrate this further. In my work in charge of the book department we were spending approximately \$70,000 a month. This represents about 2500 books a day. A large part of these were requests for definite titles often duplicated, but there were also many requests which necessitated the looking up of good titles on the subjects desired. This was done with dispatch. One piece of work will illustrate how we were able to handle big orders promptly. Early in June over a thousand check-lists were sent to Y. M. C. A. secretaries, camp commanders, chaplains, etc., who were at points outside the large camps where library buildings had been installed. These check-lists included about 130 topics and in front of each topic there was a space where the number of books desired could be indicated. Not all of the thousand check-lists sent out came back at once but many of them did. If it had been necessary to treat each check-list as an individual order with each subject to be looked up and order cards written every time a new check-list came in, it would have been an endless task. These check-lists had been sent out before a system for handling them had been completely devised. When I returned from the Saratoga conference I found the returned check-lists coming in rapidly. It was necessary, I saw, to be able to handle these in a wholesale way. In a week's time three of us by working long and strenuously had compiled lists on all of the 130 subjects included on the check-list. The books on each list were numbered according to relative importance. The lists were typed and bound together in the order of the subjects on the check-list. Then as the check-lists were returned from the camps with the number of books on each subject which were desired, it was a very simple and rapid process to mark by number the titles which were to be ordered. About 50 check-lists

which had accumulated during the first week while we were compiling the lists, were worked off within a few days along with other work. I remember well a large overseas order involving about \$14,000. This was for naval bases in England, Gibraltar and the Azores, for tank companies, for foresters and for a large number of aviation centers. It was an interesting piece of work but it took comparatively few hours, all because we had a system. These lists which have proved so useful needed considerable revision and we were constantly revising them even up to the time when I left Washington—but we did not wait to perfect the machine before we put it to work. Such a thing as a perfect list was not in our minds—what we wanted was a workable list. Orders could not be delayed—the men much have military books and we had to risk making some mistakes, as we undoubtedly did, in order to go ahead. I was able to observe in a number of assistants who came to headquarters the change which soon took place in their ability to rush orders thru. We were usually able to get orders out within 48 hours or less. New assistants seemed to discover that it really was not so tremendously important to decide between two books on the same subject and that a quick decision was as apt to be right as to weigh and consider and to debate and confer. I give these examples because, from my observation, they illustrate library war service as a whole. Many mistakes were made—many faults could be found. Our desks were piled high with work each day, but things did move and it was exhilarating to move them. Not all the exhilaration will be lost when we return to public and other libraries.

Turning from the effect upon librarians themselves, let us consider what effect library war service will have upon the soldiers and sailors: What have books really done for them during the war? What respect will the men who have made use of them have for books after they have been discharged from the service. Some men perhaps will have acquired a taste for good reading, but probably to most of them the fiction and even the poetry they have read will be a pleasant memory only. The influence that books of another character

would have is more evident. It has seemed to me that perhaps part of the reason why Americans fought so intelligently and so well is because more than in any previous war, they have been better informed and knew what they were fighting for. The American Library Association has supplied approximately 200,000 war books including personal narratives, books on the causes of the war, books on our Allies and their countries, books on the dangers to democracy. These books have been read and have been in great demand by the men. It is reasonable to infer that such books have been read by the more thoughtful—by the leaders both among the officers and the men. The ideas in these books have been spread by these selfsame leaders and certainly must have had some weight in tipping the scales for democracy.

But if we want to look at the matter in the most practical way imaginable, let us consider the books on actual warfare which have been supplied to the men. Approximately 900,000 books were purchased by the American Library Association previous to the signing of the armistice. Fully 75 per cent of the amount expended in purchasing these was for strictly military books and for books on technical subjects that have a direct bearing on warfare—books on machine guns, explosives, strategy, aviation, topography, trench warfare, submarines, bridge building, roads, railroads, plumbing, sanitation. The men in the army and navy who used these books did so with one purpose, to make themselves better fighters. They have advanced by studying from privates to non-coms, from lieutenants to captains and farther. Men who have thus advanced, many of whom, probably most of whom, had never used libraries before, are going to have due respect for books. They are going to use books and they are going to expect and demand that public libraries have books which will thus aid them. This demand for military books was a great surprise to us all and I surmise that when the armies are demobilized public libraries will have an increased and eager clientele of men who have demonstrated for themselves the value of practical books and who will stimulate librarians to do more to meet the demands for such books. Even now

during the demobilization period, the American Library Association is supplying many vocational books and is stimulating their reading in camp libraries by a series of very attractive leaflets. I am confining this paper to library war service but it may be well to mention that many men engaged in industrial war jobs here, like the soldiers, gained for the first time a practical knowledge as to the value of books. There has been in the *New York Times Book Review* an interesting series of articles on the value of books for men who are taking up new jobs.

The work which the American Library Association is doing in reconstruction hospitals will perhaps in a more intensive way demonstrate the value of library war service. There are now 37 reconstruction hospitals with beds for 1000 to 5000 men. The American Library Association has placed a librarian in each of these. I shall never forget the afternoon which Miss Rose, the head of the hospital libraries, and I spent in conference with the major who had charge of the educational work in reconstruction hospitals. It was the hottest afternoon of the hottest day in Washington since 1881. We went to the temporary building which housed the Surgeon General's office. The clerks and stenographers had been dismissed at noon—a few officers were still on the job. For two hours we conferred and the major, with his enthusiasm not a whit dampened by perspiration, laid before us the program for educational work in reconstruction hospitals. Fortunately for us no provision had been made for libraries or librarians. These he wanted the American Library Association to provide. The teachers for reconstruction hospitals are largely being drawn from the faculties of our best universities and trade schools. The government has definitely decided to discharge no disabled man until he is self-supporting, and the aim is to make him a more efficient economic unit, a higher salaried man than he was before he lost a limb, or had otherwise been handicapped. The library is placed in the educational building of the hospital and the librarian takes her place with the members of the teaching force, meeting with them in all conferences. Men on first entering such

hospitals nearly always have little ambition or interest. Books as well as occupations are of value in arousing them from this listless state and in stimulating ambition. From this time when books meet an early need until later when they meet a more practical need in a vocational way the men are going to be in touch with the library and the librarian and they are not apt to forget soon the service which had been rendered them. It gives librarians an opportunity to take part in a most interesting educational program.

One specific example I should like to give of the way the American Library Association has been extending its service, which perhaps will have further development in the future. When I went to Washington it was expected that I would serve as a field representative but there always seemed to be other work which kept me from this. However, in August, I spent several days visiting camps near Portland, Maine, and one day at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Most of the latter I was at the Navy Yard with the chaplain, a very energetic sort, vitally interested in, and to a large extent the directing head of all the welfare activities in the Yard. The most interesting institution there was the naval prison—the largest institution of this kind in the country—of which Thomas Mott Osborne is the warden. Mr. Osborne is continuing the plan of self government which he established at Sing Sing. Such a vivid difference from the Nebraska Pen (as it was called) which I visited 15 years ago, with the men in stripes and the guards with guns. The Naval Prison seemed like nothing so much as a great school with about 2600 in attendance. The prisoners evidently were living much the same life a school might prescribe—some of them I observed were working (all the construction work is done by them—they were at that time building a hut for the Y. M. C. A.), other men were playing ball, and in the institution itself some were reading and others studying in classes. The men were natural and without self-consciousness when I talked to them. Their relationship to the chaplain was especially fine. He introduced me to a group of the officers of the institution and among the group was



one of the prisoners. The chaplain introduced him with the rest and said, "He is one of the unfortunates, but he won't always be." The man, or rather the boy, for most of the prisoners are mere boys, took the remark with the best of good grace as it was intended. I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Osborne and he expressed keen appreciation of the books which had been supplied by the American Library Association. We also had an interesting conversation with the educational director of the institution. He was conducting educational classes in practical subjects such as automobile construction, but he outlined his plans for greatly enlarging the educational program. An energetic Y. M. C. A. secretary has a hut near the prison. The A. L. A. is co-operating with the chaplain, the educational director, and the Y. M. C. A. secretary in all service which it renders. They were all keenly appreciative of the books which had been supplied and the chaplain especially took pains to inform the men of the fact that the books had been supplied by the American Library Association. The chaplain has written us of men who had used to the best advantage the technical books supplied and after being discharged had made thoroly good in the trades which they had been studying. I have described this work rather in detail because I myself saw it, but it is only one of many examples of the service which the A. L. A. is rendering to men in widely different institutions and which should extend the use of public libraries in the future.

Library War Service should prove of even more vital value during the period of reconstruction and demobilization than during the war itself. I wish I could give you more definite information regarding this but I know that we are now going ahead with the purchase of approximately a half million books especially to meet the needs of the educational program which the Y. M. C. A. has under way in France. There will be approximately 1000 libraries of 500 titles each. Some of the books are being especially manufactured for this purpose. Even before I left Washington we were ordering for overseas books on many vocational subjects such as factory management,

agriculture, beekeeping, forestry, and on many technical trades. These were for men who wished to keep up to date on the work which they had done previous to entering the army or for men to whom the army had opened up new trades or occupations.

Many books describing European countries have been already sent overseas and I hope and expect that many more will follow. These are the countries with which we will in the future have the closest relationship. There is much discussion as to the influence which two million returned soldiers will have on the body politic. It is perfectly possible to imagine that they would not bring back much, at least little that is desirable, unless they come to understand and sympathize with the thought and customs of other peoples. On the other hand their contact with the men and women of France and England supplemented with books of the right nature should enable them to return to America with a great contribution in fresh views of life, of literature, of art, things which America to a large degree has not even recognized that she needed.

If we establish libraries among the two million soldiers in France is it not possible that the public library as we know it will establish itself in France and other countries? France ever since the beginning of the war in 1914 has been looking towards the establishment of public libraries following the close of the war. We should have the opportunity of demonstrating such an institution in their midst during the next year. In this day when all the world has become predominantly democratic and a community of nations bids fair to be a reality, and institution like the public library common to all countries should prove par excellence a medium for the exchange of national and international ideals. In every country the library should be known as an institution where knowledge is as free as the air itself and with the library's reputation, already pretty well established, of being an institution which does not restrict thought but encourages its dissemination, it should prove a bulwark for society in the structure of international democracy which is now erecting itself.

Whether librarians are equal to the opportunity which is theirs will largely depend on two things—organization and morale. There are two departments which have been developed in library war service which I think have possibilities for libraries as a whole. The first one is a central book purchasing agency for libraries. This is in reality what is being maintained by the A. L. A. for camp libraries. Altho the problem for public libraries would be more complicated, still I think it could be worked out with considerable saving and increased efficiency. Let me explain the organization of the Book Department of Library War Service at the present time and see if it would not appear feasible to thus adapt it: Sample copies of new books are examined and such as are deemed desirable are ordered, one copy for each large camp library. After receiving the one copy it is left to the individual camp librarians to order additional copies. It seems to me that it would be possible to extend the service of the staff of the A. L. A. book list so that in many cases it could thus make the actual selection of many new titles for public libraries.

The bulk of the orders coming to headquarters were not for new books but rather requests from camp librarians for actual titles or the best books on subjects specified. With actual titles requested it was merely a question of eliminating those which it was deemed inadvisable to purchase. However, in selecting the best books on subjects, much of which work we did, I feel that a central purchasing agency could be of great assistance to public libraries. For many libraries without adequate bibliographical aids it is extremely difficult to make selections intelligently. A staff of experts in book selection, especially those with a knowledge of technical books, would be of great aid to libraries which are trying to meet the needs of technical men but which do not have library assistants specially trained for technology library work.

Librarians are always trying to get more liberal discounts from book publishers and book dealers. If there were a purchasing agency in New York, which is the publishers' center of the country, we would be in a position to demand and obtain the

lowest possible discounts. Library War Service has, as you know, received from most publishers 50 per cent discount. From reliable sources I understand that publishers can fill orders in New York at approximately 15 per cent less than in cities outside of New York due to the cost of traveling salesmen and other overhead expense. Libraries in the United States at the present time are spending annually about three million dollars for books. To get liberal discounts books must be ordered in quantity. This would be possible by having a dispatch office in New York such as Library War Service now maintains. At the present time the New York Dispatch Office keeps in stock available for camp libraries about 20,000 books. For libraries as a whole the number of titles would need to be enlarged, but I see no reason why such a dispatch office should not prove practical for public libraries. Take for example the popular copyrights of Grosset and Dunlap and Burt which libraries use in great numbers. I went to New York to purchase \$20,000 worth of these at one time and later we placed an additional order for \$40,000. From this experience I feel sure that libraries could get quantity prices if we would purchase in large quantities. I think it is possible that from \$200,000 to \$500,000 might be saved annually by dealing with publishers thru a central purchasing agency with a dispatch officer maintained by it.

The other point in organization is that of a central publicity bureau for libraries. I think I can take it for granted that you are all familiar with this idea as it originated here in the Pacific Northwest. Library War Service has done much to demonstrate the value of such a publicity bureau. The publicity during our two financial campaigns and the publicity carried on continuously by the publicity department at headquarters has done more in one year to bring libraries to the attention of the public than has been done in the past ten years. Several of the men who have been at headquarters, a number of whom are members of the publicity committee of the A. L. A., have felt that it would be thoroly regrettable if we should lose the value of this publicity. We should go ahead rather than

lag behind now that peace is here. I am glad to say that definite steps have been taken looking to the establishment of such a bureau. It will not have any official connection with the A. L. A. but it will be in charge of a practical man who has had years of experience in publicity work. I am more than ever convinced that if libraries are ever to come to their own we must have such a bureau, which will constantly be spreading the news of the service which libraries can render.

The matter of organization is important to an army—to librarians, but what of morale? I hope library war service will be a leaven which will leaven the mass of librarians as a whole. Why should I hesitate to express my feelings when to think of my experience at headquarters is to thrill with the pleasure of it. To a casual observer nothing thrilling would be seen by looking in upon the headquarters staff. There we were, fifty of us, a dozen typewriters and as many electric fans making their customary noise—desks piled with correspondence and work being carried on with a rush and under pressure—no time to waste as we must keep ahead of the game. Much of the work was detailed—not especially interesting some might think but it was the spirit of the work which made it all so fascinating. Some of us often worked twelve hours a day, seven days a week, not because we were driven but because we could not resist the push and the go. The headquarters organization was divided into departments as follows: large camps, small camps, hospital libraries, publicity, overseas, and book departments. Many of the problems were entirely new and the organization had to be built up as new problems arose, as new opportunities for service offered. There were no hard and fast rules. Never have I worked in an organization where the spirit was so splendid, the co-operation so perfect. It was joy to work there, it was an inspiration which I hope will stay with me always. The spirit was there, not especially because of the personnel of the headquarters staff but because of the bigness of the work in hand. The thing itself which we were trying to do was so large, the opportunities so tremendous, the need for service so urgent,

that it seemed impossible for pettiness to raise its head among us. There was the same spirit, the same enthusiasm shown by the camp librarians at the Saratoga conference. They were interested—they were tremendously interested, which was shown at their round table meetings. They were doing vital things—they knew it and their work was enlarging their own capabilities.

I have called this paper "What then?" Perhaps it should be called "What now?" for probably it will be a matter of only a few months until Library War Service is a thing of the past. We as librarians have the largest opportunities that have ever faced us. We more nearly have the public confidence than ever before. The time is ours if we can only grasp the possibilities, if we can only see things big enough. If we can only see things big enough I believe we will be equal to the work at hand.

I want to quote from "In the Fourth Year of the War" by H. G. Wells. This was written before peace had come but there is the same clear vision now as then.

". . . I am a man who looks now towards the end of life; fifty-one years have I scratched off from my calendar, another slips by, and I cannot tell how many more of the sparse remainder of possible years are really mine. I live in days of hardship and privation, when it seems more natural to feel ill than well; without holidays or rest or peace; friends and the sons of my friends have been killed; death seems to be feeling always now for those I most love; the newspapers that come into my house tell mostly of blood and disaster, of drownings and slaughterings, of cruelties and base intrigues. Yet never have I been so sure that there is a divinity in man and that a great order of human life, a reign of justice and world-wide happiness, of plenty, power, hope, and gigantic creative effort, lies close at hand. Even now we have the science and the ability available for a universal welfare, tho it is scattered about the world like a handful of money dropped by a child, even now there exists all the knowledge that is needed to make mankind universally free and human life sweet and noble. We need but the faith for it, and it is at hand; we need but the courage to



lay our hands upon it and in a little space of years it can be ours."

We as librarians need but the faith for it and it is at hand—we need but the courage to lay our hands upon it and in a little space of years it can be ours. Books

can help win the war, the war for universal and true democracy, a democracy based upon the intelligence, based upon the service which public libraries are even now rendering, but which they should render more abundantly.

### RECENT MOTION PICTURES BASED ON STANDARD OR CURRENT BOOKS

THESE pictures have been selected for listing by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures:

**Arizona**, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky: Artcraft. Star—Douglas Fairbanks.

A Western drama adapted from Augustus Thomas' stage success of this name.

**The Beloved Imposter**, 5 reels, Vitagraph. Star—Gladys Leslie.

A Western romance founded on the book entitled "Betty's House Party" by Mrs. Elizabeth J. Mariana.

**The Big Little Person**, 6 reels, Universal. Star—Mae Murray.

A deaf child's romance, based on Rebecca Hopper Eastman's novel of the same name.

**The Captain's Captain**, 5 reels, Vitagraph. Star—Alice Joyce.

Picturization of James A. Cooper's Cape Cod romance published under the title "Cap'n Abe—Storekeeper".

**The Dawn of Understanding**, 5 reels, Vitagraph. Star—Bessie Love.

Another Western drama, based on Bret Harte's "Judgment of Bolinas Plains." (This was also produced on the stage by Frohman under the title "Sue," starring Annie Russell.)

**The Eternal City**, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky (re-issue). Star—Pauline Frederick.

A notable screen rendition of Hall Caine's novel.

**The False Faces**, 7 reels, Famous Players-Lasky: Paramount. Star—Henry Walthall.

A war spy melodrama taken from the "Saturday Evening Post" story by Louis Joseph Vance.

**The Gold Cure**, 5 reels, Metro. Star—Viola Dana.

A rural comedy drama based on Alexine Heyland's novel "Oh! Oh! Annice", which appeared originally in the Woman's Home Companion.

**Five Thousand an Hour**, 5 reels, Metro. Stars—Hale Hamilton and May Allison.

A motion picture presentation of the story of "Get-Rich-Quick-Wallingford" by George Randolph Chester.

**The Heart of Wetona**, 6 reels, Select. Star—Norma Talmadge.

An Indian reservation story adapted from the play by George Scarborough which was staged by David Belasco.

**Hoarded Assets**, 5 reels, Vitagraph. Star—Harry Morey.

A motion picture version of Raymond S. Spear's tale of the same name dealing with the life of a river pirate.

**The Hope Chest**, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky: Paramount. Star—Dorothy Gish.

An adaptation of Mark Lee Luther's book, which has a department store setting.

**In the Hollow of Her Hand**, 5 reels, Select. Star—Alice Brady.

A murder mystery picture adapted from George Barr McCutcheon's novel of the same name.

**Infatuation**, 6 reels, Pathe. Star—Gaby Deslys.

A photodrama of Parisian life, founded on a romance by Marcel L'Herbier.

**Lady Windermere's Fan**, 5 reels, Classical. Star—Miss Todd.

A screen rendition of Oscar Wilde's English society story.

**Little Miss Hoover**, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky: Paramount. Star—Marguerite Clark.

A food conservation drama based on a story by Maria Thompson Davies entitled "The Golden Bird."

**Little Women**, 6 reels, Famous Players-Lasky: Paramount. All star.

Louisa M. Alcott's story, the atmosphere of which is carefully preserved.

**Love in a Hurry**, 5 reels, World. Stars—Carlyle Blackwell and Evelyn Greeley.

Spy romance based on Kenyon Gambier's "Saturday Evening Post" serial, "A Huge, Black, One-Eyed Man".

**The "Mind-the-Paint" Girl**, 6 reels, Vitagraph. Star—Anita Stewart.

Screen adaptation of Pinero's Western music hall comedy drama.

**The Mystery Girl**, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky: Paramount. Star—Ethel Clayton.

A war romance, adapted from George Barr McCutcheon's "Green Fancy."

**The Secret Garden**, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky: Paramount. Star—Henry Walthall.

Frances Hodgson Burnett's novel of English country life turned into a motion picture.

**The Spender**, 5 reels, Metro. Stars—Bert Lytell and Mary Anderson.

Frederick Orrin Bartlett's "Saturday Evening Post" story presented as a motion picture comedy drama.

**Too Fat to Fight**, 6 reels, Goldwyn. Star—Frank McIntyre.

A YMA war comedy drama based on the as yet unpublished story by Rex Beach.

**The Virginian**, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky (re-issue). Star—Dustin Farnum.

Fine screen version of Owen Wister's novel.

**Virtuous Wives**, 6 reels, First National. Star—Anita Stewart.

An adaptation of Owen Johnson's novel of the same name.

**The Woman the Germans Shot** (formerly entitled "The Cavell Case"), 6 reels, Select. Star—Julia Arthur.

A Belgian war drama built around the experience of Edith Cavell.

## RECRUITING A TRAINING CLASS AN EXPERIENCE AND SOME REFLECTIONS THEREON

BY CLARA W. HERBERT, *Director, Training Class, Washington Public Library*

To keep the home libraries going during the last year has required everywhere much ingenuity, effort, devotion and loyalty, but perhaps nowhere so much so as in the Washington Public Library where Uncle Sam proved an irresistible Pied Piper, calling away from us many of our best workers. Nevertheless, we consoled ourselves with the thought that it was a wartime condition and that every other branch of service and form of business was equally hard hit. Then came the armistice and the closing of many of the government war work bureaus with the consequent freeing of young women. It seemed as if the golden moment for recruiting a new training class had arrived.

The selection of twelve to fifteen candidates for the class at a time when hundreds of young women were available seemed a simple matter. It would be necessary only to get the information in regard to the opening before these women and then we could select at will preserving as high standards as we chose. Alas for our dreams!

Our publicity campaign was complete. A paid display advertisement rivalling in size the painless dentistry ones, ran five times in a leading newspaper, news items appeared in all the newspapers, welfare workers were informed, clubs of women war workers were addrest, notices were bulletined. The response was overwhelming. Four to five hundred young women, most of them efficient and well educated, flocked to the library for further information. There was a steady stream of inquirers from nine in the morning until late in the evening and sometimes as many as twenty to thirty awaited interviews. Every effort and unstinted time was given to placing before the applicants the advantages of library work, the desirability of residence in Washington, the facts that the course was free and a good investment against the time when the opportunities for work for women with-

out special training would not be as great as at present. And the results! 249 took away application blanks, 12 were filed, 8 took the examination and 1 qualified. There was no lack of interest in the work; in fact there was much enthusiasm expressed for it. There were many statements that "it is the work I have always wanted to do." There was no objection to giving the time for training; that was universally expected. The schedules, even the thought of night work offered no deterrent. There was, however, a general appreciation of the fact that to keep body and soul together costs money and that the initial salary at the completion of the training would not cover that cost and that the range of promotion did not justify the investment in the end. I felt like the king of France who "with forty thousand men marched up the hill and then marched down again." For twenty-one days of continuous interviewing I had nothing to show. Nor was the lack of results the only discouraging part of it, for I was left with a vision of a vanishing procession of well educated, well trained, glowing youth, youth with "pep," and ability and enthusiasm. Ours, if we had but the price! With these young people bringing in new ideas from the various parts of the country and from the various colleges what valuable work the library could do in the period of reconstruction when if ever the library has a distinct contribution to make to the community and to the nation. We need the best now as we have never needed it before.

The experience had another side, one which I had not encountered in recruiting previous classes. In other years the fact that the library was not a commercial enterprise appealed to persons with the desired intellectual qualities and professional spirit who by upbringing and temperament shrank from the competition of business. This year this unconscious and probably false delicacy was absolutely absent and

money considerations were frankly the determining ones, spoken of unblushingly and as a matter of justice. More than that, there was a tendency to put the library in the position of justifying itself. One felt like an unscrupulous employer of child labor being grilled by a social service investigator. Again, there was a new note of distrust of the value of the work if it was so poorly compensated. If the library could pay only \$55 a month for a beginning salary (\$45 when the war increment ceases in July) then the work must be of a simple mechanical character requiring small attainments.

At the same time that these young people came and went, I was reading professional sentiments of this order:

From an editorial in the December LIBRARY JOURNAL: "Peace with victory and the end of the war bring to all America and not least to the library profession, new responsibilities in a new world order. In no war, in no era of the world has the work of the mind, intellectual achievement come into such supremacy as in this war period."

From the letter of Miss Bascom in regard to children's year publicity thru the library:

"Not least among these forces is the library, by its very nature a constructive, educational power in the community, but more than that. Since the Baby Week and Food Conservation campaigns, if not before, it has become a socialized, reforming agency. The librarian walks hand in hand with the teacher, the mother, the doctor, and nurse, and works in close co-operation with the other agencies for betterment of conditions in town, county, and state. Certainly without her no important work for the child can be effectively and permanently established."

And the quite thrilling words of Tomus in Mr. Yust's presidential address indicating the supreme opportunities of the book.

Apparently the profession is quite aware of its past responsibilities and the enlarged ones ahead of it in the rebuilding of the new world. And we doubtless recognize that the whole scope of professional activity depends upon the personnel, that without education, experience, bigness of personality, the work will be only half ac-

complished. But are we equally aware that such personnel now depends upon a just and adequate salary scale? The salaries in this library are fixed by Act of the Congress of the United States, but as far as I am informed they do not vary greatly from the general scale thruout the country.

My recent experience has burned into me several conditions:

1. That there is available at a *reasonable* rate of compensation a personnel which would bring into library work at this time a solid background of education, enthusiasm, and breadth of view which would energize all the activities of the library and make of it the force in the community that it should be and which we complacently claim that it is in spite of the fact that appropriating bodies perennially indicate to us that it is still one of the least considered institutions.

2. That to get adequate salaries to attract the right personnel means seeing things in a big and impersonal way. These are the days of big things and to the business sense of appropriating boards, work compensated at \$540 a year is not on the horizon at all.

3. That any chance of getting adequate salaries depends upon united A. L. A. effort and not upon each city's wringing it from its reluctant appropriation body. We have learned from the war how to do things on a nation-wide scale. Let us "hold on to that," too.

4. That we should adopt as a standard that at least one-half of each library staff should have a college education or a substantial equivalent and a year at a library school. For libraries which claim to be educational and professional institutions to be largely in the hands of high school girls with training class preparation, no matter how good the course may be, shows no real grasp of what the library should be and do in the community.

5. That we should have faith in the community's fundamental belief in education and act in accordance with that faith.

It is true that teachers as well as librarians have been and are shockingly underpaid but should the whole fault be laid at the door of appropriating boards? Does not the fault lie partly with the teachers



who have accepted the salaries, forgetting in their unselfish enthusiasm that the children suffered as a consequence of their financial anxieties, and partly with the administrators who are professional men not in the habit of dealing with large business affairs? But whatever the cause, the free educational system of America is the pride of every American's heart, and if we professional people had on the one hand faith in the righteousness of the cause of adequate salaries as a prerequisite for the best

work, and on the other hand the wit to know that the American public, looking as it does for good service and impatient of poor service, is willing to pay and appreciates in proportion as it does pay, we would wholeheartedly wage a national campaign for the more honorable support of our educational institutions. We should be successful, and we should then be in a position to build up these institutions in a way that would honor the America that we love.

## BOOKS BY TWENTIETH CENTURY POETS

### *List for 1918 prepared by the Poetry Society of America*

THE Poetry Society of America continue their annual contribution of a Library List of current volumes of poetry by American poets. This representative list has been prepared at the request of librarians who have found it useful in a field that seems to increase in interest as years go on. The committee having the work in charge of preparing the list, disclaims definitive judgments upon the ultimate value of the books chosen; they simply present to poetry-lovers and to all who believe expression in poetry to be essential to our national development, a guide to present-day trends in poetry, a means of finding out what is happening in our poetic realm. One would say that the people who wish to be fairly well-read in our national literature should know at least these among the hundreds of volumes that might be annually urged upon them.

In making the list lines are drawn this side of translations. Tho books by British, or Canadian, or Australian, or other foreign authors may be published in this country, the foreign citizenship of the writer is held to be a bar to admission among these poets of the United States. This is done not from unbrotherly feeling but from a necessity for limiting the amount of work asked of the members of the committee. In future an enlargement of the committee will be made so that volumes by non-American poets, if they have been printed

in this country, may be listed also. The same difficulty exists in regard to the poetic drama. But an arrangement is already made so that a section of the committee will prepare a list for that department of our poetic expression. These are promised for next year.

The first of these annual Library Lists was made in January, 1914. The effort at that time was to make this list cover the ground from 1900 to 1913 inclusive. The whole series of Lists to date, then, may be held to include, roughly, the dates from 1900 to 1919. A condensed reprint of the whole series will now be made by the Committee, and will be published by the Syracuse Public Library. There will be a descriptive note to each title and a quotation from each book listed. This booklet may be obtained by sending to Mr. Paul M. Paine, Syracuse Public Library, Syracuse, N. Y., inclosing twenty cents.

Poetry is now published by more publishing houses than ever before. But still many desirable volumes appear in out-of-the-way places. The Committee request all friends of poetry to call their attention to any books that they believe should be better known, and invite all publishers to send their poetic publications to the committee if they would care to take advantage of the opportunity the Library List affords of making them more widely known. The Chairman of the Committee, Mrs. Martha

Foote Crow, 16 Morningside Avenue, New York City, will see that any books so sent shall receive the attention of the committee.

Babcock, Edwina Stanton. *The Flying Parliament*. White.

Baird, G. M. P. *Loaves for Hyacinths*. Aldine Press, Pittsburgh.

Bates, Katherine Lee. *The Retinue and other poems*. Dutton.

Beer, Morris Abel. *Songs of Manhattan*. Cornhill.

Benét, Stephen Vincent. *Young Adventure*. Yale Univ. Press.

Benét, William Rose. *The Burglar of the Zodiac*. Yale Univ. Press.

Bradley, Wm. Aspinwall. *Singing Carr and Other Song-ballads of the Cumberlands*. Knopf.

Burr, Amelia Josephine. *The Silver Trumpet*. Doran.

Carlin, Francis. *My Ireland*. The Wolfe, Tone Co.

Clark, Charles Badger. *Grass-grown Trails*. Badger.

Davis, Mary Carolyn. *The Drums in Our Street*. Macmillan.

Fletcher, John Gould. *Japanese Prints*. Four Seas.

Giltinan, Caroline. *The Divine Image*. Cornhill.

Griffith, William. *City Pastorals*. White.

Guiterman, Arthur. *The Mirthful Lyre*. Harper's.

Hagedorn, Herman. *Hymn of Free Peoples* (one poem). Macmillan.

Kilmer, Joyce. *Memorial Edition of Works*. Doran.

Lowell, Amy. *Can Grande's Castle*. Macmillan.

Masters, Edgar Lee. *Toward the Gulf*. Macmillan.

Middleton, Scudder. *Streets and Faces*. Macmillan.

Morgan, Angela. *Forward, March!* Lane.

Morley, Christopher. *Songs of a Little House*. Doran.

O'Connor, Norreys Jephson. *Songs of the Celtic Past*. Lane.

O'Hara, John Myers. *Threnodies*. Smith and Sale.

Rice, Cale Young. *Trails Sunward*. Century Co.

Rice, Cale Young. *Songs to A. H. R.* Century Co.

Rittenhouse, Jessie B. *The Door of Dreams*. Houghton.

Sandburg, Carl. *Cornhuskers*. Holt.

Spicer, Anne Higginson. *The Last Crusade*. White.

Teasdale, Sara. *Love Songs*. Macmillan.

Untermeyer, Jean. *Growing Pains*. Huebsch.

Wattles, Willard. *Lanterns in Gethsemane*. Dutton.

Widdemer, Margaret. *The Old Road to Paradise and other poems*. Holt.

Wilcox, Ella Wheeler. *Sonnets of Sorrow and Triumph*. Doran.

White, James Terry. *A Garden of Remembrance*. White.

#### COLLECTIONS

Braithwaite, W. S. *Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1918*.

Cronyn, George W. *The Path on the Rainbow*. Boni and Liveright.

Crow, Martha Foote. *Christ in the Poetry of Today*, 2nd edition, with additional section on Christ and the World-War. Womans Press.

Frothingham, Robert. *Songs of Men*. Houghton.

Monroe, H., and Henderson, A. C. *The New Poetry*. Macmillan.

Richards, G. M. *Melody of Earth: an Anthology of Garden and Nature Poems from Present-day Poets*. Houghton.

Stevenson, B. E. *Home Book of Verse*, new edition with additions. Holt.

Wheeler, W. R. *Book of Verse of the Great War*. 111 poems by American and English poets. Yale Univ. Press.

#### BOOKS

CONSIDER what you have in the smallest chosen library. A company of the wisest and wittiest men that could be picked out of all civil countries, in a thousand years, have set in best order the results of their learning and their wisdom. The men themselves were hid and inaccessible, solitary, impatient of interruption, fenced by etiquette; but the thought which they did not uncover to their bosom friend is here written out in transparent words to us, the strangers of another age.—EMERSON.

## PUBLICITY FOR LIBRARIES

CONDUCTED BY FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE, *Director, Library Information Service*

"I PRESUME we are spending more than any other library in the country in publicity," writes W. Dawson Johnston, Librarian of the St. Paul Public Library, in transmitting specimens of the various kinds of advertising matter issued by his institution. Whether there is a direct relation between this fact and the announcement in the St. Paul newspapers that the library budget had been increased (yes, I wrote it *increased*, not *decreased!*) by \$10,000 in the final revisions made by the City Council, Mr. Johnston does not specify. It may be mere coincidence. It is much more likely, however, that there is a direct cause-and-effect relation between Mr. Johnston's extremely intelligent and comprehensive publicity, and the willingness of the City Fathers to add another \$10,000 to the appropriation for library maintenance, "on the urgent request of the city librarian," as the newspaper puts it.

Not very long ago the gentleman at the head of one of the most important public libraries in America said to me, disgustedly:

"We are a nation of bluffers. We boast about our devotion to education, but the two things we won't spend money for are public schools and public libraries." He had just been thru an experience exactly the reverse of Mr. Johnston's; his budget had been cut to a point that made it necessary to close a number of branches and reduce the staff of the main library. He could hardly be blamed for taking a cynical view of the world and the people therein, especially as this was not his first experience of a similar nature. Nevertheless, he was wrong in his assumption of unwillingness on the part of the public to spend money—for schools, or for libraries or for anything else the public believes is rendering an efficient public service. There is no public reluctance to spend money; even the vociferous minority of taxpayers who regard any and all public expenditures as extravagance are more vociferous in their denunciations of dirty streets and ungathered garbage than in their attacks upon

those who would spend public money for public service.

My friend smarted under a sense of injustice, because he knew that his library was efficiently and economically administered and that, in the real service rendered to the people of his community, it ranked with the dozen best in the land. He knew his Emerson, and the well-beaten path to his door, worn by those who would obtain his mousetraps, was proof to him that the Sage of Concord was right. And he had done a great deal of what is ordinarily termed publicity. His library issues, bulletins and readers' guides and bibliographies; uses bookmarks and placards and other printed matter liberally. Its branches are centers of local activity and interest, reaching a very high percentage of the population in their respective neighborhoods. Yet—his budget was mercilessly cut and Mr. Johnston, at St. Paul, got an increase of \$10,000. Why?

What impresses me in a necessarily superficial survey of the publicity of the St. Paul Library is that a considerable part of it is calculated to reach the people who *pay* for the library, as well as those who merely *use* the library. Library advertising is unlike any other kind of advertising in that there are two publics to be reached, two groups whose personnel is not identical, tho the two overlap. The dealer in safety razors has a simple problem; if he can reach the men who shave they will buy his razors and his business succeeds. The library must first reach the people whom it seeks to serve with books, but it must obtain its money with which to render this service from another set of people, who may or may not include a fair percentage of those who are receiving direct service; this other group, the governing body of the municipality and the political and business interests back of the men actually in office, must be convinced that, whether they are directly and personally benefited by the library or not, it does render a real and important service to im-



portant elements in the community. And the more important these elements are or are supposed to be in the matter of voting strength, the easier it is to convince the City Fathers that the library that serves them is worthy of support. Others may moralize if they wish to about this peculiarity of human nature in politics; I state it merely as a fact and factor that must be reckoned with in any consideration of effective library publicity.

I hope no one will misunderstand me as advising librarians to "play politics," altho I confess to great admiration for the astuteness of one of my friends who is so devoted to the cause of education that he swallowed his own pride and joined the Tammany organization and thereby was enabled to obtain the funds with which to build a school that is perhaps the chief object of local pride in all Manhattan. But when one can find ways and means of getting the facts about the library to the attention of the men who control the city's affairs, assuming of course that the library is actually rendering the service it professes to give, there has been set up at least a strong bulwark against unwarranted reductions of appropriations.

It is not enough, for instance, in most communities, to establish a business branch or department, tho it is undeniable that public libraries in communities where such services are rendered enjoy a much higher measure of public interest and respect than they did when the Average Citizen regarded them merely as purveyors of what he usually termed "Lit'rachoor." I am impressed by the facility with which Mr. Johnston obtains newspaper publicity, not alone in the portions of his local newspapers devoted to feminine interests, where one most often observes library news items, nor in the book review columns, which is another favorite corner into which to relegate "library notes," but in the parts of the paper that business men read. I have before me, for example, the financial section of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* of Dec. 22, boldly so labelled, and the leading article on one of its pages, along with bank and investment advertisements, articles on the Federal Farm Loan Bank and the Fire Insurance business, is one entitled "Where is

Europe?" and signed by Mr. Johnston. It is illustrated with a plot of the curves showing the war-time increase in the use of the public library compared to the population gain. The figures are convincing, the presentation calculated to impress the business man who reads it not only that the library is giving service but that its management knows all the time just what it is doing and can produce its books for audit whenever called upon to do so.

This is the sort of publicity that, in the long run, achieves results; it is publicity that cannot be bought, no matter how much money one has to spend, and that can be obtained only by the application of a keen sense of "the fitness of things" generally and of mass psychology, combined with the sort of personality that inspires the friendliness and confidence of newspaper men. It makes little difference whether the readers of the paper ever use the library or not; it is the newspaper readers who form the public sentiment of the community which eventually determines whether the library is to be regarded as an active asset, to be encouraged, cultivated and given the fullest opportunity for development as an integral and essential part of the community life, or as a liability that cannot be got rid of but that is not to be allowed to spend any more than barely enough to keep it alive.

There is another phase of the activities of the St. Paul Library that strikes me as publicity of the most desirable kind, as well as a form of service that is, I understand, as yet unique. This is the co-operation between the library and the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly, as a result of which there has just been published a pamphlet entitled: "Labor: a selected list of books in the St. Paul Public Library, published by the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly." The pamphlet bears the "union label" on its title page; on its last page is the legend: "Printed on union made paper." And in a foreword the Secretary of the Trades and Labor Assembly says:

"In three respects the relations between the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly and the Public Library are unique: The Assembly has a special committee on the library; it has a branch of the library in

its hall; and in the present publication it has issued the first catalog of the literature of labor ever published by a labor assembly. It is the hope of the officers of the Assembly that in these ways as well as by meetings of trade unions in the library, by lectures on labor questions in the library, and by organization of labor study classes in the library the literature of labor may be more read and the problems of labor more carefully studied not only by the members of labor unions but by others."

If there is anything in the signs of the

times, more clearly legible than any other single indication, it is that public and private institutions that fail to give increasing attention not merely to the interests of the individual worker but of organized labor run the risk of finding themselves in the position of the man who got in the way of the steam roller, of whom his family said if he had only the word "Welcome" on him he would make a lovely door-mat! And—perhaps—one might figure a possible connection between this newest service in St. Paul and that \$10,000 increase!

### GERMAN PERIODICALS FOR 1919

THE A. L. A. Committee on Importations desires to drop its burden. But, after conferences at the State Department, War Trade and Censorship Boards, it clearly has a duty to perform during 1919; for, till the peace treaty is signed, communication direct or indirect between American agents and Germany, we are advised, will probably not be permitted.

Most libraries will, therefore, doubtless wait and take their chances with their chosen agents, but some will desire to renew now their subscriptions with Nijhoff and Kundig thru this committee.

Immediate choice of course is imperative. Indeed, distant libraries should telegraph their orders for renewal. There is now no occasion to change from one of these agents to the other, since (tho Kundig is still the cheaper) the prices of each are considerably below the ante bellum level on account of the mark's depreciation and the drop of both florin and franc to approximate normal. Besides, both routes are established successes, eight shipments having arrived and others being announced by cable as on the water. Insurance during the next year seems hardly necessary.

Let the order, made out in *duplicate*, be addressed to the agent, tho mailed to me for dispatch under our license number thru the State Department, a telegraphic order being followed by such written confirmation in duplicate.

It must be clearly understood that the

order is transmitted only on the condition that the bills shall be met when presented. Prepayment of periodical subscriptions is the universal rule. The unusual habit of both our agents of mailing their bills in instalments, according in each case with the time of dispatching the initial number, has caused many institutions during the present year to treat these bills as if they were for books and so to await the arrival of shipments, much to the embarrassment of the committee and injustice to the agents. For, tho it takes five weeks for the bills to come, a period two or three times as long is required for the shipments to arrive; and yet the periodicals are in the hands of the U. S. Government from the date of the bill till the Censor releases them in New York. So that librarians must not ask the committee to penalize the agents by delayed payment.

Herewith are sent to Nijhoff subscribers his ninth (Sept. 14) and tenth (Oct. 4) bills, the preceding eight (Apr. 10, 22, May 7, 30, June 20, July 6, 26, Aug. 16, plus a transportation bill of May 24) having already been distributed with printed advice (from the November LIBRARY JOURNAL) as to settlement. Similarly, Kundig's bills of July 8, Aug. 7 and Sept. 14 have been sent out from the Secretary's office. Send draft drawn to the order of Martinus Nijhoff (Librairie Kundig) on a Dutch (Swiss) bank.

Libraries have been advised to reduce

Nijhoff's previous bills by cancelling the 5% surcharge (according to a letter from him) and using .45 instead of .55 as the conversion factor in changing marks to guilders (according to his published offer of October, 1917, never withdrawn). But the ninth and tenth bills may be settled as presented since, tho the surcharge (inaccurately called "war tax") remains, .43 is the factor, and the result is about the same.

Again, the Secretary would appreciate it if institutions would more promptly reimburse him for the transportation charges he has to meet for them. \$1.50 is a small matter to a library, but multiplied by a hundred, it is not such a small one to the undersigned. The committee should not be pressed further than its free gift of time.

Hereafter these transportation bills will be presented by Messrs. Tice & Lynch, 16 Beaver St., New York. Please favor the committee by settling promptly with these accommodating brokers. And remember they are concerned with transportation only. Continue to address to the Secretary (not Nijhoff or Kundig) questions as to policy and contents of parcels.

It is imperative that libraries check promptly their parcels by their bills, and report errors to the Secretary. The titles now in the hands of Nijhoff subscribers should accord with those in the bills of Apr. 10, 23, May 7, 30 and June 20; those of Kundig with the invoices of July 8 and Aug. 7. Nijhoff has made some errors. They can be easily traced, however, if subscribers will check carefully and report both gaps and surplus and name the penciled number on the periodicals, since each subscriber is given a number which appears on bills and periodicals. Watch your number, therefore, and check promptly, not for your own sake alone but your associates' also.

One error, however, of which subscribers may think Nijhoff guilty, will pretty surely prove only a seeming one, *viz.*, that of charging the same title more than once. It will probably be found either that different volumes have been charged or that he has failed to indicate that only a part of the volume has been charged in each case. The price will show this. **Report the**

alleged error to the Secretary before making any deduction.

Facing now the future again, let us be sure we understand the past. If you submitted a list last December or January, remember that was a partial list, and of that partial list only a part was ordered. You found later from the committee's Saratoga report (printed in the August LIBRARY JOURNAL) how you could get the rest. But if you have taken no further action, a part of your list for 1918 remains unordered.

Again, your order of whatever extent expires at the end of 1918, and will not be renewed without fresh action on your part now.

If you are going to resume relations with your old agent, be sure to report to him accurately just what titles and volumes you are to receive thru this committee, so that there may be neither duplication nor lacuna. This is delicate business, and requires care. You will probably not be completely successful in any case. *C'est la guerre.*

M. L. RANEY, *Secretary,*

*A. L. A. Committee on Importations.*

The Johns Hopkins University,  
Baltimore, Md.

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"THERE is no patent, simplified method of hitting upon the few good books concealed in the immense output of the year. They do not bear a special mark recognizable by the initiated. You can only consult your librarian, and do as your librarian does—that is, read the reviews. I have often been interested at the carelessness, in the matter of review-scanning, of eager and convinced readers. Many readers have I known who were genuinely anxious to 'keep abreast' of the best modern stuff, but who took no steps to be reasonably sure of getting the best modern stuff. Perhaps they expected to be wakened in the mornings by the cheerful sound of the best modern stuff knocking at the door."—ARNOLD BENNETT in the February *Bookman*.

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"A Library implies an act of faith,  
Which generations, still in darkness hid,  
Sign in their night in witness of the dawn."

—VICTOR HUGO.



## FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS FOR LIBRARY ASSISTANTS

IN response to the announcement for the library assistant examination which closed on Dec. 30, it is stated by the U. S. Civil Service Commission that 53 applications were filed. Thirty eligibles resulted. It is believed that this list will answer the needs of the service for the time being.

It will be noted that the examination was of the "non-assembled" type, that is, the competitors were not assembled for written tests, but were rated upon their physical ability, education, and experience, the ratings being based upon sworn statements in the applications and upon corroborative evidence adduced by the Commission. The alternate minimum requirements, as shown in the announcement, were (1) at least one year's training in a recognized library school, or (2) one year in a training class in a library using modern methods and one year's experience, or (3) three years' experience in a library using modern methods. An applicant who showed experience meeting any one of these minimum requirements was given a rating of 70 for experience. For longer experience of the ordinary type additional credit was given, depending upon the length of service, degree of responsibility, and the character and variety of work. The larger the library and the more responsible the work performed by the applicant the higher the rating he received. An applicant who had had a four years' college course followed by library training or experience, or who had a working knowledge of one or more languages, received a higher credit than an applicant with merely a high school education plus library training or experience, because the former was considered to have a better foundation for library work than the latter. Specialized experience, such as work in a scientific library, was rated higher than experience in a popular library, other things being equal. These were some of the points considered in the rating.

It is probable that when it becomes necessary to announce another examination for library assistant return will be made to the usual type of assembled examination, in

which the competitors are given work to do in an examination room, besides being required to show library training or experience. Under war conditions it was not practicable to give the assembled examination.

There is no examination now pending which should be of special interest to persons trained in library work. Examinations for clerks trained in special lines are announced from time to time. Information concerning examinations may always be had by applying to the secretary of the local board of civil service examiners at the post office or customhouse in any of 3000 cities.

An effort is made to bring all examination announcements directly to the attention of persons who may be interested. When an examination is announced which will be of special interest to persons trained in library work, it will in the regular course of the Commission's routine be mailed to library schools, and will also be sent to library periodicals.

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"I SPEAK," said the college professor, "as one who loves books.

"I don't thing any the more of a woman because she is spattered with diamonds and wears a \$500 imported gown. I don't think any the more of a house with gold door knobs, of a bedstead with solid silver posts, nor of a book that is bound in gilt and morocco. . . .

"Books are the prophets, the spiritual helpers of life. They constitute the eternal democracy. So I say, let them be dressed in modest and honest covers, let them be robed in simple dignity, as Haggai or John the Baptist.

"I have little sympathy for the people who are swindled into paying \$5000 for a set of books worth \$50. They are the victims of their own love of vulgar display.

"It is not those who love books for what is inside them that are buncoed by the *de luxe* game."—DR. FRANK CRANE, "Lighted window," (Lane, 1918).

## BOSTON SATURDAY CONFERENCES ON CHILDREN'S BOOKS

ENGLISH teachers and school librarians within hailing distance of Boston are fortunate in the opportunities presented by the Saturday Book Conference. These conferences are conducted by the New England Association of School Libraries in co-operation with the Bookshop for Boys and Girls and are designed to bring to the notice of those interested books of definite value to boys and girls. The committee in charge presents a most attractive list of subjects to be dealt with by men and women whose experiences have qualified them to speak with authority on the topics assigned. Opportunity is given at the close of each talk for discussion and for examination of the books mentioned by the speaker.

In the first of this series of conferences Mr. A. B. de Mills of Milton Academy gave an illuminating review of War Books for Peace Times. He culled from the vast mass available—"for never has there been a war which has produced such a large per cent of good books, written by men who know what to say and have said it excellently"—material to give boys and girls an understanding of the causes of the war, its progress on land, sea, and in the air, the alleviation, the atrocities, the prisoners, and reconstruction, and he gave at the end a selection from the titles as the irreducible minimum for a war collection for a school unable to spend more than ten dollars.

On Feb. 8 Miss Mabel Williams of the New York Public Library speaks on High School Fiction; on Mar. 8, Mile. Marguerite Clément, Agrégée de l'Université de Paris; on French Books for Young Americans; on Apr. 12, Ralph D. Paine, author of "Fighting Fleets," "The Call of the Off-shore Wind," etc., on Travel and the Sea; on May 10, Miss Alice M. Jordan of the Boston Public Library on Books of Other Countries; on June 14, Miss Gladys M. Bigelow of Newton Technical High School on Summer Reading.

These meetings are held at eleven o'clock in Pefkins Hall, 264 Boylston St., and are open to all.

## GIVE AND TAKE

The A. L. A. Library War Service announces that libraries interested may secure, for cost of carriage, a copy of "Old Spain in New America" by McLean-Williams by addressing the Council of Women for Home Missions, Room 1011, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

The following numbers are missing from the LIBRARY JOURNAL file at the Library of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada: June 1901, Aug. 1901, July 1902, July 1903, Dec. 1904, Sept. 1905, Aug. 1906. These numbers are now out of print. Will any subscriber able to supply any of them kindly communicate with Mr. John Ridington, Librarian?

Mr. William C. Lane, Librarian, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass., has from a remainder stock a number of copies of George A. Torrey's "A Lawyer's Recollections in and out of Court." (Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1919); a few copies bound, the rest folded ready to bind.

These he will send free to libraries asking for them, provided that postage (weight 2 pounds, wrapped) is sent in advance.

Thru the kindness of the wife of the author, Mr. Purd B. Wright, librarian of the Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library, has for distribution 150 copies of "John Brown the Hero; Personal reminiscences," by J. W. Winkley, M. D., with an introduction by Frank B. Sanborn, Boston, [1905]. James H. West Company. The author, long a citizen of Boston, was a resident of Kansas Territory in '56-'57, coming out as a Free State colonist. While strongly partisan, the work offers many interesting side lights on the life of John Brown. Midwest historical and general libraries will be especially interested in the item. It will be sent on receipt of 10 cents to cover postage.

"It is difficult to make the foreigners understand that the library is free," says the bulletin of the Regina Public Library. "They are always very anxious to pay, and sometimes even object to take change when they have fines. Some time ago a man came in and asked if he might see the city directory. When he got the information he wanted he promptly put his hand in his pocket and said, 'T'ank you, Missis! What's de damage?'"

## THE LIBRARY AESOP: FOUR FOOLISH FABLES

JOHN C. SICKLEY, *Librarian, Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*

### I.

#### THE GIRL

A Young Creature who was garbed very unlike the Lilies of the Field once entered a library and after adjusting her Chewing Gum, addressed the Attendant as follows:

"Say! Listen! a Girl told me you had a Book called 'Ate a cat.' Can I get it?"

The puzzled Attendant, after putting her Thinking Apparatus at High Speed, decided it was a Book of Etiquette the Young Creature wanted, and brought her, "Manners Maketh Man."

After hastily looking at the title, she said, "Listen! that's something like, only I want it for myself, you know, for a woman. Haven't you one called, 'Manners makes a Woman?'"

This fable doesn't teach anything.

### II.

#### THE BOOK AGENT

A Book Agent who had long pestered a Librarian to Buy the children's Book of Omniscience, but without avail, finally said to her, "Madam, suppose a Fond Parent were to ask you, 'Do mice ever have two tails?' or 'Does a Blue Bird weigh more than a Rat?' or 'Does a double yolk egg produce two Chickens?' or 'Were Finger Bowls invented before Forks?' what Answers would you make?"

The Long Suffering Librarian replied, "I would say that Fools ask Questions that the Wisest cannot Answer."

Moral: The Moral of this Fable is Obvious.

### III.

#### THE SELF-SUFFICIENT WOMAN

A Superior and Self-Sufficient woman after wandering aimlessly about a Library for some time, finally asked an attendant for Some good Book.

"What kind of a book do you Wish?" asked the Attendant, "poetry, drama, history, biography or fiction?" "Oh," replied the Superior and Self-Sufficient, "I want Something entirely different from the Ordinary, I want some Pure Literature."

Whereupon, the Attendant showed her many books by the Best authors, none of which suited her, and finally selecting one of McCutcheon's novels she went out.

This Fable teaches that a word to the Self-Sufficient is not wise.

### IV.

#### THE DIRTY BOY

A Boy whose face and hands showed the need of Water and Soap, once entered a Library and asked the One in Charge for a book.

The One in Charge made reply as follows: "But your hands are not clean and I cannot let you Read a book with such dirty hands."

"I don't read with my Hands, but with my Eyes," replied the Boy, who feeling he had the better of the Dispute, took his departure.

This Fable teaches, that Although cleanliness may be Next to Godliness, it does not always encourage a taste for Literature.

## TO SAN FRANCISCO'S PUBLIC LIBRARY

As one within the portals of a church,  
I enter through the softly swinging doors  
Into a quiet place where sunlight pours  
Like Knowledge lifting up her golden  
torch,  
And gentle steps lead from the gracious  
porch  
In shallow slow gradations, as a sage  
Leads children's minds from page to harder  
page,  
Luring them upward in their lifelong  
search.

Here tired eyes find rest in perfect lines,  
Slim columns, shell-roofed niches, lights  
that glow  
Like silver censers swinging soft and  
slow,—  
A fitting temple for the books it shrines!  
Who built this house the readers may forget;  
But in remembering stone his name is set.

ELEANOR PRESTON WATKINS  
in *Overland Monthly*.



# LIBRARY WORK

## Notes of development in library activity

### RAILWAY ECONOMICS LIBRARY

The Bureau of Railway Economics Library, Washington, D. C. Richard H. Johnston, *Spec. Libs.*, June, 1918. p. 129-135.

The task before the library of the Bureau of Railway Economics in 1909 was to supplement various existing collections dealing mainly with the operation, finance, legislature and regulation, such as the Hopkins railway collection at Leland Stanford Junior University, the J. J. Hill library at the University of Wisconsin, the John Crerar Library at Chicago and the library of the Interstate Commerce Commission. This supplementing consists of two parts, namely the formation of a collection of purely economic material or material as closely economic as the co-related railway activities would permit, and the obtaining of much information as to the contents of other collections for the information not only for the Bureau Library itself but also to serve other libraries and students.

In May, 1912, "Railway economics, a collective catalog of books in fourteen American libraries" was issued. This is kept up to date and over one hundred libraries are now listed. The catalog is kept in four important sections: First, all of the publications by or about railway companies, principally in chronological order under the names of the separate companies, alphabetically arranged; second, the State documents relating to railways supplementing the work done by Miss Hasse in states still untouched in her work; third, a general alphabetical list of railway books and pamphlets by author and title; and, fourth, a classified arrangement still in progress under which the broad subjects, such as government ownership, valuation of railways, etc., can be developed as the basis of bibliographical lists. The material is as far as possible classified and shelved, much of the collection of 100,000 items now on the shelves being in Gaylord binders. Where it is found that material cannot profitably be shelved it is kept in folders in a file.

"Some individual record, either a full catalog entry, as in the case of books and pamphlets, or a subject card on which items such as leaflets, broadsides, etc., are briefly listed, is made in this library for practically all pieces that come into its possession. Certain exceptions might be noted, such as the

state documents described for the thirteen original states up to 1904 in Miss Hasse's "Index to the economic material in the state documents." We check into these indexes those documents which we possess and pray for the good fortune to secure those we lack. Another class of material similarly preserved with little of the customary library treatment is the briefs in various court and commission cases. These briefs fall naturally first into court and second into docket number, and they are so arranged and filed until our needs demonstrate the necessity of withdrawing from this arrangement the briefs in a particularly important case. Several important indexes assist in the use of this material."

Magazine articles are where possible excerpted but for much material in general periodicals Poole's *Index* and the *Reader's Guide* coupled with the use of the nearest general library, serve the bureau in collecting this material. The library uses not only the usual library tools but supplements these by clippings and by close reading of trade periodicals, by following up notes in the daily papers and in the proceedings of railway and other associations.

The classification used is that of the Library of Congress. With few exceptions the cataloging follows the Library of Congress rules, and the library has made a beginning in cooperative cataloging by indexing articles in the railway periodicals and sending cards for these articles to libraries.

"The service rendered by the bureau library beyond that entailed in having on hand the material needed by our own workers or by the general student falls into two classes: the first class of service is little different from that furnished by the bibliographical department of any general library except in so far as we are apt to include material not available in the general library, and that we designate the libraries in possession of the material. The second class of service however consists in the preparation of more or less bibliographical essays or lists arranged in skeleton for the elaboration of the economist or other special student preparing an address or thesis or making a study of a subject. In such lists the material is not arranged either alphabetically or chronologically; an attempt is made to arrange it logically and a given book or article is listed under the exact point

it will substantiate, no matter what the general character of the article may be or even its entire irrelevance in main subject to that under consideration."

It often happens that the library's service consists not in delivering material bearing on a certain subject but in giving direct information on that subject. Here, instead of the reader's taking his own risk, the library assumes that risk for him. For this reason uniformity of method in work on the staff is the result of mechanical training is of secondary importance, as compared with a knowledge of the literature of the subject.

LIBRARY ECONOMY

An exhibit of articles and appliances used in different departments and branches of the Library was held at the St. Louis Public Library from January 17 to 19. The exhibit was organized by a staff committee and its object was to make sure that no assistant should be ignorant of the best usages and labor-saving devices employed in any part of the library. In large institutions knowledge of this kind is too often partial, and this exhibit was a successful attempt to make it complete. The exhibit was carefully organized and arranged with proper explanatory labels, and was largely attended by members of the staff. Among the classes of objects and imple- ments shown were book supports (3 kinds); paper clips and fasteners ( 8 kinds); pamphlet cases (4 kinds); sign holders (3 kinds); typeholders (3 kinds); scrap-books (6 kinds); paste (4 kinds); besides a fine computer; a numbering machine; a visible

index; an eyelet punch; a parcel post scale; a paper cutter; metal guides for issue; etc. The results of the exhibit appear plainly in increased and more intelligent requisitions for library supplies.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

RECONSTRUCTION

Now that the war is over, and reconstruction problems are uppermost, it was but a natural step for the Birmingham Public Library to make over its "War Service Department" into a "Vocational Department," for the benefit of returning soldiers and sailors.

Pictures of industrial scenes adorn the walls of the long room where are shelved all the library's resources on occupations for men. All titles listed on the A. L. A. Vocational lists not already in the library, have been ordered, and the lists are to be distributed thru the employment offices, the shops, the library and its branches. A big canvas sign stretched across the street on the busiest corner, reads: "Back to the job. What job? Books on all jobs at the Public Library. Use Them." Classified ads in the three daily papers are also being used to bring this new department to the attention of the men for whom it is intended. These are short and pointed, are changed daily, and are to be run about two months.

LIBRARY SERVICE—EXTENSION

In order to stimulate the use of the library by parcel post, the St. Louis Public Library supplies its readers with a postal card as illustrated below:

ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY (Stations Department):

Please send me by PARCEL POST as soon as available, the following books:

Author

Title

.....  
.....  
.....

Or any books on such of the following subjects as I have underlined:

Biography, philosophy, religion, politics, economics, finance, labor, law, government, army and navy, education, commerce, mathematics, electricity, chemistry, biology, botany, engineering, aviation, farming, food, art, architecture, music, sports, poetry, plays, travel, history.

Additional subjects:.....

I enclose..... in stamps to cover postage. I have library card.

(Postage on books varies from 5 to 10 cents, according to size.)

Name.....

Address.....

Cross out what does not apply.

## IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

### Rhode Island

*Providence.* The contract for an addition to the Providence Library, which will cost \$300,000 to \$400,000, has been awarded to Clarke & Howe, architects of Providence. Work will be begun at once. The addition will contain reading and reference rooms and rack lofts.

### Massachusetts

*Lynn.* A fine new Carnegie branch for the use of the citizens of Lynn has just been completed at a cost of \$18,000.

*Mill River.* \$5,000 for a library building, voluntary offerings of money for furnishings, etc., have been received and adjoining lots for a site have been donated by Marcus H. Rogers and by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Wheeler. Plans are being made and some of the work will be done during the year.

*Northampton.* The Forbes Library has already accumulated an immense mass of material on the share of Northampton and Hampshire County in the war.

The county has about twenty-five towns, and, to secure all of the information desired, town clerks have been asked to send in the lists of men in service from these towns. When these have been received the questionnaires are sent out. Approximately 4000 questionnaires have been sent out, and about half of these have been returned with the required information written in. In almost all cases where photographs were not returned the relatives stated that they were not in possession of good photographs, but would furnish them at an early date. The library started this work in 1916, during the Mexican campaign. Photographs were taken of the men before leaving for Texas, while on the way there, camp life there and the return journey.

Besides these pictures the library has also maintained a clipping bureau which has preserved bits of news from the Northampton daily papers concerning the men and the camps. Some are just short personal matters such as the reports of men being home on furlough or of this man's or that man's promotion, or some other timely, intimate matter. These will be preserved in scrapbooks with the names and date of the paper from

which they were taken. In years to come these books will also have great historical value and will no doubt be perused constantly by the men who served in the war. Newspaper writeups of all the parades which have been held in the city are also preserved along with pictures of the events.

The library also has a full collection of war posters which include all those used in Liberty loans and war work drives. Some are those used in France and England, and the work of practically all of the world's best artists is shown in the collection.

### New York

*Albany.* The board of regents of New York state has recommended to the legislature an additional appropriation for a special course in reconstruction work of the state library school summer session, in accordance with a request from the state librarian, Dr. James I. Wyer, Jr.

*Falconer.* The people of the village of Falconer have decided upon the erection of a public library as a memorial to the soldiers of that village. The village has a Library association and the plan is to erect a \$5,000 building for its home and pledges to that amount have been secured.

*White Plains.* A letter signed by four members of the library board, and addressed to the Mayor and the Common Council and is as follows:

"We the undersigned, members of the Board of the White Plains Public Library, after a long and faithful study of affairs, have come to the conclusion that the library cannot be successfully operated under the provisions of the City Charter, and we advise that this should be changed.

"The Board does not represent anything; its powers are practically all delegated to some appointee of the City, who can do as he likes and when it suits him to act. We often have repairs that should be made immediately to save the property. These we are not allowed to make.

"We have come to the conclusion that we have the wrong job and have decided to leave this work after December 31st to others whom the Council may appoint. This Board does not want to handle the finance, but it



does want the right to dictate and make such purchases as are necessary to carry on a successful library.

"This plant represents more than \$100,000, has a number of employees and should be constantly looked after to make it as successful as it should be."

#### New Jersey

The New Jersey State Library Commission, of which the Governor is the head, at its annual meeting to-day, elected Francis E. Croasdale, of Atlantic City, who is secretary to the Governor, as State Librarian to succeed John P. Dullard, of Trenton.

#### Pennsylvania

*Corry.* A new Carnegie Library building was opened on Jan. 6. The site for the building was purchased by the school board which has also provided for the upkeep.

*Pittsburgh.* The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh at the time of the national celebration of Britain Day exhibited in all departments special collections of books and pamphlets about Great Britain, issued a twelve-page pamphlet, "England and the English," and a school bulletin with a list entitled, "Britain's Day."

#### Maryland

*Baltimore.* A new building to be used as a branch of the Enoch Pratt Free Library will be erected in the spring.

#### Florida

*Bradentown.* A handsome new Carnegie library was opened to the public on New Year's Day.

#### Tennessee

*Knoxville.* The report of the Free Colored Library, Knoxville, organized and operated as a branch of the Lawson McGhee Library, shows how distinctly the opportunity for reading has been appreciated by the colored people. In the five months covered by the report 6598 books were circulated, being an average of 53 books a day; the attendance in the reading rooms has been 8470, or 1684 a month, representing not only people who came to borrow books, but to read in the library. The quality of books read compares most favorably with that of the books read at the Lawson McGhee Library.

#### Minnesota

*Minneapolis.* Among the "meritorious requests" which the city feels should be granted is one for \$1,000,000 for a new library building.

#### Mississippi

A law passed by the Mississippi legislature in 1918 (Chapter 228) requires the Tax Commission to accumulate a library on revenue laws, fiscal matters and taxation.

#### Foreign

##### Canada

*Ottawa.* The new Ottawa West branch library building was formally opened on November 29th. It was built at a cost of \$15,000—the gift of the Carnegie Corporation. The building, which has an attractive appearance, is of tapestry brick; it consists of one story and a basement, is modern in every respect, and is designed to meet all the practical requirements of a branch library. The library proper is provided for on the main floor, and the basement contains an auditorium, store-rooms, and the furnace and fuel section. The main floor consists of one large library room, and a small office and small section for the librarian's use. A moveable glass partition separates the adults' department from the children's section, but the general effect is that of one large, attractive, home-like library room.

##### England

*Bradford.* A Commercial Library and Intelligence Bureau to serve the needs of all engaged in business pursuits was opened in May, 1918. It contains works on commercial law, business practice, patents, directories, and consular reports, trade lists, gazetteers, atlases, Chamber of Commerce reports, trade catalogs and trade journals. A handbook setting forth the resources of the Library was prepared and widely circulated among the business houses of the city.

##### Scotland

*Aberdeen.* The Finance Committee of the Town Council has recommended to the Council to obtain the necessary powers to increase the library rate from a penny to two-pence in the pound.

## LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

### *INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND INDIANA LIBRARY TRUSTEES' ASSOCIATION JOINT SESSION*

The 27th annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association was held in joint session with the Indiana Library Trustees' Association in Indianapolis, January 6th and 7th, 1919. It was originally planned to hold this convention October 17th and 18th, 1918, but on account of the influenza epidemic, the meeting was postponed until an opportune time could be arranged for it. In spite of this delay, the meeting was well attended, there being one hundred and seventy-five librarians registered and twenty-one trustees.

The first session was held in the auditorium of the Indianapolis Public Library, January 6, at 2 o'clock. In the absence of Mrs. Elva T. Carter, president of the I. L. T. A., Mrs. Sam Matthews, the secretary, presided. Mr. William J. Hamilton, secretary of the Indiana Public Library Commission, introduced Dr. C. C. Williamson, head of the economics section of the New York Public Library, who delivered a very able address on Efficiency in Library Management. This address was followed by a spirited discussion of the problems entailed in making a library survey of a community. The session was followed by a social hour and a tour of the new library building.

The association, on the invitation of the Indianapolis Art Association, held the evening session at the John Herron Art Institute. Dr. William Warner Bishop, Librarian of the University of Michigan, and president of the American Library Association, gave a very entertaining and instructive illustrated lecture on fifteenth century books and manuscripts. This address was followed by a talk given by Miss Elva L. Bascom (in charge of Library Co-operation, Children's Bureau) on Library Co-operation with the U. S. Children's Bureau.

Following this address a reception was held in the galleries of the Institute, where various exhibits were viewed with pleasure.

On Tuesday morning, January 7, business meetings were held by each association at the Hotel Severin. At the I. L. A. meeting, a letter of greetings from Mr. Frederic G. Melcher, the vice-president of the association, was read. During the year Mr. Melcher, formerly business manager of the W. K. Stewart Company, had left Indiana to take a position with the R. R. Bowker Company in New York. In his letter of greetings, Mr. Melcher

gave a short resumé of library development in Indiana, and urged the librarians to keep up the standard. The printed book will have as important a part in the reconstruction of America as in the war activities, and librarians must keep their vision clear, as well as their hands busy.

Miss Olive Brumbaugh, the treasurer of the I. L. A., and chairman of the membership and attendance committee, reported 56 new members, five of them being institutions, making a total of 336 members. The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$296.99 in the treasury.

Mr. William M. Hepburn, chairman of the legislative committee, reported that his committee had decided not to introduce any library legislation this year.

The report of the committee on Co-operation with other organizations was given by Miss Elizabeth Ronan. Mr. William Hamilton, secretary of the Public Library Commission, gave a full report on Indiana and the Library War Service. The funds collected in Indiana for the war service, aside from the Fort Benjamin Harrison fund which was \$1405, amounted in the 1917 drive to \$51,934.29. The libraries did not take a separate part in the United War Work campaign, but as one of the seven organizations interested, they can claim partial credit, for the fact that Indiana went 14 per cent over the quota assigned to the state. The book drive during the year netted 123,663 volumes for the service down to the present time.

The next report given was on district meetings, and a plan for them was outlined for the coming year.

Dr. John Oliver, of the War History Commission, congratulated the librarians on the excellent work they had done in preserving the war history material, and gave an outline of the War History Commission's work which would need the co-operation of every librarian of the state in compiling rosters of all the men from the state in service in the recent war.

The business meeting adjourned to attend the various round tables on program.

The first part of the afternoon session was devoted to unfinished business. Miss Orpha M. Peters, of Gary, as a representative of the Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs, asked the co-operation of the librarians in observing "Dune Day," to awaken an interest in preserving the beautiful dune region of northern

Indiana as a public park. At this session the nominating committee made a report, and the following officers were elected: President, Mr. Charles E. Rush, Librarian Indianapolis Public Library; vice-president, Mr. William E. Jenkins, Librarian Indiana University; secretary, Miss Elizabeth Ronan, assistant organizer, Public Library Commission; treasurer, Miss Louise Randall, Whiting Public Library. Mr. Howard Roosa extended an invitation to the two associations to hold their next meeting at Evansville.

The closing session was a Library War Service symposium. The leader, Mr. Louis J. Bailey, was unable to be present, and Mr. Demarchus C. Brown, Librarian of the Indiana State Library, presided. Miss Ethel F. McCollough, Librarian of the Evansville Public Library, gave a very interesting account of her experiences while organizing traveling libraries for the troops on the Mexican border this past summer. Mr. W. M. Hepburn spoke concerning his work as librarian at Camp Humphrey, Va. Miss Gertrude Thiebaud, Librarian of the Peru Public Library, gave an entertaining talk on her experiences as librarian at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C. Miss Annette L. Clark, Librarian of the New Albany Public Library, and president of the association, told of the work at A. L. A. headquarters, in which she had a part this past summer. She gave many incidents to show how much the library service really meant to the soldiers and sailors in various parts of the world. The closing address was given by Mr. Charles E. Rush, Librarian of the Indianapolis Public Library, and chairman of the A. L. A. Publicity Committee. His subject was Library Publicity in the Reconstruction Period.

CARRIE E. SCOTT, *Secretary*.

#### THE PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

The second meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club for the season of 1918-1919 was held at the H. Josephine Widener Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia, on Monday evening, December 2, 1918. After the usual routine of business was disposed of, Mr. Henry F. Marx, the President, presiding, Mr. Arthur L. Bailey, Librarian of the Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Delaware, gave a thoroly delightful talk on "Incidents in the Life of a Camp Librarian." He brought the Camp Library and the camp atmosphere very graphically to those who have not had the privilege of visiting our camps, and renewed intimate scenes and associations to those of us who have. Mr. Bailey's

descriptions of some of the problems which confronted him in his work of organizing the Library at Camp Meade were most amusing and illuminating. To those who are accustomed to our well equipped, comfortable City Libraries, Mr. Bailey presented a most amusing account of the difficulties which constantly confronted him, but which were easily (tho not apparent at the time) overcome. Mr. Bailey said it was, of course, the privates with whom he came mostly in contact, "and a finer set of men I never saw—alert, vigorous, eager for knowledge." Mr. Bailey showed a great many slides, which gave a very excellent view of the interior and exterior of Camp Library buildings, also showing how comfortable the soldiers could be in the libraries after a hard day on the drill field. The librarians and friends felt very much indebted to Mr. Bailey for a most enjoyable evening.

JEAN E. GRAFFEN, *Secretary*.

#### NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB JOINT MEETING

The twenty-third annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club will be held at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, March 7 and 8, 1919.

There will be two sessions as follows: Friday, March 7, 8.30 P. M., under the direction of the N. J. L. A.; Saturday, March 8, 8.30 P. M., under the direction of the P. L. C.; Saturday, March 8, 11 A. M., under the direction of the American Library Institute.

The N. J. L. A. will hold their annual meeting on Friday afternoon, March 7, at 3 P. M. Programmes for the above sessions announced later.

Members of other Library Clubs and friends in adjacent states are cordially invited to be present and to take part in the meeting.

JEAN E. GRAFFEN,

*Secretary Pennsylvania Library Club.*

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the British Columbia Library Association was held in Victoria on Dec. 9. Routine business occupied the bulk of the morning session. With one or two exceptions the existing officers were all re-elected: Miss Helen Stewart, Public Library, Victoria, president; Mr. R. W. Douglas, Public Library, Vancouver, vice-president; Miss Madge Wolfenden, Legislative Library, Victoria, secretary; Miss Dorothy Jefferd, University of B. C. Library, treasurer, and a group of ten



councilors, representative men thruout the Province interested in library work.

The afternoon and evening sessions were devoted to consideration of the proposed Library Law for the Province of B. C. At the conference a year ago, a "Law Committee," consisting of Miss Stewart, Mr. Douglas, and Mr. John Ridington were appointed to consider the library situation in the province, and to draft an act that would meet the requirements. The exposition of the law constituted the bulk of the afternoon program. The Draft Bill was warmly endorsed by a number of representative speakers from women's institutions, Trade and Labor Council, Library boards, and other representative bodies.

In the evening there was a very radical address by the Rev. Mr. Stevenson on "Labor and the Library." He made many of the more conservatively minded gasp as he outlined labor's program, and defined and illustrated its implications and connotation so far as the public library is concerned. A representative of the Trade and Labor Council also at the evening session very warmly endorsed the Library Bill, and Professor Henry, of the University of Washington Library School, gave the concluding address, which was full of wise, homely and kindly philosophy, relieved by frequent touches of Indiana humor, dry and Doric in type, and colored thruout by his own warm humanity. It was a helpful, restful and inspiring address.

#### THE PUGET SOUND LIBRARY CLUB

The fifth semi-annual meeting of the Puget Sound Library Club was held at the University of Washington, Seattle, on the afternoon and evening of December 27. The address of the afternoon was given by the President, Mr. Charles H. Compton, Acting Librarian of the Seattle Public Library. The subject of the address was the future of library work as affected by the war. Lessons were drawn from the A. L. A. War Service, and wonderful opportunities for future work were pointed out. The paper provoked a spirited discussion. Mr. Compton suggested that the American Library Association should act as agent for the purchase of books for libraries just at the A. L. A. War Service is handling book purchases for all camp libraries. The principal arguments in favor of this plan are: 1. Greater discounts due to collective buying; 2. Expert book selection especially as an aid to small libraries; 3. It would offer a convenient way of supplying printed catalog cards with book shipments.

After a library dinner nearby, the Club met for evening session. Two papers were given: Miss Agnes Hansen spoke of library work with foreigners, based upon her own work in the Seattle Public Library; Mr. Carl J. Smith discussed the importance of Americanizing the foreigner as part of the program of democracy.

W. E. HENRY.

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The January meeting of the New York Library Club was held in the Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York, on Thursday, January the ninth, at three P. M. The President, Miss Rathbone, presided, about two hundred and fifty being present.

The Aldermanic Chamber of the City Hall proved a fortunate meeting place, and John Quincy Adams, Assistant Secretary of the Municipal Art Commission, gave an interesting historical sketch of the building which, designed by John McComb and built of marble from West Stockbridge, was begun in 1800 and finished in 1812. There have been restorations and the cupola has been slightly changed. Nearly one hundred American paintings by artists of note are in the building. These are listed in the "Catalog of the Works of Art belonging to the City of New York," prepared and issued by the Art Commission in 1909.

The program for the afternoon was on "The Comparative Rewards of Business and Library Work."

Miss Anna Burns, of the firm of Haskins & Sells, whose experience had covered both kinds of work, spoke of the rewards of the business library. She made a distinction between the work of the general and the business library.

Miss Esther Johnston of the Seward Park Branch of the New York Public Library was the next speaker. She emphasized the rewards of general library work, although she held no brief for the salaries paid. Salaries excepted, Miss Johnston felt that the amount of fun and satisfaction derived from the day's work were a measure of compensation. She emphasized the opportunity of the general library for expression of oneself and for community service.

The subject was then open for discussion, and the principal speakers were Miss Ahern editor of *Public Libraries*, Miss Eugenia Wallace, formerly of the Guaranty Trust Company, Miss Hall of the Girls' High School,

Brooklyn, and Miss Hackett of the Englewood Public Library.

SUSAN A. HUTCHINSON, *Secretary pro tem.*

#### IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

At a meeting of the Iowa Library Association board held on January 14th, it was decided to hold the next meeting of the Iowa Library Association in the fall of 1919. It will be held sometime in October, though definite dates were not decided upon. The place of meeting chosen was Waterloo.

MARY E. MARKS, *Secretary.*

#### MONTANA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Montana State Library Association expresses its regret at the death of Miss Grace Stoddard who died Jan. 5th at Winchester, Mass., after an illness of two weeks. She had been librarian of the Missoula Public

Library and ex-president of the Montana State Library Association.

The Association appreciates her thought and work in effecting this organization and wishes to convey to her father, Dr. John P. Stoddard, its acknowledgement of her work, and sympathy with him in his bereavement.

M. WINNIFRED FEIGNER, *Secretary.*

#### NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS' ASSOCIATION

The high school librarians of New York City held their regular meeting in the library of the Washington Irving High School, on December 11th, at 8 P. M. The speaker was Dr. George Smith of the New York City Board of Examiners, who gave an address on the educational value of extensive reading. He emphasized the importance of the high school librarian whose personality could interest the student in good reading.

KATHARINE M. CHRISTOPHER, *Secretary.*

## NOTES FROM THE LIBRARY SCHOOLS

### UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Tho the University of California has for many years been offering during the Summer Session a six weeks' course in Library Methods, entrance to this has of late been practically restricted to those already holding library positions. Its purpose has been to improve the technical training of those already in library work rather than to prepare new people for positions, a task which can hardly be compressed into six short weeks. Tho this summer course will in all probability be omitted in 1919, there is every intention of continuing it in the future. It does not, however, fill the urgent need of additional assistants with college education and more thoro professional training. With the opening of the fall term of 1918 instruction in Library Science during the regular college session was first offered to graduates and undergraduates in the University. Tho in this, the opening year, only the first two courses listed below will be given, it is expected that thereafter all four will be offered each year. They will be open only to upper division students and to graduates who expect to take all four, for they are planned to give together the essentials of library training. It should be noted that while the number of courses offered is few, each one covers a wide

field and three hours of instruction throughout the year will be given in each. For the present, juniors and seniors of the College of Letters and Science may elect these and secure credit for them towards the A. B. degree. Such students will generally take the first two courses in one year and the last two in another, but graduates of this or any other university may take the whole work in one year. In selecting the class preference is given to graduates, which may ultimately result in eliminating the undergraduates, for the number accepted will be limited. From those applying for admission a class of twenty was selected and instruction begun in October. Miss Nella J. Martin is giving the course in Cataloging and Classification, and Miss Edith M. Coulter and Sydney B. Mitchell divide the instruction in Bibliography. An outline of the course follows:—

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Dictionaries, encyclopaedias, indexes, handbooks, directories, and general works of reference, subject and trade bibliographies, periodicals and society publications, atlases and maps, United States government publications, and California state documents. Practice in the preparation of reading lists and bibliographies. Lectures, reports, and problems.

## CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION.

The study of the card catalog with consideration of the problems of author and title entries as illustrated by typical examples; the assignment of subject headings. Instruction given in class will be followed by actual cataloging of books selected in illustration of different problems. The arrangement of books on the shelves, that is, their classification, will be studied with particular reference to the Dewey decimal system, but also with some attention to the Library of Congress scheme.

## LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION AND EXTENSION.

Brief outline of library history and of library development and legislation in the United States. Organization of different types of libraries. Library planning and furnishing. Library support and government; office management, care and filing of records and correspondence; library budgets and accounts; supplies; ordering of books and periodicals; accessioning. Catalog routine. Loan department problems, charging systems, branches, stations, traveling libraries, inter-library loans. Work with children and schools. Extension and publicity.

## THE STUDY AND SELECTION OF BOOKS.

History of printing and of books. Present day bookmaking and printing, style and arrangement of type, preparation of copy and correction of proof. Book paper, book illustration. Binding, materials and methods, editions, publishers. Selection of books for libraries of different types; study of guides, standard lists and of current bookreviewing periodicals; evaluating books and making book notes; critical examination of a selected list of new publications.

SYDNEY B. MITCHELL,  
*Acting Associate Librarian.*

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY  
OF WISCONSIN

Outstanding events in the program of the School since the last report include changes in the staff and many special lectures. Miss Bascom has been granted leave of absence for the year to do special work for the Children's Bureau in Washington. The course in book selection which she has conducted so successfully since 1913 is being conducted by Miss Hazeltine, who had previously given the course, assisted by Miss Anna G. Birge, who has been for two years assistant on the staff of *The Booklist*. Miss Merrill is teaching library economy in addition to trade bibliography, book ordering and related subjects.

In the course in current topics Prof. Bleyer, chairman of the Course in Journalism,

aroused all to the importance of reading the daily papers, by his introductory lecture on Reading the Day's News. Mr. G. H. Stuart, of the department of Political Science gave a series of three lectures on Modern European Politics, which were a great help in understanding the day's war news. Mr. Dudgeon's lecture on War Library Service was a revelation to a new group of the vital share that libraries have in war activities. Prof. Gardner's lecture on Business Letters served as an introduction to the course in library economy.

Special lectures of the month included: Our Inheritance, by Miss Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*; The Avenue of the Allies, by Dr. Richard C. Hughes; City Government by Prof. Ford H. MacGregor, chief of the Bureau of Municipal Reference, University extension; Historical Sources by Dr. M. M. Quaife, Secretary of the Wisconsin Historical Society. This lecture was given in the manuscript room of the Historical Library, affording the students opportunity to see many of the famous manuscripts owned by the Society.

Lord Charnwood's lecture on Abraham Lincoln, Ambassador Morgenthau's convocation address on Turkey and World Peace, and Dr. Bostwick's setting forth of The Library and the Locality, gave the students during December not only national and international vision, but a realizing sense of the leadership of a library in its own community. The course in library extension was further continued by a lecture on Business Men's Organizations by Mr. Burt Williams of Madison.

The School was fortunate in being able to engage Mrs. Thorne-Thomsen to give a course of four lectures on story telling, and to supervise one practice period in story telling. This work was scheduled for the first days in January following the Christmas recess.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor.*

## CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The course in public speaking under Mr. Quire is well under way. Two introductory lectures on the methods and principles of speaking before an audience have been given, and each student has selected a current event topic, upon which she will make oral reports during the remainder of the course.

A series of lectures of peculiar value to those who plan to do library work in California are those on Library work for the blind, given by Miss Gillis, assistant librarian and head of the Books for the blind department. Work with the blind as carried on by the California State Library has reached most gratifying proportions. The collection consists of about 8900 volumes including



books, magazines and music. The number of borrowers, about 1100 at present, is constantly increasing and includes not only residents of California, but also of other Western states, where there is no library for the blind nearer at hand. The lectures given by Miss Gillis cover the work in California and other states, give the history of types for the blind, and describe the books, magazines, games, writing appliances and other points of interest to blind borrowers. Later on in the school year, Miss Foley, Home teacher of the blind, will give an account of her experiences and work.

A course of lectures which has been developed to meet actual conditions in the library work of the state is that on school library service. The plan of the course is to familiarize the students with the methods of co-operation between school libraries and county free libraries. Lectures are given on school library law in California from the beginning, with full discussion of the good and bad points of the various laws. Methods of organizing and developing the service are explained, and points of administration are carefully covered. According to the reports from different parts of the state, work with schools is an increasingly important branch of county free library service. The lectures are given by Mrs. Henshall, whose work as School Library Organizer has made her thoroughly familiar with the law and its application.

MILTON J. FERGUSON, *Principal*.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Data compiled for the *Annual Report* for 1917-18 shows that the School is represented in war service to date by forty-seven former students. Of these seven men are in the United States Army, ten women are in active work overseas, eleven persons have enlisted for varying terms with the Library War Service, fifteen have been connected with government departments directly engaged in war work, and four have held positions with agencies auxiliary to the government. The total number of those who have assisted in war activity is about fourteen per cent of the entire enrollment of the school down to August 31, 1918.

Mr. R. W. G. Vail has resumed his duties as President of the Alumni Association, having been released from army service and having returned to his position in the Information Division of the New York Public Library.

ERNEST J. REECE, *Principal*.

#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Several periods will be devoted this year to the discussion of war library service. Miss Ola M. Wyeth described her work in hospital libraries (Dec. 2); Mr. Wyer gave an illustrated talk on December 3, on the general work of the A. L. A. for the army and navy at home and abroad; Louis J. Bailey on December 11, talked informally of his work as head of the A. L. A. Despatch office in New York City.

Leta E. Adams discussed "Library publicity" at a joint seminar appointment on November 21. Louis J. Bailey (Dec. 11) spoke on "Administration of a medium sized library," as illustrated by the work of the Gary (Ind.) Public Library, and Corinne Bacon spoke on "Principles of book selection," and "Reference work from two points of view," on December 13th.

An informal student club devoted to the study of modern poetry has been organized with Mr. Wyer as leader. The club activities are purely voluntary and quite outside the regular school activities.

The New York State Library school will this year give a continuous summer session of six weeks from June 4 to July 16. The course will be general, including Cataloging and Subject Headings, Government Documents, Reference, Bibliography, and a series of discussions on Book Selection. Other special subjects, such as Bookbinding and repair, Book ordering, etc., will be treated in one or more lectures. A special attempt will be made to touch directly the problems of social adjustment which are likely to arise from the war and their relation to the libraries of the country. Their specific application to book selection, reference and other phases of library use will be constantly kept in mind thruout the course.

Several specialists have already promised to speak to the summer session. Application has been made for special funds to engage others. These special lectures and discussions will, for the most part be systematically grouped in the last two weeks of the course (July 1-16) and library workers who have already attended the summer session or who are unable to attend for the entire six weeks may attend this part of the course as auditors.

A special circular of information will be issued as soon as more definite plans can be made. This, with any other information concerning the session, can be obtained by addressing, The Registrar, New York State Library School, Albany, N. Y.

F. K. WALTER, *Vice-Director*.

SIMMONS COLLEGE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY  
SCIENCE

It has been the custom in planning the curriculum to give the full course in classification in the sophomore year, while the other library science courses followed in later years. Next term a modification will be introduced of making the sophomore course a rather general elementary course, including enough of the main principles and methods of classification, order, accession, loan, etc., to give an idea of the correlation of the departments of library work, and to enable the students to do practical work in libraries during the summer vacation.

Advanced courses in Classification and Library Economy will follow in the later years of the course.

There have been several applications for admission at the beginning of the second term, in response to the statement that courses had been planned which would permit a college graduate, who could offer typewriting, to enter at that time, completing practically the full course by February, 1920. Heretofore, tho several persons have entered for partial work in February, it has been necessary to stay in residence a year and a half to complete the course. It has seemed to the school that there was a service to be performed in making it possible to enter and finish in February, when usually employers have difficulty in getting library school graduates for beginning positions, as all schools graduate in June. If there is sufficient response the plan will probably be continued permanently.

JUNE R. DONNELLY, *Director*.

LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Los Angeles Library School is preparing an Americanization exhibit for the meeting of the sixth district of the California Library Association to be held in February. The nationality map of Los Angeles made under the direction of the library and the state immigration commission, the triptych made for the Liberty Fair exhibit and other posters showing the library's work with foreigners will be used as a background for a collection of books and pamphlets with bibliographies listing the best texts for foreigners learning English, the best simple civics books, and autobiographies which picture the immigrants' attitude toward America.

To aid the California war history commission in its collection of material relating to state war activities, arrangements have been made for the students to index certain peri-

odicals under the direction of Miss Cooley of the Reference department.

Material is being gathered by the students for a school library number of the Wilson bulletin, to be edited by Miss Horton.

The prizes of \$25 and \$15 offered by the Board of Directors for the best essays written by members of the class of 1918 on The Library as a social factor in the community have been awarded to Edna Osgood and Geraldine Shipley.

MARION L. HORTON, *Acting Principal*.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

During December two visiting lecturers brought messages of great interest to the students. Mr. Joseph L. Wheeler, Librarian of the Youngstown, Ohio, Public Library, spoke on "Some by-products of Library War Service," discussing the series of book-lists which are being compiled under his supervision to be issued jointly by the A. L. A. and the U. S. Bureau of Education.

Mr. George B. Utley, Secretary of the A. L. A., gave the students a characterization of the many interests that have been touched by the A. L. A. in Library War Service, which have given the organization a place and influence it would have taken it many years to achieve under normal conditions.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director*.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY  
SCIENCE

The library chapter of the Neighborhood Association has been organized. On the evening of Nov. 26th the class visited the Settlement at Greenpoint and saw its work in full operation, including the boys' club room for which periodicals had been furnished by the library chapter last year. The visit brought home to the students the value of the work itself as no amount of explanation could have done. The annual meeting of the chapter was held on December 4th. Miss Emily C. MacCormick, class of 1919, was elected president, Miss Gooch, vice-president, and Miss Robie of the staff, secretary and treasurer.

The elective course in story telling will be conducted this year by Miss Amelia H. Robie, class of 1914, who took the children's library course at Cleveland. Eleven of the students have taken the course which began December 4th.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Vice-Director*.

**DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL  
ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION**

The annual meeting of the Drexel Institute Library School Alumnae Association was held at the College Club, Philadelphia, Pa., on November 19th. The treasury was reported in a flourishing condition. It was voted to send \$50 to the A. L. A. Reconstruction Work for furnishing books for disabled soldiers. In April and October, 1919, \$25 will be sent so

that the full amount for the year will be \$100. This contribution was made from the "Alice B. Kroeger Memorial Fund."

The officers elected for this year are: President, Miss Mary P. Farr; vice-president, Miss Coplin; secretary, Miss Trimble, and treasurer, Miss Perkins. The executive committee consists of the following: Miss Stanger, Miss MacAlister, and Miss Fulton.

## AMONG LIBRARIANS

BENEDICT, Inez E., Pratt 1918, formerly children's librarian at the Public Library of Eveleth, Minn., went to the Missouri State Commission on February 1st, to take charge of traveling libraries.

BEROLZHEIMER, D. D., formerly librarian of the American Chemical Society and the Chemists' Club, and for the past four years librarian of the Barrett Company, New York, is now Assistant Technical Editor of the Chemical Catalog Co.

BILLINGSLEY, Mary P., Illinois 1908, has resigned her position on the staff of the Kansas City Public Library and has accepted the position of Librarian for the Kansas City Railways Company.

BLODGETT, Mrs. Theodora Knauff, a Drexel graduate, is in charge of the classifying and filing of the correspondence and records in the main record room of the Production Division of the Philadelphia Ordnance Office of the War Department.

BROCK, Genevra, Riverside '16, formerly librarian at Cheyenne, Wyoming, afterward in county library work at Madera, Calif., is now at the El Paso (Texas) Public Library in charge of the special war service library at that institution.

BUDGE, Jessie M., has been appointed Reference Librarian of the University of North Dakota Library. She leaves a similar position in the Sioux City Public Library.

BULLOCK, Helen C., Syracuse, '17, has resigned from the Tremont Branch of the New York Public Library and is librarian at Lodi, Colorado.

CHURCH, Eleanor, Syracuse, '17, has been made librarian of the New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse University.

CLAUSEN, Malvina C., Wisconsin 1912, has resigned as librarian of the Farnsworth Public Library, Oconto, Wis., to accept the position as librarian of the Oshkosh Normal School.

CLEAVINGER, John S., B.L.S., librarian of the Jackson, (Mich.) Public Library since 1910, has been made a member of the faculty of the University of Illinois Library School, his work to begin in March.

COCHRANE, Ava L., Wisconsin 1916, librarian High School Library, Hancock, Mich., has resigned in order to accept an appointment as librarian of the Big Rapids (Mich.) Public Library.

DAY, Florence C., Wisconsin 1916, is succeeding Mrs. Lura Brubaker Munroe, 1913, as librarian of the Escanaba (Mich.) Public Library. Since graduation she has been librarian of the Edgerton (Wis.) Public Library.

DIEFENDERFER, Vivien C., Syracuse, '17, has resigned from the Buffalo Public Library and is now librarian at Argo, Illinois.

DORRANCE, Frances, New York State Library School, has been appointed chief of the circulation department of the Trenton (N. J.) Free Public Library.

FRENCH, Elizabeth, Syracuse, '15, has been made librarian of the North Side Branch of the Syracuse Public Library.

GANTT, Edith, Library School of the New York Public Library, 1916-18, has left the Circulation Department of the New York Public Library to become librarian of the Congress Branch of the New Haven (Conn.) Public Library.



GILBERT, Lillian R., Syracuse, '08, who for ten years was in charge of the periodical room at the University Library, has been made librarian at the Syracuse Central High School.

JANEWAY, Helen Hamilton, Library School of the New York Public Library, 1916-18, now assistant in the Girls' High School Library, Brooklyn, has been appointed librarian of the New Rochelle (N. Y.) High School.

JENKS, Lorette, Pratt 1913, of the reference-catalog department of the New York Public Library, has been made assistant to the editor of the A.L.A. Booklist at the A.L.A. Headquarters in Chicago.

JOHNSON, Jeanne Frances, Pratt '12, head cataloger at Tacoma (Wash.) Public Library, is one of the new teachers at Riverside in the winter school.

JUDSON, Katherine B., New York State, 1904-05, has left the government service to become head cataloger of the Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, O.

KING, Agnes, Wisconsin 1914, has returned to the Kansas State Normal School, Emporia, assuming charge of the reference work and teaching courses in Library Methods and Children's Literature. Miss King had been employed for nearly a year in the Finance and Accounting Division of the Bureau of Ordnance at Washington.

LAMMERS, Sophia Josephine, Library School of the New York Public Library, 1911-12, reference librarian of the University of Nebraska Library, is now in the service of the United States Marine Corps, holding the rank of sergeant.

LAWRENCE, Hannah M., Wisconsin 1910, died early in October, at her home in Buffalo, N. Y. She was one of the most widely known of the graduates of the School, by reason of her ability and her vivid and charming personality. She had risen to the position of Supervisor of Branches in the Buffalo Public Library, one of the highest positions on its staff.

LORBEER, Vera H., Riverside '13, has been appointed librarian of the Pacific School of Religion at Berkeley.

MACDONALD, Anna A., Pratt 1908, has gone abroad to organize libraries under the American Library Association.

METCALF, Keyes D., Library School New York Public Library, 1914, has been trans-

ferred from the position of Chief of the Book Stacks in the New York Public Library to be Executive Assistant in the Office of the Director.

PEARSON, Lieut. Edmund L., secured his release from the U. S. Army in December and returned to his post as Editor of Publications in the New York Public Library on December 28.

RANKIN, Rebecca B., Executive Assistant in the Office of the Director of the New York Public Library, was transferred on January 1 to the Municipal Reference Branch as First Assistant, in place of Mr. W. N. Seaver, who has resigned to go into A. L. A. war work.

ROSBROOK, Fred E., for four years statute law indexer and assistant in the Law Library at the New York State Library in Albany, has just been appointed librarian of the Court Library, Appellate Division, 7th District of New York. This library at Rochester is one of the larger local law libraries in the state, and for many years has been in charge of Irwin Taylor, recently deceased.

TAI, T. C., B. L. S., New York State, 1918, has been elected Departmental Editor of the Current literature section of the *Chinese Student's Monthly*.

TRUE, Mabel Clare, special certificate, Carnegie, 1917, has been appointed head of the children's department, Public Library, Kansas City, Mo.

WALLACE, Ruth, New York State, 1913-14, has resigned as head cataloger of the Evansville, Ind. Public Library to become head of the Order Department of the Indianapolis, Ind. Public Library.

WHITE, Alice G., who had been for twelve years librarian of the Thomas Crane Public Library at Quincy, Mass., died early in January. She had only a few weeks previously resigned owing to failing health, and the board of trustees had, in appreciation of her work, conferred upon her the title of librarian emeritus.

WILSON, Martha, Library School of Western Reserve University, 1905, has been appointed supervisor of high schools and smaller branches.

WORDEN, Ruth, Wisconsin 1915, has resigned from the Buffalo Public Library to become county librarian in Missoula, Mont.

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

"The organization of the executive offices of the Public Service of Canada at Ottawa is issued by the Office of the Associate Director of Public Information. It gives in brief serviceable form the name of the offices with their holders at the time of publication (Nov. 1918).

*The Junior Museum News*, of which No. 2 is Dec., 1918, is "prepared by members of the Junior Museum Club to record the activities of the animal, bird, fish, insect, mineral, stamp and botany clubs, carried on in co-operation with the staff of the Newark Museum Association."

Volume IV. of the University Debaters' Annual, compiled by Edith M. Phelps and published by the H. W. Wilson Co., contains the affirmative and negative speeches delivered in the intercollegiate debates of the following colleges and universities: Chicago, Coe, Yale, Harvard, Iowa, George Washington and Tennessee during the college years 1917-1918. The subjects debated are Compulsory Arbitration of Industrial Disputes (two debates), Government Price Control, League of Nations to Enforce Peace, Federal Regulation of Industry, and Minimum Wage. Briefs and bibliographies are included for each subject debated.

A new edition of "War Libraries and allied subjects," by Theodore Wesley Koch, has just been issued by A. E. Steckert & Co. To the original paper: Books in camp, trench and hospital, printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for July and August, 1917, have been added studies made during Dr. Koch's publicity work for the Library War Service of the American Library Association, a paper on British censorship and enemy publications, being a report made to the Librarian of Congress, and an account of the University of Louvain and its library.

The story of the work of providing food for the minds of fighting men, the organization of the A. L. A. Library War Service, that of the British War Library, the British Camps Library and other agencies, the details of the work of getting reading matter to the men in the trenches, to prisoners, to the wounded and the blind is briefly but comprehensively told in some three hundred well illustrated pages.

"Newspaper writing in high schools" by Lloyd Adams Noble shows the purpose of a

newspaper-writing course, its value as training in composition of the teacher, necessary equipment, the proper use of representative newspapers (of which a list is given), the best books on newspaper subjects, the value of the high school paper, its cost and how to handle it, and other related topics. The second half of the book takes up a suggested high school course, running through thirty-six weeks, and shows how, week by week, the necessary background material, the instruction in writing, and the practical work may be handled. Illustrations show how to prepare copy, the specifications for a copy desk, the manner of handling school news in local papers, newspaper headings, etc.

*Art Typographica*, a quarterly miscellany of the printing art, edited by Frederic W. Goudy, should prove valuable to all libraries whose collections follow the progress of American fine arts or who find demands for the finest examples of type designing and printing. In the difficult art of type design, Mr. Goudy has international reputation, and in the medium he finds opportunity to publish or republish interesting and important material on printing and to put forth this material in type pages of the greatest beauty. No. 2 shows two new fonts now used for the first time. The magazine is issued in small editions and in no. 2 is the announcement that but few copies of the Spring number are left. It is published by The Marchbanks Press, 114 East Thirteenth Street, New York. \$1.00 per copy, \$4.00 for the year. Vol. 1, no. 1, Spring, 1918; No. 2, Summer, 1918.

Following the Entente "Baedeker" and Entente "Almanach de Gotha," Lemcke & Buechner, New York, announce the early publication of an Entente "Minerva" from the press of Gauthier-Villars, in Paris, under the title "Universitatum et Altarum Scholarum Index Generalis: Annuaire Général des Facultés" under the direction of R. de Montessus de Ballore, with the encouragement of the Minister of Public Instruction. What was the *pièce de résistance* in "Minerva, Jahrbuch der gelehrten Welt," published for a quarter of a century in Strassburg, the German portion will not find a place in the Paris "Index." A new feature will be that the information as to the non-French institutions will be given—*sauf exceptions*—in the language of the country to which they belong.

"A league of nations," compiled by Edith M. Phelps, is issued by the H. W. Wilson Co., in the Handbook Series. This volume, true to the purpose of the Handbook Series, is not intended as propaganda in favor of a league of nations or against it; but to reflect as impartially as possible, the development and present status of the idea, and the arguments both for and against its adoption as an international policy. From the best of the literature that has appeared on this subject during

the last few years' selections have been taken and arranged, and for the convenience of any who may wish to pursue the subject beyond the limits of this volume, a bibliography has been included of the more important books and articles from periodicals. With a few exceptions, the list is limited to publications appearing during the last two or three years, but various bibliographies have been included which will give access to earlier material.

## RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

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A. L. A. Educational list: Books furnished by the American Library Association for use in connection with the schools established by the Army Education Commission. Paris: A. L. A. (10, rue de l'Élysée), 1919. 34 p. S.

The Booklist: a guide to the best new books. v. 15, no. 3-4. Dec. 1918-Jan. 1919. A. L. A. Pub. Board, Chicago.

### FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

#### BOYS AND GIRLS

Sea Stories: A selected list of books for boys and girls in the St. Paul Public Library. 3 p. O.

#### CHILDREN

Picture books for children too young to read. Chicago Public Library. *Book Bulletin*, Dec., 1918. p. 145-150.

#### SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES

A catalog of books recommended by the Church Library Association for Sunday-school and parish libraries. 6th ed. 1918. 36 p. S.

### SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

#### AMERICANIZATION

Americanization. Chicago Public Library. *Book Bulletin*, Nov., 1918. p. 129-130. (Continued from October number.)

#### AUTOMOBILES

Blessing, Arthur R. List of books on automobiles and motorcycles. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1918. 79 p. D. 25 c.

#### BALLADS, ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH

Early English and Scottish ballads. Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. *Monthly Bulletin*, Nov., 1918. p. 491-497.

#### BANKS AND BANKING, NATIONAL

National banks. In: United States. Superintendent of Documents, Finance. (Price list 28, 8th ed.) 1918.

#### BRITISH-AMERICAN RELATIONS

British-American discords and concords; a record of three centuries; comp. by the History Circle. New York: Putnam. 75 c. 3 p. bibl. D.

#### BUDGET, NATIONAL

Library of Congress. Select list of references of the budget system, United States, Great Britain. 6 typew. p. 1918. 30 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

#### CANAL, INTERCOASTAL

Library of Congress. List of references on Atlantic intercoastal canals. 1918. 18 typew. p. 90 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

#### CHARITIES, AMERICAN

Warner, Amos Griswold. American charities; rev. by Marv Roberts Coolidge. . . 3d ed. New York: Crowell. 22 p. bibl. O.

#### CHILDREN

More "children's year" books. *Bulletin of the Brooklyn Public Library*, Jan., 1919. p. 62-64.

#### CHINA—FOREIGN RELATIONS

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subjection, 1894-1911. New York: Longmans. O. 5 p. bibl. ea. \$8 n.

#### CHRISTMAS

Christmas bibliography. Board of Education of New York. *School Library Bulletin*, Dec., 1918. p. [1-3].

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#### COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES—WAR SERVICE

U. S. Education Bur. Colleges and the war. 2 mim. p. 1918.

#### DRAMA

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#### DRAMA, BRITISH

Moses, Montrose J. Representative British dramas: Victorian and modern; edited with an introduction to each play. Little, Brown. 7 p. bibl. O. \$4 n.

#### EDUCATION, EXPERIMENTAL

Bureau of Educ. experiments. Publications. 3 p. New York: 16 West 8th St. 1918.

#### EUROPEAN WAR

The European War: some books recently added to the library. *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, Nov.-Dec., 1918. p. 645-662; 696-707.

#### EUROPEAN WAR AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

U. S. Education Bureau. War and juvenile delinquency. 1 mim. p. 1918.

#### EUROPEAN WAR AND THRIFT

U. S. Education Bur. War and thrift. 1918. 1 mim. p.

#### EUROPEAN WAR AND WOMEN

U. S. Education Bur. Women and the war. 1918. 3 mim. p.

#### FINANCE

U. S. Superintendent of documents. Finance: banking, postal savings, coinage, liberty loans, war finance corporation. (Price list 28, 6th ed.) 1918.

#### FIRE PREVENTION

Contribution to fire prevention literature. . . Municipal Reference Library [New York] Notes. Oct. 23, 1918.

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## INCUNABULA

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## JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. See EUROPEAN WAR AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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## NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

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## NEUROLOGY

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## NEWSPAPERS

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See also PERIODICAL LITERATURE

## OLD TESTAMENT PROPHETS

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## PAPER. See WASTE PAPER

## PEACE

The President's fourteen peace points [a bibliography]. Compiled by the City Library Association of Springfield, Mass. 8 p. S.  
See also TREATIES

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Periodicals and newspapers currently received at the Wisconsin historical library [a checklist]. Edited by Milo M. Quaife. 32 p. O. (State Historical Soc. of Wisconsin. *Bulletin* no. 92.)

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Raleigh tercentenary, October 29, 1918. A select annotated list of the works of Sir Walter Raleigh and the books relating to him. Norwich (Eng.) Public Library. *Reader's Guide*, Oct., 1918. p. 57-58.

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Sevigné, Marie de Rabutin-Chantal, Marquise de. Selected letters; ed. by A. T. Baker. N. Y.: Longmans, 1918. 4 p. bibl. D. \$1.10 n. (French ser. for schools.)

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Thanksgiving: Books and selections in the children's room. Boston Public Library. *New Books*, Nov. 23, 1918. p. [9-16.]

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Important treaties of peace. Boston Public Library. *New Books*, Nov. 16, 1918. p. [7-15.]

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## VIRGINIA, AGRICULTURE IN

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WOMEN. See EUROPEAN WAR AND WOMEN

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## THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

## LETTERING OF BOOKS

*Editor Library Journal:*

A few months ago the *American Printer* conducted a symposium on the topic of the lengthwise lettering of titles for the backs of books—should they read top-to-bottom (magazine style) or bottom-to-top. Some of the answers were printed in the *Publishers' Weekly*, of November 23, 1918, p. 1763, but there was just enough said to arouse a librarian's interest. May I submit a few observations which may be accepted for what they are worth?

1. A reader approaching a shelf from the left seems to read top-bottom easier; one approaching from right, bottom-top.

2. Tall people seem to prefer top-bottom; shorter people, bottom-top. The inference may hold that on looking down upon a shelf, the eye follows *down* the title; while looking up, the eye follows *up*.

3. The usage of American publishers seems to favor top-bottom; while European publishers, the bottom-top. This is Mr. Dana's observation. I have noted some exceptions in each case.

4. There seems to be no question that books lying flat should be lettered top-bottom. The other way would be unreadable.

Very truly yours,  
ALFRED D. KEATOR, *Librarian*,  
*University of North Dakota.*

## SPECIAL COURSES IN LIBRARY SCHOOLS

*Editor Library Journal:*

As a teacher in a library school I am naturally interested in the criticisms of the schools made by Miss Hasse, Mr. Friedel and others, of which digests have recently appeared in your columns. That the work is imperfectly done, the teachers realize, and they would like to do it better. Sweeping condemnations are seldom helpful, nor are suggestions for the benefitting of A at the expense of B. But a tentative schedule of work by an experienced librarian might result in better trained library-workers. Will not some of our critics furnish us with such a schedule?

One critic says: "Perhaps it would be heresy to suggest that the library schools might possibly receive valuable suggestions from the employers of their pupils." On the contrary, these suggestions are sought by the schools, which would welcome any such additional hints as changing times suggest.

INSTRUCTOR.

## WANTED: A COLUMN FOR "WANTS"

*Editor Library Journal:*

It was with much interest that I read the January number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL and noted the changes that had been made.

To me, and from favorable comments I have heard, to others also, the changes have meant added pleasure and interest in the JOURNAL.

May I offer a suggestion which I have heard made and which I am sure will appeal to many in the Library World, namely: a "wanted" column thru which assistants seeking clues to new posts and librarians in need of assistants might obtain a wider knowledge of the resources of the field than is now the case.

It seems to me that this would be a happy solution of the problem of the unevenness of supply and demand.

A BRANCH LIBRARIAN.

## LIBRARY CALENDAR

March 7-8. New Jersey Library Association and Pennsylvania Library Club joint meeting at Atlantic City.

## CORRECTIONS

In announcing the names of A. L. A. Committees the name of Miss Margaret Mann was, by mistake, omitted from the A. L. A. Committee on Catalog Rules, and her name was included, by error, as a member of the Decimal Classification Advisory Committee.

Hoare's Short Italian English Dictionary entered erroneously in the January number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL as issued by the Oxford University Press, was published by the Cambridge University Press.







KEEPING UP THE CHILDREN'S INTEREST IN SUMMER  
THE ROOF READING ROOM OF THE HAMILTON FISH PARK BRANCH, NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Vol. 44

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No. 3

THE reconstruction work in this country, which faces us with demobilization, centers chiefly in vocational education, which will give the able-bodied men a better chance for better work, and the wounded and blinded opportunity to earn a living in specially developed fields. The A. L. A., thru its book purchases and library service, and the Y. M. C. A., thru its educational lectures, are throwing their whole souls and best efforts into this noble work, and home libraries are showing themselves happily responsive. The cause of vocational education is not merely an army problem; and the whole nation is awakening to the need in the nation-wide field. Splendid work has been done by the A. L. A. in selecting books for vocational education; so many books have been purchased that many titles are out of print, and where the cost and conditions of printing make immediate reprint out of the question, as is the case in many instances, other titles have promptly been selected to fill the gaps. Every public library, every high school library, and every library school should furnish itself with the full line of these carefully selected books, the first for general public use, the latter for the training of their students as they go out into the field in which vocational education will be an intensive work for the next ten years. It is to be regretted that just as these new and splendid opportunities are opening before our librarians, municipal economies and the reduction of budgets have required the closing of branches as in the Newark Library system and the Bond Street Branch in New York.

THE high school and normal school are the educational laboratories where the necessary preparation for vocational educa-

tion can best be worked out. More and more they are assuming this function, and are thus coming to recognize the importance of having good libraries and skilled librarians to bring pupils into touch with the books that make for progress because they help to direct men to their best work. The teacher in these schools, kindled with this new thought of service, can kindle in the thought of pupils the new ideals of life and work. The leaders must still lead, if the world is to be kept safe for a true democracy, and the safeguarding of the interest of all is to be found only in a world which recognizes that educated men and women form the dominant mass of the people, as against selfish interests on the one side and demagogic despotism on the other.

THE vocation of the librarian is not less a teaching vocation, and the library school has become one of the most important of vocational schools. Like the normal school, it teaches the teachers. There has been difficulty in recruiting in this field because the pay of library assistants has ruled below the pay of teachers, who are themselves underpaid, if their service to the community is rightly estimated. There is a compensating advantage in the fact that no professional schools have been so sure to place their graduates in immediate earning positions; indeed, it is an exceptional case in which a library school graduate is not sought for immediately on graduation. In the process of readjustment, it is to be hoped that the position of the teacher and the librarian may be more fully appreciated and more adequately rewarded in pay, so that these high callings may not suffer as any calling must suffer which is not recognized in money terms, however great may be the moral reward of its work.

THIS fitting the man to be fit for his best work should be foremost in every Americanization plan. There is a pathetic story of an Italian wood-carver who carved a wooden newell post in a New York tenement house into beautiful shape as a labor of love and was promptly turned out by the landlord for defacing the woodwork. The purpose of vocational education and of Americanization is to lift every American man or woman, boy or girl, to the work which that person can best do, and especially to help every immigrant who comes to us to like opportunity. Mr. John Foster Carr's Immigrant Publication Society has been doing splendid work in these fields, and a pamphlet which it is issuing, "Exploring a neighborhood," by Miss Mary Frank, superintendent of the Extension Division of the New York Public Library, the substance of which has been heard in library schools, is an admirable example of how neighborhood help can be extended in this direction. It deals with conditions on the New York east side, but should be read and heeded by every librarian. We have come to know that close study of a community and of the individuals who make up this community is the only safe basis for good community work thru both libraries and schools.

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THE Division of Educational Extension of the Bureau of Education has taken over from the Federal Food Administration the periodical *Food News Notes*, which had been of valuable service to libraries, and transformed it into the *National Library Service*, thru which Miss Guerrier, who impressed librarians thruout the country with the value of her services for food conservation, will continue to inform the libraries as to government activities, which libraries may usefully represent to the people. The first issue gives useful library material, and for the second, there is promise of a general statement as to the many and mystifying activities of the several federal departments, bureaus and divisions

which furnish counsel or information of which the public libraries should be the channels to the public. This ought to be a real service. Further than this, there is indication of an intention to create a library extension service thruout the states and to furnish bibliographies and other library information in the general library field. It would be a misfortune if this should mean a new library organization, not in co-ordination with existing library organizations and periodicals, and particularly with the work of the several state commissions and their organs. We have often pointed out the danger of duplication and waste of bibliographical and other work, and any new agency, particularly with governmental resources or endowments behind it, should be careful not to enter into fields already occupied and cause further duplication. This it is to be hoped will be avoided by the *National Library Service*, whether as a periodical or as a new federal ramification.

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GOVERNOR COOLIDGE of Massachusetts, in appointing a new State Librarian, the third within two years, is entitled to credit for naming a person whose record and experience eminently qualify him for the work, tho he has yet to be tested as to the executive qualifications for fulfilling the large opportunity which this important post gives. Mr. E. H. Redstone had been an associate of Mr. Belden at the Social Law Library and later became its librarian, and it is fairly to be hoped that he will continue in the new post the fine record of State Librarians Tillinghast and Belden, which was interrupted by the brief stay of the two gentlemen who have successively resigned the post—in both cases for personal reasons—without making full test of their efficiency. Altho the Massachusetts State Library is largely one for legislative reference the post of Massachusetts State Librarian is one of great potential usefulness in a state which has done so much to uphold library standards and insure library progress.



## HERE IN THE LAND OF PROMISE\*

By MARION HORTON, *Acting Principal, Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library*

I have been asked to speak of the personal relation between the librarian and her high school public, and my text is taken from Ernest Poole's novel, "His Family." Isadore Freedom is in charge of a branch of the New York Public Library in the ghetto. He came from Russian Poland where he began to learn English. The first word he learned was "freedom," and in New York he changed his name to that very solemnly by due process of law, altho to change his name cost seven dollars and he had only nine in the world. At that time he was working in a sweatshop and went to night school five nights in a week, reading after school closed until one or two in the morning. When he had learned a little English he began to work in the library. Here he made enough for his needs, so he put money out of his thoughts and lived for education in freedom.

He described his library to the visitor. "I want you not to see this library alone. While you look you must close for me your eyes and see other libraries, many, many all over the world. You must see them in big cities and in very little towns to-night. You must see people, millions there, hungry, hungry people. Now I shall show you their food and their drink." On the shelves he pointed out fiction, poetry, history, books of all the sciences. "They read all, all!" cried Isadore. "Look at this Darwin on my desk. In a year so many have read this book that it is a case for a board of health. And look at this shelf of economics. I place it next to astronomy. And I say to these people 'Yes, read about jobs and your hours and your wages. Yes, you must strike, you must have better lives,—but you must also read about the stars—and about the big spaces—silent—not one single little sound

for many, many million years. To be free you must grow as big as that—inside of your head, inside of your soul. It is not enough to be free of a czar, or a kaiser, or a sweatshop boss. What will you do when they are gone? My fine people, how will you run the world? You are deaf and blind, you must be free to open your own ears and eyes. To look into the books and see what is there—great thoughts and feelings, great ideas! and when you have seen, then you must think—you must think it out every time! That is freedom!" . . . You see there hungry people—more hungry than men have ever been. And you see those books upon the shelves, and you know when they come together at last, when that power to think as clear as the sun comes into the souls of those people so hungry, then we shall have a new god for the world. For there is no end to what they shall do."

In the high school library we follow Isadore literally and figuratively. We shelve the 330's under the 521's and make other combinations quite as unorthodox, but it is when we follow him in spirit that we get the most tangible results.

In the high school we have some students with Isadore's passion for print, and we know there are others who can hardly comprehend it. I myself read a telephone directory or a time table greedily if there is no book at hand. But there are dozens of people who find tennis or embroidery or the movies a perfectly satisfactory substitute for reading, or even a more interesting occupation. And it is the most delightful game in the world to meet these boys and girls in the library and learn what it is they really like to do best and relate the dominant interest to books.

When we say high school library we have visions of a beautiful room made more beautiful by flowers and pictures and orderly rows of books, a quiet haven

\* Read at the meeting of the California Library Association, June 19, 1918.

where discipline is unknown and even the baseball captain browses. We think of the cosmopolitan character of the student body, part of the students with D. A. R. ancestry and all the refinement and literary taste that may go with it, and another part much more picturesque—the Japanese and the Filipinos, and the Portuguese, Scandinavians like Esther, whose mother lived near Hamlet's castle at Elsinore, Greeks like Daphelo from the isles of the Aegean, Italians like Elodia, who went swimming in the Adriatic on the Venetian holidays, Russian Jews like Sonia born inside the Pale, some omniverous readers asking for a suggestion of a book to read, and others honestly admitting like Joseph, "You know, Miss Horton, I ain't got what you might call an awful thirst for readin'." We can meet Joseph frankly by suggesting books as a mere amusement. Everyone sees Tom Sawyer or David Copperfield in the movies. "Do you know, Joseph, that that story came out of a book? You might read it just as it was written, and you might find another story you would like just as well."

There are certain obvious points of contact between the high school librarian and the public. At the beginning of the year we like to have the freshman reception in the library. The chairs and tables are taken out and refreshments brought in. The upper classmen devise games, perhaps with a literary flavor, to entertain the new students; everyone dances to music from the victrola. From that day the freshman feels at home in one part of the big school, and the librarian has begun to know the boys and girls.

Most schools now require the reading of a certain number of books each semester in addition to the texts studied in the English classes. The lists and methods vary in different schools, but one plan that has proved successful is to have fifty books listed for each semester, ten stories, ten books of adventure or travel, ten plays and poems, ten books of biography, ten of vocational interest. The teacher requires the class to read a

book from any group, or perhaps one from each group during the semester, and to give some kind of a report to the class, as much to stimulate the others to read it as to prove that he has actually understood what he has read.

To avoid the mad rush for the volume of synopses in Warner's Library of the world's best literature just before book review day, we introduce variety and spontaneity into the reports. Sometimes they are written on criticism slips like those used in the Los Angeles Library, and after being read in class they are filed in a catalog tray in the library next to the dictionary catalog, where everyone can read them. This gives the whole school an opportunity to see what their fellow students read and enjoy.

Dramatized book reviews are great fun. I remember six freshmen who reviewed the *Comedy of errors*. They had no particular qualifications for this play; no one was at all like anyone else, except that the two Dromios had defects of speech,—one was long and lanky and lipped and the other was a roly-poly little fellow who stammered. But they were dressed alike in green chitons that had survived the last senior play, and made the library a real Ephesus each night after school for two weeks before book review day.

When the student has read a book on the required list he finds pasted in the back a sequence of authors and titles, with the heading: "If you have enjoyed this book, you will like to read some of these": We have never been able to make enough of these ladders for older boys and girls, or even to make lists that would satisfy everyone. This is a sample to be put in Singmaster's *Emmeline*:

Fox, Little Shepherd of Kingdom

Come.

Churchill, *Crisis*.

Andrews, Perfect tribute.

Johnston, Long roll.

Washington, Up from slavery.

The theory of these sequences has been discussed admirably by Miss Burnite in an article in *Public Libraries*. The Cleveland lists, "Books of adventure" and

"Tales of valor and romance," and the latest vacation lists of the Los Angeles Public Library show what can be done with children's books, and some day we shall have many such lists for high school students.

Another interesting device was carried out to perfection in the *Branch Library News* of the New York Public Library for January, 1918, when Mr. Pearson gave entrancing quotations from books everyone should know without mentioning author or title, but stimulating the reader to find it for himself. We do this in the librarians' weekly column in the school paper. Of course, we do something different each time. Sometimes the column is headed "Have you ever read," and introduces a thrilling extract with these words: "Here is a fascinating story by one of America's greatest novelists. 'Can't you feel the wind in the old corridor? Someone has left the door open into the corridor. You must hold your breath, to satisfy yourself whether he breathes at all. It is quite inaudible. You hear the ticking of his watch; his breath you do not hear, and yet the judge cannot be asleep. His eyes are open! Fainter and fainter grows the light. It is as if another handful of darkness had been scattered thru the air. Now it is no longer grey but sable. The features are all gone; there is only the paleness of them left. And how looks it now? There is no window! There is no face!"

"If you want to know why the judge did not move read the rest of the story. It is waiting for you at the library."

Sometimes we print part of a theme that one of the students has written about books or reading; or notes on the new books; or the librarian is interviewed by a reporter. "What is the effect of the war on reading?"; or, "Do children believe in fairies nowadays?" It is really better to be interviewed than to provide the columns written for the paper. It makes the reporter think and quote accurately, and makes the librarian say the most clever things. It is strange

how much more brilliant one's remarks are when they are written up!

In all this we are using the same methods that are recommended in suggestive salesmanship. You have read in *Publishers' Weekly* the prize essays in which clerks in book stores tell how they sold twelve books instead of one to a purchaser simply by following the trend of his tastes and suggesting books to him that he was eager to know. In our first talk to the students on the use of the library we say, "The more things you like to do, the richer you are, and if you know what to read it will make everything you do more interesting." I think it was Paul Elmer More who paused in his university teaching and writing for the *Nation*, to teach in a high school. Afterward he described his experiences, and especially his astonishment at the wide range of interests of the average human boy and the multitude of facts he concealed from the casual eye. So just as Isadore Freedom gave his readers books on strikes and also books on stars, we try to see that while the students have everything they need in their daily work, they see other books and dip into them at least.

Each night after school when the rush of charging three or four hundred books is over, groups of boys and girls stop to talk about what they are really interested in. Sometimes it is connected with lessons, as when the freshmen rehearse their Comedy of errors, sometimes it is the meeting of one of the clubs, the Science seminar, or the Art club, or the Storytellers. Perhaps half a dozen enthusiasts are pasting pockets and making book cards for the new books and talking about them as they work. Perhaps a debate is in preparation, or the discussion around the charging desk becomes an informal debate on the potential power of the fourth dimension or the sources of Irish folk lore.

All the departments of the school might be described to show how the library does more than provide the 330's, how it goes the second mile, so to speak, in giving the students books about the



stars. I want to describe two typical aspects.

For the history classes we have as a matter of course books and periodicals, pamphlets and government documents, stereographs, pictures, and lantern slides, to supplement the text book. We try to make the history of each country really live for the student. The material is in most libraries, or can be acquired (often "free or at small cost") and the point is to let the teacher and student know about it at the one moment when it will be valuable. The costume of Arnold von Winkelried when he flung himself on the spears of the enemy is of vital importance at one moment and the reason why string beans are the lean meat of the vegetable kingdom at another. In each case the school knows that the library holds the answer, knows too that the librarian enjoys finding it.

We almost fancy that the library makes the laws of our miniature republic; certainly it creates public opinion in the week when Congress meets. These are the stirring days at the end of the semester when the high seniors become the Senate and the low seniors the House. We have only two parties, the Modernists and the Liberals, but their platforms have all the best planks of all the ages. The campaigns have their crucial moments when the Liberal orator in the Assembly Hall begins his speech to a crowded house and sees his audience silently slip away lured by the band and the torchlights of the Modernist procession outside. But after the election of the president, vice-president, and speaker more serious business begins.

Each senior must submit an original bill, and original they are. The form is easy enough to get in the library, but

the substance, and reasons for and against are matters of grave importance. When the law maker knows that the opposition is ready to pounce on the slightest inconsistency he goes deeply into the single tax or compulsory military training before he frames his bill. And the whole school is shaken to its foundation when the Modernist cause is threatened, and Speaker Gillies is compelled to resign because of the pressing claims of solid geometry.

Home economics gives another example of the library's influence. We had Farmers' bulletins, of course, books on textiles and exhibits from manufacturers showing the process of making silks and gingham, flour and cocoa. Then we began to collect recipes from the children of foreign parents—pilaffe, ravioli, enchiladas, Japanese rice cakes and a dozen others. These were collated by the cooking class, their carbohydrates and proteids measured with more than ordinary interest. But the real climax was not in the cooking, delectable as that was, but in the by-products of the interest the parents took in the plan, their reminiscences of days in the old countries and the greater respect the children gave their families. Best of all, one Greek woman who could hardly speak English and had never seemed to care about the school work of her children, came to the school to talk to the librarian, because she was afraid that her daughter might not have given clear instructions for the making of pilaffe.

This is Americanization, perhaps, but it is something broader too—the library is becoming the heart of the school and at the same time the heart of the community.

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APROPOS of "stagnucks," the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* tells this: "A young girl came into the library in quest of a book. She couldn't remember the name of it, but it was a story of a young man who was brought up by the monks. The libra-

rian tried her with 'The Cloister and the Hearth,' 'The Monks of Malabar,' 'Friar Tuck,' and 'Monastery Bells.' Then he cross-examined her and found that she wanted 'Tarzan of the Apes' by Edgar Burroughs."

## THE LIBRARY'S PART IN CHILD WELFARE WORK

BY ELVA L. BASCOM, *in Charge of Library Co-operation, Children's Bureau, Department of Labor*

WE frequently hear the remark that the war has clarified our vision, sharply differentiating the essentials from the non-essentials of life and emphasizing those factors that are of highest value to civilization and the race. The recognition of the value of the child and the importance of safeguarding his interests followed quickly on the heels of the war in England, France and Germany. For example, England, whose legislation we have been able to follow most closely, so increased her protection of mothers and babies that she had in 1916 the lowest infant death-rate in her history. On the other hand, exemptions to child-labor laws were so general, under pressure of furnishing war materials, that the exploitation of child-life was great. The government is now abolishing these exemptions in an endeavor to recover these children so far as possible and return them to a normal life. In August, 1918, an act was passed by Parliament which gives to local authorities power to undertake and finance comprehensive measures for safeguarding the health of mothers and of children under five, by providing hospital treatment, lying-in homes, home helps, provision of food, crèches and day nurseries, and homes for children of widowed or deserted mothers and for illegitimate children. Fuller facilities for education, for occupational teaching, and for physical training have also been provided in the new education act.

Impressed by England's experience and example, and with the intent of preventing the irretrievable waste of child-life that the war was sure in time to bring to this country under existing conditions, the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor decided to make the second year of our participation in the war a "Children's Year," during which great effort should be made to increase the care and protection given mothers and young children; to save 100,000 of the 300,000 children under five years of age who die yearly; to work for the home conditions that are essential to keeping older children in the

home—such as adequate living incomes, family allowances for soldiers' families, and mothers' pensions for civilians; to demand enforcement of all child-labor laws and full schooling for all children of school age; and to increase facilities for the play of children under proper conditions.

It was an ambitious program, but with the able co-operation of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense it met with a hearty response, and two campaigns have been already carried thru by the 17,000 Child Welfare Committees of the State Councils of Defense, with their membership of over 11,000,000 women. It is impossible to estimate the educational influence of their activities, and as yet it is too early to summarize the actual results of their work. The fact that over six and a half million record cards were furnished by the Children's Bureau for the weighing and measuring tests, which were mostly confined to children under six, gives a slight indication of the extent of this particular campaign. Many libraries have been co-operating in the work of these committees, furnishing not only literature on child-hygiene subjects but in many instances the use of library rooms, and sometimes the aid of staff members, for the weighing and measuring tests and later during "Patriotic Play Week" and the "Back-to-School Drive."

The slogan chosen for the opening of Children's Year, Apr. 6, 1918, was, "Save 100,000 babies and get a square deal for children." The first half of it was to be accomplished within the limits of the year, and it should be possible, for of the 300,000 children under five years of age who die each year, medical authorities assert that not one-third but half could be saved with proper care. But a "square deal" for the nation's children is not possible of realization in a year or even five years, however perfect and effective the team-work may be among the many organizations that are working for the welfare of children in one way or another. It is for participation in this work that the Bureau appeals to the librarians of the country. It will be a dif-

ferent sort of campaign from the food conservation campaign, for the primary object will not be to accomplish certain definite results in a limited time so much as to prepare in every way possible for a continuous battle against the forces, in society and industry, and even in the home, which are destroying, weakening, or maiming our children.

It is natural, in looking about for the agencies which are to be interested in the great work of child-saving and protecting, to say, the libraries must be utilized. They are always awake to the interests of the child. They walk hand in hand with the schools; in fact, the librarian in the small community is often closer to the child and the mother than the teacher. She sees the effects of bad living conditions, ignorance and too early labor or overwork. If she is fortunate in her length of service, she sees the youth when he is a boy and later a young man, and in serving him recognizes the unjust handicaps that are heritages from an unfortunate childhood.

But the librarian's advantage does not end here. It is in her power to be a partner with the mother and a right-hand aid to the nurse, doctor and social worker thru the printed material she can furnish them. Only a comparatively few years ago there were no good books for the mother on the care of the child. Many mothers had to be content with a chapter or section in a large "household book," filled with a heterogeneous collection of dubious information, under the application of which the baby lived or died according to the zeal or judgment of the mother, the baby's degree of pertinacity, or the interference of doctor or nurse. Today the situation is very different. There are now good books suited to the needs of mothers of all grades of intelligence, good pamphlet material on practically every phase of her problem—many in the languages of our foreign mothers—charts, models and slides to give information which can be more easily grasped in these graphic ways, and in some states lecturers and demonstrators available at little or no expense.

In order to appreciate what a fine service she can give in this warfare, the librarian needs only to read over the "Working

Program" for Children's Year (Leaflet no. 3), with its "Community questions" and "Work to be done" under each heading. Those who have been actively interested in this program have no doubt already tested their collection of material with relation to the subjects its covers; and in some instances have probably found that it yielded little or nothing. For example, the first and second aims call for good books or pamphlets on the following subjects:

The physical care of mother and child—prenatal and postnatal.

The value of public-health nurses, and how they may be obtained.

The need of birth registration.

The work of clinics—for the mothers, for well babies, and for sick babies.

The need for county hospitals, to serve the needs of rural mothers.

Pure milk and its supply.

Child health conferences and how to conduct them.

Diet for the growing child.

Many libraries have found it difficult to provide accurate, up-to-date material on these subjects because much of it can be obtained only in bulletin or pamphlet form.

The seventh aim, relating to child labor and school attendance, requires the state laws and their exemptions; the provisions for enforcing the laws; reports of enforcing officers as to violations; the list of occupations open to children and list of those considered dangerous or harmful; number of children in the state or area under discussion; number of these children in industry and number in school. How many librarians can furnish these documents? Not the majority certainly, and yet the important matter of whether or not a child should be allowed to work instead of getting an education cannot be discussed intelligently in any locality without the possession of them by some one.

A bibliography of child welfare is now being distributed free to libraries by the Children's Bureau, as a part of the library campaign it is conducting. It furnishes annotated lists on the subjects of health and hygiene of mother and child, infant and maternal mortality, management and training of children, recreation, treatment



of dependent, delinquent and defective children, child labor and its problems, public health, school hygiene, and home nursing. There are included a list of bulletins on the care of the baby, in twelve foreign languages, and one of available exhibit material. The selection has had the benefit of critical examination by experts in the several subjects, and as a result many books which have been looked upon by librarians for many years as standards, and found in practically all the lists issued by libraries, are conspicuous for their absence. Unless subjected to thoro revision, the value of any book over five years old dealing with the health and hygiene of children is open to question.

It is hoped that librarians will use this list in rounding out their collections, and at the same time will discard the old, worthless material which naturally accumulates, and which often furnishes to readers information that is no longer true and statistics that are lamentably antiquated. When a thoroly reliable collection has been built up, publicity work is in order to bring its usefulness to the attention of two classes of people: those who are in direct need of it, such as mothers, nurses (public-health, visiting, charity, school or private), visiting housekeepers, heads of baby clinics, doctors, social-workers, and home demonstration agents; and those people or organizations whose interest in the problems of child welfare is likely to lead to better conditions in the community and better laws in the state, such as civic improvement societies, mothers' clubs, woman's clubs in general, parent-teachers' associations, and the Civilian Relief Section of the Red Cross.

The publicity methods that have been used for driving home the necessity for food conservation are just as applicable to emphasizing the need of improved infant and child care: a special bulletin board, for which posters and charts will be provided, and on which special days and campaigns can be announced; a table for displaying pamphlets and circulars; wall charts and special exhibits where they can be hung or displayed; lantern lectures where a room is available; and the usual

advertising in clubs, schools, and newspapers. Some subject will be chosen each month for special emphasis; the first choice was naturally child labor, to take advantage of the interest aroused by Child Labor Day and the Back-to-School Drive. The second subject will be infant and maternal mortality—one in which every section of the country should take an interest since the United States has an inexcusable death-rate for mothers and babies and one that medical authorities assert could be cut in half with proper care. Material for the bulletin board and the shelves will be provided on these subjects as presented, and it is hoped it may arouse sufficient interest in some communities to incite to a definite, organized effort for reform.

The Children's Bureau recognizes the large service that a good library gives its people, and is anxious to strengthen the co-operation now already existing to some extent, and to extend it until every library that is in a position to serve its community effectively will feel that the Bureau is behind it in any work it may attempt for child welfare. In the campaign now starting much of the work will be done directly with the individual library, as being the simplest and least wasteful method, but state agents will have direct charge of the work in states having a library commission which can assume responsibility for it. The value of this intermediate agent is obvious. She (for so far they are all women) has a knowledge of the character, personnel, and book resources, and hence the possibilities, of the libraries of her state such as an outsider could not hope to acquire; she has at command the experience and knowledge of her commission co-workers; and on her visits through the state she can aid the librarian in adapting the work to suit local conditions, thus securing results far more valuable than the general suggestions from a central office could possibly inspire.

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#### BOOKS

WHAT is a great love of books?

It is something like a personal introduction to the great and good of all times.

—JOHN BRIGHAM.

# USE OF THE LIBRARY IN THE JULIA RICHMAN HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY

BY KATHERINE M. CHRISTOPHER, *Librarian*

It has been said that to make a school under the most primitive conditions, the only things necessary are pupils, a log on which to sit and a teacher. Upon examination the picture thus called forth by the imagination presents the rudiments of an ideal situation. The students are eager to learn or they would not come; the teacher is not held down by any conventionality of equipment or method, and has to use his ingenuity in devising means of carrying out his instruction; for cover over their heads the blue dome of the firmament surpasses anything that hand of man can fashion.

Similarly a library can be put into operation under almost the same primitive conditions even in the metropolitan city. The Julia Richman High School Library occupies a room twenty-six by twenty feet and started with 600 volumes, two tables; twenty-four chairs, a desk and a window seat, the gift of the first senior class. The nest egg of the library was Miss Richman's personal collection of 500 volumes, a gift to the school. These books have been restricted mainly to reference use, for they are the prized treasure of the school, and are not only for the present but for future time. Their selection bespeaks the famous educator's interest in vocational subjects, and several books have the added interest of author's signature and friendly greeting. A volume of the *Blue Bird*,—the title adopted for the school publication,—which was Miss Richman's favorite drama, is especially interesting since it was presented to her by Mr. Winthrop Ames, and bears his signature, and the autograph of each actor who appeared in the initial performance.

The book-plate of the school library, designed by the head of the art department, represents the sky line of New York, and contains the school motto: "She built her life in the City Wall."

From the first day that the library was opened, it has been crowded to its fullest

capacity, for the students who come to a commercial school are eager to learn, since an education to them is a vital thing, a bread and butter problem. The faculty of such a poorly equipped school of necessity will reach out and grasp any aid which will make their teaching vital. And what could be more helpful to them than the library with its storehouse of unlimited wealth?

The very crowded condition of the room which often requires that two girls sit on one chair teaches the priceless lesson of team work, for they will be obliged to work together quietly and harmoniously. The lack of books often leads to developing a student's initiative and originality. Recently three girls were each assigned reading from different pages in a certain book, and since the library only had one copy they settled the problem themselves. They placed the book vertically, spaced off their respective pages with their tablets, and quietly went to work even if the process was difficult and slow.

Besides administering to the spiritual and book side of the faculty and student's life, the library has been a help in many material ways. The sewing outfit for book mending is used in all kinds of emergencies by both faculty and students; the paste often performs many unwonted tasks; even the steel scratcher which is usually used for erasing ink was pressed into service one day to open the refractory lock of the piano; and a teacher once sent to the library for hammer and nails which it was able to supply. When theatricals were given in assembly, the library was turned into a dressing room, and, during the war, became a Red Cross workshop where surgical dressings were made after school hours.

Some classes, especially those in Industrial History and Civics, which require the laboratory method of study, were brought to the library at the beginning of the term for a recitation. Various topics were assigned and the books relative to the sub-

ject were assembled on certain shelves, for lack of space did not permit any exploring for material. By this means the pupils became acquainted with several books on the same subject and learned to judge an author's worth.

When magazines are received in the school, the librarian glances them over, to note articles of special value to certain departments, and calls the individual teachers' attention to them. Several times a list of the magazines on file, with annotations of especially interesting educational features have been given to each teacher.

The class studying periodicals was brought to the library to investigate the magazines on file for make up, comparative merit of stories, personalities, illustrations, contributors, etc. This lesson frequently introduces a student to a new field of literature. For instance, a girl who took out the *Atlantic Monthly* to study the Contributors' Column said, "I never knew before that magazines were so interesting."

Various classes made bibliographies on their subjects and when there was a lack of material in school, they extended their research to the Public Library. Frequently, they brought back books which they especially liked for the librarian to see, with the result that they were often ordered for the school library. The co-operative classes made various bibliographies on vocations and opportunities for women in business life; and any book which embodied a vocation in story form as Ferber's "Roast Beef Medium," or Jordan's "Mary Iveson's Career," circulated so constantly that they never reached the shelves.

Salesmanship classes had readings posted in the library on deportment, politeness, pleasant voice, etc., which lead to success in business. This study was followed by books on textiles and supplementary reading on salesmanship, and pamphlets on vocations issued by the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

#### USE OF PAMPHLETS AND PICTURES

A small library can greatly increase its effectiveness by supplementing its book collection by the addition of clippings, pamphlets, and pictures. Several copies of the Federal Reserve Act, published by the Guaranty Trust Company, were circulated

to the students in banking. Similarly, the classes in history, studying the government of Germany, were greatly assisted by the bulletin from the National City Bank which states the whole situation in an unusually clear form.

The teachers of stenography and typewriting made use of the Liberty Loan posters to teach centering and placing problems, and dictated for stenography from the pamphlet literature of the National Security League and Committee of Public Information Series.

The oral English classes used the clippings from the daily newspaper for recitation topics, and various speeches of President Wilson, particularly the Flag Day address, and others from the Red, white and blue series formed the basis for five minute speeches which were given in class each day to arouse interest during the Liberty Loan campaigns. Lists of required reading on the modern drama which were posted in the library, included several French dramas, which were optional, but if chosen were given special credit by the French teachers.

Classes in hygiene used the food posters which were hung in the library. Each student of this subject was given the various food bulletins as they were issued and thus carried Mr. Hoover's message home.

The gymnasium department has interested the girls in making a collection of dancing pictures which are used to illustrate posing and grouping, and these pictures also form a fine collection for costume illustration for school pageants.

The teachers of commercial geography use the daily consular trade reports for reference work on foreign trade conditions.

#### BULLETIN BOARDS

Classes in journalism have charge of a bulletin board called the *Julia Richman Daily News*. Editors are appointed by the classes who clip from several papers each day, and thus put up a representative edition according to their class study. The teachers of this subject bring the class to the library at least once a term, and study the newspaper from the bulletin when each student is required to contribute something for posting on an assigned subject.

The French bulletin was in charge of



students elected by the French classes who posted pictures of war orphans adopted by the French classes, photographs of Paris, original drawings sent out by the French government, war postals of Alsace-Lorraine, etc.

Industrial History students have kept up a bulletin to stimulate class interest. Recently they arranged a very interesting display in connection with the history of spinning and weaving, showing a distaff from Italy, flax, pictures of the spinner and weaver, and the November *Bulletin* of the Metropolitan Museum of Art which contains an illustrated article on "Ancient Greek yarn making." This material was also used for illustrative purposes in the classes studying Silas Marner.

*The Book News Monthly*, in charge of the English classes, included book reviews, publisher's notices, and the bulletins from the New York and Brooklyn public libraries. It was used by the students studying book reviews and for oral English topics.

#### STUDENT HELP

Some co-operative students, who work and go to school alternate weeks, have chosen to take their practice work in the library where there are many opportunities for practical work which will help them in business life, such as taking letters from dictation, typewriting, filing, accessioning, etc., under the librarian's supervision.

#### WORK WITH THE ANNEXES

The Julia Richman High School consists of the main building, where the library is stored, and six annexes, consequently it has been a problem to know how to extend library service to all. The teachers of some of the annexes drew out books from the Julia Richman Library for collateral reading in history and English which were circulated at a certain hour by a student.

Last year the librarian spoke in the assembly of each annex to interest the students in using the reference collection of the near-by branch library. The librarians were very willing to co-operate with the schools and called on the principals and teachers to find out their needs. As a result they reserved special shelves of reference books for the Julia Richman girls. This year the work of the extension division of the New York Public Library has

been carried to the annexes. Speeches were made in assembly by the visiting librarian and classes were taken to the branch library where a lesson was given in the use of books.

*The Blue Bird*, the school publication, always contains a Library Corner, in charge of an editor, and thus the annexes are kept posted on library items.

#### STUDENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY

A library which has added to its stores each year some of the students' own work is sure to have the human touch. The class studying Silas Marner made a very complete magazine on weaving, comprising its history, the manufacture, and use of linen. Prose and poetry selections, illustrations, etc., added to the attractiveness of the volume, a general favorite in the school. Another class made a business woman's magazine which includes both the prose and poetry of the business woman's life; while yet another studying vocations open to women visited speciality shops in New York, wrote up the results of their visits and the best were added to the vocational file. Another section studied the opportunities open to women in tea rooms and added their contribution to the files.

The commercial side of the school is represented by a series of letters written by a former student who has entered the bookkeeping field. She explains the practical side of the theory so clearly that they are used for assigned reading, and are perused with interest for they have the sympathetic point of view.

#### CLUB WORK

The librarian has conducted a literary club which is called "The Half-Hour Club" as the student agrees to read a half hour a day and the club's meetings only last a half hour once a week. Reports are given on readings and teachers and students have been in charge of the weekly program. Last year one member wrote a humorous one-act play depicting the events of the day in the library which was acted by the members for a Christmas program.

In these various ways the library has reached out to the different needs of the student and has become an "Open Sesame" for the one who has learned to use its storehouse of treasures.

## HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY WORK IN QUINCY

BY ANNA L. BATES

The slogan of the Quincy High School is, "Nothing is impossible." The superintendent of schools and the headmaster lay the greatest emphasis on ingenuity and resourcefulness, and they point with pride to what the pupils and the faculty have accomplished out of the material at hand—always out of the material at hand! Of course, there is such a thing as inculcating that principle too deeply, as I pointed out to the headmaster, when one of the pupils mended a torn magazine leaf with chewing gum. Nevertheless, it is this spirit which permeates the school which has made our library possible.

A year ago a sum of money came to the City of Quincy to be used for educational purposes other than those for which the city makes appropriation. The superintendent of schools and the headmaster of the high school at once seized upon this as the opportunity for establishing the school library which they had long wanted. Nothing daunted by the fact that the money must be spent for books and salary, not a penny for equipment, they proceeded to canvass their resources. There was no room for a library. The office was too small. Every room of every floor was full to overflowing. Even the assembly hall was used during nearly every period of the week for recitations or study. I think the headmaster must have stood in that hall and looked upward for inspiration when his eyes fell upon the balcony. Eureka! There was unused space. There should be the library. So he took out a few seats, knocked together some bookshelves, gathered up a few tables and chairs, derelicts of other departments, sought out a librarian, and complacently referred in Monday morning assembly to "Our Library." The librarian proceeded to do her best to justify that complacency, with a success not entirely unqualified, for pupils showed a remarkable

lack of appreciation of the literary character of the place. One new pupil stepped timidly over the threshold, then retreated, murmuring, "I was looking for the library." Another girl rushed into her home room just before the last bell and besought her teacher, "Please can I bring this book to *that place upstairs* so that woman won't be mad?" Such lack of discrimination might be pardoned in the young but it is hard when one's friend of mature years, happening to stand with her back to the book shelves asks, "Where is your library?" and another, after surveying the place says simply but expressively, "Well, well!"

Our problems of lighting and heating are not solved by any advice given in Stearns' "Library Administration" or in any other volume on the subject. The first we meet by keeping the electricity on all day. With the second we are still struggling. You will see our difficulties a little more graphically when I tell you that at one end of the balcony is the cold storage closet used by the domestic science department, and during the worst of the winter weather it is necessary to remove the more susceptible material and place it about the library, so a girl who goes to the shelves may be after a book or she may be after a dozen eggs.

Our money has given us a small collection of good books. We have done the best we could with equipment, lighting, and heating, but one thing most desirable we have not attained—the library atmosphere. I ask you as man to man how one can attain a library atmosphere in a balcony overhanging an assembly hall in which the following events take place: recitations, debates, lectures, rehearsals for dramatics, class meetings, practice cheering, glee club, chorus and orchestra rehearsals. In the recitations we are only mildly interested. We follow the debates and lectures more keenly. When senior dramatics are being re-

heard our books may be in our hands but our eyes are given over wholly to the stage. When the orchestra plays, "Over There" we hum—we can't help it! But when a senior class meeting is in session we desert tables and chairs and hang over the balcony railing. Alas for the library atmosphere! But there is another point of view as I learned from one boy's composition. He said, "As a general thing, I do not care much for libraries. There is something depressing to me in the quiet and the studious atmosphere and I am always glad when I close the door behind me and step out into the bustle and the sunshine of out-of-doors. But our library is different. There is always something doing up there."

Makeshift as the library is, its usefulness has far exceeded our fondest anticipations, for both teachers and pupils have entered so heartily into the spirit of getting the most possible out of it that its resources of literature, reference books, and magazines have been largely drawn upon by every department except one. For the mathematics department the library does little. Instruction in the use of reference books was given to the Freshmen last year, and this year we plan instruction for both Freshmen and Sophomores. Aside from the Junior Red Cross the war work of last year was largely of an individual nature and was taken up as events suggested, the Library contributing material for oral themes, outside reading, and current event classes, and endeavoring by the use of exhibitions and posters to impress upon the mind the importance of the Liberty Loan, the Red Cross and all the other drives. Our headmaster called us together early in the term and told us that there must be in every department concerted effort towards inspiring patriotism, inculcating ideals of citizenship, and spreading win-the-war propaganda. Each department head called a meeting to map out the campaign and courteously included the librarian among those present, and as a result I have in my memorandum a long list of "wants," and something else not in the book—something that I have looked forward to but dared

not expect so soon, a tacit recognition that the librarian is a member of every department of the school. I cannot tell you yet of the success of the departmental campaigns, for our enforced vacation has so broken up the school time that as yet only a few have really been entered upon. Of two only I can speak with assurance. One is the reading hour conducted by the members of the English department who are free on the last period on Friday and open to any pupil who has no recitation on that period. The readings are from stirring war narratives and war poetry. The second is the war alphabet which a very live teacher of commercial geography is making with a division of dull pupils who showed deplorable lack of definiteness in their knowledge of the catch words of the war. Once each week they take up a few of the most important words that they have seen in the newspapers and define them and record them in their alphabet, which reads something like this: A—Allies, Alsace, autocracy, armistice; B—Bolshevik, Balkan States; C—Central Powers, Czechs, and so down thru S—Scrap of Paper and Z—Zeebrugge. The War Encyclopedia, the atlas, and the war maps are constantly in use, and opportunities come to the librarian to gather a little group together to tell them bits from some narrative which relates to what they are studying and so introduce them to the war literature.

I might tell you more of the ordinary work done in the ordinary school library, for our work is much less unique than the library, but instead of that I take the liberty to digress from the topic assigned me. Speaking now, less from my brief experiences as librarian, than from my years of experience as a teacher, I most earnestly plead for closer co-operation between the public libraries and the schools and especially for the establishment of the school library as one of the best means of doing away with the two barriers, distance and inertia, which sometimes lie between the pupil and the public library.

Librarians realize the need, but they say "We can do nothing alone, the school men must first act." But did you follow that



policy when our training camps were opened? You were not wanted, yet you knew you were needed. You sought out the authorities, stated your case to them and obtained permission to enter on trial. You packed your boxes of books and sent them under charge of a librarian to a camp where he took up his quarters in any available corner of Red Cross room or Y. M. C. A. hut. He competed with piano, victrola, pool table, and other forms of amusement and won out, and now the training camps are yours. Knock as insistently at the school room door and it will open to you. Put your loan collections in charge of the member of your staff who comes most in contact with the school reference work and take any quarters the school will give you. It will work as it did in the camps. We have proved it in Quincy. If your staff is too small to spare one of its members to the school, study the teachers who frequent your library. With the knowledge of their reading and the knowledge of human nature which your position gives you, select one and broach the subject to her. Put into her hands articles on school libraries, explain the clerical part of the work which is so blind to her and so simple to you. Tell her of the summer course in the library work which her state offers. If need be persuade the school committee to pay her tuition. Give her the

vision. It is seldom that a school will be found in which there will not be one woman who is willing to work over time for the love of books and the love of children.

The school man invariably meets the plea for school libraries with the statement that he fully appreciates the need, but *the money lacks*. Is not the solution here the same, co-operation and a willingness to put up with conditions far from ideal (always cherishing the ideal in mind). These war times are teaching us that we can do without much which we have before thought indispensable. One headmaster has said that his solution, if his appropriation were cut, would be to give each teacher four or five more pupils, dismiss one teacher, and keep a librarian.

Then is not what is needed a getting together of library and school people to study each other's viewpoint, to state individual problems, to exchange experiences, and to pool resources? As one means toward that end the New England Association of School Libraries was formed last May. Thru its semi-annual general meetings and local circles it hopes to bring school men, librarians, teacher, and educators of all types together to work toward our common aim, the advancement of the pupil.

. . . Behind the desk stand the librarians,  
Bleak women, spare and angular and thin,  
Impersonal as God or Death, and in  
Their eyes and on each mask-like countenance  
Sits changeless irony to watch your whim.  
You ask for Shakespeare, and no more,  
no less  
Than if an equal fervor you express  
For something dull and dead, you get of him.  
They pile the centuries like building blocks,  
And nest dead Cæsar with a magazine;  
Indecently, behind an office screen  
They watch the masters numbered up like stocks.

Levelling all things in a catalog,  
They yield, and now withhold, imperial  
kings  
From any giggling girl that blithely  
rings  
For pilots in her intellectual fog.  
To sport with dead men as these women  
do—  
Is it so strange they look a little mad?  
Is it so strange they look profoundly sad,  
And life is subtly comic to their view?  
They look above the foolish ways of men,  
Cosmic and elemental things; their eyes  
Inscrutably are old and very wise. . .  
—HOWARD MUMFORD JONES in "Gargoyles."



AMERICANIZATION IN THE LIBRARY

THE STORY TELLING HOUR IS A POTENT METHOD IN REACHING THE YOUNGEST CHILDREN AND CAN BE USED EVEN MORE INTENSIVELY FOR THIS PURPOSE. THIS PICTURE SHOWS WORK WITH RUSSIAN CHILDREN IN THE RIVINGTON STREET BRANCH OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY



AMERICANIZATION IN THE LIBRARY

WITH THE CHILDREN OF THE FOREIGN BORN, SUCH EAGER USERS OF THE LIBRARY FACILITIES, THE PUBLIC LIBRARY BECOMES ONE OF THE NATION'S MOST EFFECTIVE TOOLS FOR AMERICANIZATION. THIS PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE TYPE OF USERS AT THE HAMILTON FISH PARK BRANCH



## A NOVEL EXHIBIT

BY EMMA A. GRADY, *Newark Free Public Library*

Has any library in this country ever succeeded in teaching youngsters to take care of their books? Newark hasn't yet, but is perpetually trying, and is even now launching another campaign in this direction.

For several months there has been, in the Children's Room, a flat-topped exhibition case, placed on a low stand so that the contents can be easily seen by even very small children. Here we have displayed dolls and toys and other things that children like. As the exhibits are changed frequently, many of the children have acquired the habit of looking in the case whenever they come to the library. This time we have sprung a surprise on them, and have filled the exhibition case with about twenty of the most glaring examples we could find of books which have suffered much at the hands, or, I should say, in the hands, of careless children. There is the book that has been dropped in the mud, and a neatly typed legend says, "What happened to a book which fell into the mud."

A much bedraggled copy of "Pinocchio" is accompanied by this tale: "You know how hard it is to find the book 'Pinocchio.' There are two reasons for this. First, the children like this story very much. Second, the children who are so fond of this book, read it with black, sticky fingers. Very soon it is too dirty to use any longer. It has to be taken from the shelves and you must wait while a new copy is being bought and made ready for you. If you would always wash your hands before you read 'Pinocchio,' the book would last much longer."

Another book shows the cover coming off, and has this preachment: "Careless handling. The library wants to keep books in bright attractive covers as long as possible. Won't you help? Only three children have read this book. Then a careless boy handled it roughly and now the binding is good for nothing. To pay for rebinding the library must use money which would have bought another book."

Books with sticky covers, pages spattered with ink, and corners turned down, are

all shown. There are several delicious examples of amateur mending with brown paper patches, and stickers of various colors, and another showing how the library mends. The home-made book pocket is also in evidence, with this advice printed below: "The boy or girl who made this pocket cut it crooked and pasted it so tightly that it couldn't possibly be used. Wouldn't it have been wiser to bring the book to the library to have the pocket put on?"

One of the books shows a large piece of chewing gum stuck between the pages, and the label says:

"He made his bookmark out of gum!

Now would you think he'd be so dumb!"

There is one frightful example of a book ready for the scrap heap after only one circulation. It is labeled thus: "A book lent just once. The pages are covered with finger marks, cake crumbs and dried fruit stains. Because one child was careless the book has been ruined so that no one else can read it. Is that fair?"

Cases like these are the despair of every children's librarian, and give rise to many arguments between the Children's Room and the Repair Department, as to whether a library is justified in spending money for children's books.

Near the books are two posters, one explaining the difference between natural wear and tear, and injuries due to carelessness, and the other bearing the verse beginning, "'You are old little book,' the small boy said."

Certainly many children have looked at the exhibit, and we have been encouraged at the amount of thoughtful attention bestowed on the labels, in spite of an unusual number of requests for "Wee, wee woman" and other stories at which the books displayed are open. We have turned this seeming diversion of interest to account by explaining that because someone was careless that book must go to the repair room and no one can read about the "Wee, wee, woman," until it is clean and whole again,—or another equally telling ethical truth!

# HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY EXHIBIT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY

BY MARY E. HALL, *Librarian Girls' High School, Brooklyn*

ONE of the features of the High School Conference held at the University of Illinois was an exhibit of books, pamphlets, pictures and maps relating to topics of the day which would be of interest to high school teachers and especially to teacher librarians. The appropriation for the average High School library is hardly large enough to buy the books needed for reference and collateral reading, the time of the teacher in charge is very limited and there is little opportunity to look out for and obtain some of the valuable material on almost every subject which is issued free or at a very small price. Many of these pamphlets are issued from authoritative sources and constitute a valuable addition to any library, so in this exhibit an effort was made to call attention to some of the best of this class of publications.

There were exhibited, with additional material, the aids suggested to teachers in the "Illinois High School Visitor's Bulletin on High School Libraries" for organizing and stimulating interest in the school library. A few choice editions of the classics usually read in the High School, a collection of attractive stories of heroes and adventure, nature books, and biographies interesting to the high school students were displayed as suggestive to the teacher of what books to select for the library.

The fact that the High Schools are putting in courses in agriculture and that the problem of the collection and care of the bulletin material is becoming a vexatious one made the table "Agriculture in the High School" of especial interest. Seventeen large cloth posters setting forth the work of the States Relations Service of the Agricultural Department were interesting and suggestive of the help the government will give in connection with the teaching of agriculture in the high school. A case of slides on poultry, horses, sheep and cattle, illustrated some of the many sets of slides that this new extension service will lend to any school or teacher on

the payment of transportation. Each set of slides is accompanied by a lecture on the subject. A number of recent books and bulletins were displayed and there was a sample collection of state and government bulletins classified by subject and arranged in pamphlet boxes. A number of different kinds of pamphlet boxes and pamphlet binders and their use together with other library aids were shown. The care of clippings was also demonstrated. In connection with the subject "Agricultural bulletins and their care" the following points were emphasized:

1. The collection should be the property of the School and the teacher in charge should be provided with the proper equipment for taking care of it.

2. The pamphlets should be stamped with the name of the School and classified by subject.

3. Boxes should be used to hold the pamphlets; arranged on shelves by subject, and labeled plainly.

4. Bulletins much used in class may be put into Gaylord pamphlet binders and stapled in.

5. A card catalog should be made, two cards for each bulletin, authors and subject. Cards should be filed alphabetically in a drawer.

6. Clippings. Valuable reference material clipped from newspapers and periodicals should be dropped in large manila envelopes and filed by subject in the vertical file.

The History table contained many pamphlets which teachers may obtain free or at very small cost. The National Security League, 19 West 44th Street, New York, sent copies for distribution of their publications which are of especial interest to teachers of patriotism. The Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C., and the American Association for International Conciliation, 407 West 117th Street, New York City, sent many interesting pamphlets which set forth in an authoritative

way the historical background and the immediate causes of the war. The *Independent* and *Library Digest* sent for free distribution pamphlets telling how to use these magazines in the teaching of History, Civics, English, Geography, Public Speaking and Journalism. The National Board for Historical Service has published thru Charles Scribner's Sons a very interesting volume entitled "War Readings" which includes some of the best prose and poetry of the war, as well as reproductions of the most interesting war posters issued by the Allies; this volume costs 75c. McKinley Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa., sent copies of their publications including their War Reprints which were issued as the monthly war supplements to the *History Teacher's Magazine* and the *Historical Outlook*. These reprints sell for 20c. apiece with liberal discount for orders in quantity. They have also been arranged in a volume entitled "Collected Material for the Study of the War," 65c.

Among some of the most interesting maps were *Literary Digest* map of the Western Front and *The Outlook* Reference Collection of war maps, each selling for \$1.50. A set of new and authoritative maps from Denoyer-Geppertco, Chicago, called the Harding European History series, issued for the use of teachers of the Student Army Training Corps, were displayed. There are twelve maps (six sheets), wall size, and sell for \$10 to schools. The American Geographical Society, Broadway and 156th St., New York, sent announcements of their official set of maps just issued. These are wall size about sixty in number, and will sell for \$12. They will be invaluable to the teacher and student of the conduct of the war as well as in the study of the problems relating to peace and reconstruction.

A display of pictures and books on the pageant was loaned and arranged by Mr. William Chauncy Langdon, Pageant Master of the University. The pictures were from Mr. Langdon's own collection, and illustrated some of the pageants he has staged. One of special interest to schools was the pageant of Thetford where the idea for the Campfire girls originated. Among the best books for a High School

library on this subject were Percival Chubb and others, "Festivals and plays"; Constance Mackay, "Costumes and scenery for amateurs"; and "How to produce children's plays"; W. C. Langdon, "Compass points in the festal drama"; an article which appeared in *The Drama*, August, 1917, is especially good in illustrating the different possibilities of the Pageant.

Perhaps the most popular exhibit was the one on the high school drama. A number of books on the drama as well as plays suitable for high school production were shown. A few of the books of interest to the director of dramatics were: B. H. Clark, "How to produce amateur plays," Little, Brown, Boston; Emerson Taylor, "Practical stage directing for amateurs," E. P. Dutton, New York; Constance Mackay, "Costumes and scenery for amateurs" and "How to produce children's plays," Henry Holt, New York; James Young, "Making up," M. Witmark & Sons, New York; B. R. Lewis, "Technique of the one act play," Luce & Co., Boston; E. W. Curtis, "The dramatic instinct in education," Houghton Mifflin Co., New York. The following lists will be of service in selecting a play for high school production: "Choosing a play," by Gertrude E. Johnson, H. W. Wilson Co.; "Some of the best dramas" by F. K. W. Drury, H. W. Wilson Co.; "Plays for amateurs," Drama League of America, Boston; "Actable one act plays," Chicago Public Library; "Annotated index to plays for children," St. Louis Public Library; "List of plays for high schools," Drama League of America, Chicago; "Fifty one-act plays" by A. M. Drummond from *Quarterly Journal of Public Speaking*, October, 1917. There were also catalogs and announcements from many of the dramatic publishers for distribution.

On another table was exhibited government documents of general interest and a list of the best "Aids in choosing government documents" was distributed. Special attention was called to the new "Guide to United States Government publications" by W. I. Swanton (U. S. Education Bureau Bulletin, No. 2, 1918). Other aids suggested were: U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Monthly Catalogue of U. S.



documents. Government Printing Office. \$1.10 per year; U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Price lists of documents for sale by the Documents Office. Free.; U. S. Bureau of Education, Teaching material in the government publications. (Bulletin, 1913, no. 47) Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C. Limited edition. Free.; University of Illinois Library School. List of inexpensive maps published by national and state departments, compiled by Florence R. Curtis. 1916. (In *University of Illinois Bulletin on High School Libraries.*); U. S. Geological Survey. Selected list of 100 topographic maps illustrating physiographic types. Free.

Several cases were filled with official pictures showing the French Army and its equipment. These pictures can be bought from G. E. Stechert & Co., New York City, for 10c. each. The Official American Army pictures were of special interest. The Government has had every phase of the war photographed and a collection of these pictures should be of absorbing interest showing the enormous undertaking of preparing a great nation for war, mobilization, equipment, transportation, foreign training quarters, and even pictures of the Americans in the front line trenches. These photographs can be obtained from the Bureau of War Photographs, 6 West 48th Street, New York City.

The best material for the Rehabilitation of the wounded soldier came from the Federal Board for Vocational Education; the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men (New York City), and the Surgeon General's Office, which issues the new reconstruction periodical, *Carry On*.

Other features were an exhibit from the

United States Food Administration showing that the need for conservation is by no means past. An exhibit of posters showed the work of the A. L. A. in camp, hospital and overseas service. A number of pictures and slides were loaned by the U. S. Forestry Bureau, which also sent material on National Parks for distribution.

Half a dozen food conservation posters in color made by the school children in France and several beautiful French war posters gave color to the exhibit.

#### EXHIBIT OF MATERIAL OF INTEREST TO HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS

High School Library aids in administration and book selection.

Books of interest to high school students. Agricultural books and pamphlets in the high school and how to care for them.

Exhibit of pamphlet binders, boxes, filing cases, etc.

Exhibit of slides in slide cabinet.

Posters showing work of U. S. States Relations Service.

Material and maps of interest to History teachers.

High school drama.

Interesting government documents.

Pageant pictures and books.

French war pictures.

American Army pictures.

U. S. Forestry exhibit of woods and slides (loaned free to schools).

Posters showing further need of conservation.

Posters showing work of American Library Association in the army camps.

Rehabilitation of the wounded soldier.

This exhibit was arranged by Miss Josie B. Houchens, University of Illinois Library.

#### GETTING FILMS FOR SMALL CHILDREN

*Editor, Library Journal:*

I have read with interest articles which have appeared in your magazine in regard to motion pictures for children. For six years our library has conducted free motion picture shows for children. Thinking that our experiences might be of interest to you I am sending you an account of our work along this line:

Motion pictures were introduced into the Ottawa, Ill., Public Library six years ago by an energetic board president who realized that we lacked some of the features of a modern, democratic, progressive public library. At the same time he placed in the auditorium a first class victrola and a stereopticon machine.

Local playhouse men have always fur-

nished an operator for us; his expenses, of course, being paid by the board. At present this amounts to \$3 an afternoon.

At first films were ordered thru a local playhouse and were not always satisfactory. Naturally, we could not expect a local dealer to encourage our shows which were free, consequently we soon ordered our own films. These vary in price from \$3.75 to \$6 depending on the program. We also pay the express both ways which is usually 80 cents.

We find the following Chicago houses the most satisfactory:

Atlas Educational Film Co., 63 E. Adams St., Chicago.

George Kleine System, 63 E. Adams St., Chicago.

Universal Film Exchanges, Inc., 220 South State St., Chicago.

This house has a limited number, but they appear to be very good. We expect to use them soon.

Our picture shows are really very interesting. The children form a more interesting moving picture than the films. Our method of procedure is as follows:

At the beginning of the school year the juvenile librarian visits each room in each public and parochial school. Among other things she tells the children when the movies will start, emphasizes conduct and leaves a program which covers the films for half a year.

The first show begins at 1:30 o'clock. The children come early; some very early. (The children's department is on the ground floor; the adult on the second and the museum and auditorium on the third.) Certain children who are permitted to be pages give tickets at the door for the first show and later for the second and third. When a goodly number of children have assembled they are allowed to march up to the auditorium which has a seating capacity of 150. Boy Scouts act as "Maintainers of order." A Boy Scout takes the tickets at the door, another plays the victrola, and another opens and closes the windows before and between shows. Both pages and Scouts have badges. Neither receive any remuneration for their services. A local music dealer has given us permission to

select each Saturday any records we desire from his stock. The children are fond of marches, patriotic and instrumental pieces. As a rule vocal pieces are not very effective.

While the first show is being given the children are assembling for the second. One hundred and fifty children in a juvenile department can make quite a buzz, consequently, students of dramatic art, kindergarten and grade school teachers have been asked to entertain these children with stories. The little listeners sit around on the floor, and the chairs and the tables.

When the first show is over, in order to prevent congestion on the stairs, the children are marched out of the front entrance of the second floor, and the children who have been listening to the stories march upstairs. The children outside then either go in to hear the stories and get their books, if they have not already got them, or go home. Each show usually lasts three-quarters of an hour. Occasionally postal cards loaned by Ottawa tourists are shown. Practically every country has been shown in this manner.

The children are fond of fairy tales, comedies, war and patriotic pictures, dramatizations of stories or events with which they are familiar, and travel and industrial pictures if attractive and interesting. Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford, and also Charlie Chaplin and Fatty Arbuckle would be popular if it was our policy to show them. It is wise to balance strictly educational pictures with a comedy, otherwise the children think they have been treated a little unjustly.

The pictures are very popular with the children. As soon as school starts we are asked many times at the library and on the street, "When do the movies start?" Practically all the children who are old enough take books and the little tots are anxious to begin.

VERA J. SNOOK,  
Librarian.

*Reddick's Library of Ottawa, Ill.,*  
Jan. 24, 1919.

WHEN all that is worldly turns to dross around us, books only retain their steady value.—WASHINGTON IRVING.

## MACAULAY: A MAKER AND USER OF LIBRARIES

BY MARIE AMNA NEWBERRY, *Supervisor of Training, New York Public Library*

Few literary men or historians of past events achieve renown without having recourse to the record of the past, garnered in the great collections of books called libraries. No one was more zealous in his use of these than Lord Macaulay who was both a great writer and a great historian. Not only did he amass a large and varied library of his own but he frequented such others, both popular and scholarly, as existed in his time. In 1832 in regard to the three volume "Henry Masterton" he writes his sister to "smuggle it in, next time that you go to Liverpool, from some circulating library." He himself knew the Cambridge circulating libraries and when in Tunbridge Wells was often seen in Nash's reading room thumbing over old favorites. On arriving in Florence he hastens to subscribe to a Gabinetto Litterario and to read the English newspapers, and in Rome seeks out another reading room for the same purpose. In India his books served as a circulating library and "Clarissa Harlowe" was especially popular among the officials caught in the Neilgherries by a monsoon.

All his years Macaulay was a great reader. From Trevelyan's first picture of him at the tender age of three "lying on a rug before the fire, with his book on the ground, and a piece of bread and butter in his hand" to that last, "We found him in the library, seated in his easy chair, and dressed as usual, with his book on the table beside him, still open at the same page," we rarely see him without books. In fact, family affections alone exceeded his love of books and reading. He read not only on his walks in the portico, and in the country, but even thru crowded city streets. For his meals there was a regular literary diet with that for breakfast by no means the same as that for dinner. His journeys by land and sea were never made without such companions. "During the whole voyage [to India] I read with keen and increasing enjoyment. I devoured Greek, Latin, Spanish, Italian, French, and English; folios, quartos, octavos, and duodecimos." As a

substitute for reading on his trip to Ireland he repeated to himself "Paradise Lost." This brings out another quality of Macaulay—his tenacious, precise and sure memory even of a "quantity of trash" as Lord Carlisle says. This quality coupled with his ability to read much more rapidly than the ordinary man explains his citation of numerous precedents, and analogies, and offers moreover an explanation of Morison's statement that, "His powers of brilliant illustration have never been denied, and it would not be easy to name their equal."

Macaulay's private library was started by no less a patron than Hannah More when he was six years old, and received additions during his childhood from his uncle, General Colin Macaulay. But its growth was due mostly to his own buying which was very catholic, from books such as Moore's "Fables for the Female Sex" to keep his sister Hannah in order on the way to India, to files of *Cobbett's Register* and of the *Morning Chronicle*. Trevelyan claims that "It is hardly too much to say that Macaulay knew the locality, and at this period of his life, the stock in trade, of every book stall in London." Mr. Salkeld, the owner of one of them, tells of Macaulay's sorting a huge pile of Civil War pamphlets and tracts dealing with the time of William and Mary for two hours. Of these he selected two or three hundred, and all before breakfast. Ellis makes up for him a collection of Greek classics to be taken to India. Napier is asked by Macaulay to keep the latter supplied with books during his sojourn there and also to see that the volumes are properly bound to protect them from the white ants. Writing to the same friend after his return from India, Macaulay bemoans that his books are in a warehouse and his bookcases in the hands of a cabinet maker.

In 1840 Macaulay settled at Albany in quarters which Lord Carlisle describes as "very livable and studious looking." This they must have been, for in 1848 Macaulay's library extended thruout every corner and numbered some 6000 volumes



in the front rows and several hundred behind. It seems as if Macaulay were carrying out the desire he expressed in a letter to his sister Margaret that he might bury himself in a library. One can understand why fifteen years later he compares the rooms without his books to a corpse, the bare shelves to a skeleton.

Holly Lodge to which he removed, however, offered a pleasant and comfortable retreat where one takes pleasure in imagining Macaulay at work writing his *History*, reading or annotating his books and consulting his Johnson's "Dictionary" so many times rebound. One also wishes one might read the volumes for the sake of the marginal notes and comments written in half a dozen different languages. Trevelyan remarks that "Of all the memorials of himself which he has left behind him, these dialogues with the dead are the most characteristic. The energy of his remonstrance, the heartiness of his appreciation, the contemptuous vehemence of his censure, the eagerness with which he urges and reiterates his own opinions, are such as to make it at times difficult to realize that his remarks are addressed to people who died centuries, or perhaps, tens of centuries, ago. But the writer of a book which had lived was always alive for Macaulay."

Thus far we have seen Macaulay only as a builder of a library for himself. But he was interested in the reading of others, for instance, that of his nephew who died at the age of thirteen and to whom he had already planned to leave his own library. Again in the case of H——, later Lord Hamilton, "I gave him three guineas for his Library subscription. I lay out very little money with so much satisfaction. For three guineas a year, I keep a very good, intelligent young fellow out of a great deal of harm, and do him a great deal of good." In India Macaulay finds the list of prize books entirely unsuitable and plans another in line with his belief that, "A prize book ought to be a book which a boy receives with pleasure, and turns over and over not as a task, but spontaneously. I have not forgotten my own school-boy feelings on this sub-

ject. My pleasure at obtaining a prize was greatly enhanced by the knowledge that my little library would receive a very agreeable addition."

Turning from this personal side Macaulay's "Essays" and his "History of England" are the timber of which many another library is constructed. Not only did the latter find its place on the tables of the young ladies of his time but it reached a phenomenal sale, passed thru many editions, has been translated in fourteen languages and with his "Essays" has been made the subject of study in schools, colleges and universities. In one university library there has been built up a special collection of pamphlets, duplicates of which Macaulay must have consulted. Over 600 articles dealing with Macaulay have appeared in the periodicals of England, France, Germany, Italy, Mexico, Spain and the United States. If he cannot be called the inventor of the historical essay he, as Morison says, "found it rudimentary and unimportant and left it complete and a thing of power." Then too his style has been so widely copied that there are in a modern dictionary four or five derivatives of his name to apply to these "mocking-bird imitations." He is hailed as the Father of Journalism.

So great was his popularity that at least one book seller tried to sell not only Macaulay's but Hume's "History of England" as well, as "highly valuable as an introduction to Macaulay." That Macaulay could affect the circulation of books in libraries was proven at the Athenaeum when no copy of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" was available after he had reviewed it. In as unlikely a place as the Indian Penal Code Macaulay established the rights of book owners as against book borrowers, book defacers, and book stealers. The forty-two year period of our copyright law was due to a speech "terse, elegant, and vigorous, as amusing as an essay of Elia and as convincing as a proof of Euclid," which overcame a strong opposition.

But Macaulay had another important connection with library development. It was as trustee of the British Museum

from 1847 to his death. In his diary for November 15, 1848 is the following entry. "After breakfast I went to the British Museum. I was in the chair. It is a stupid useless way of doing business. An hour was lost in reading trashy minutes. All boards are bad, and this is the worst of boards." There are frequent records of his dissatisfaction with the way of doing business "board fashion," but he was ever constant in his attendance upon the meetings and maintained his connection with the British Museum long after he had given up all other public business. While he was trustee Panizzi was elected librarian. An interesting bit of politics is displayed in a letter to Lord Lansdowne in which Macaulay proposes the simultaneous election of Owen as curator of the whole department of natural history to prevent adverse criticism of the appointment of Panizzi, "whose great object, during many years has been to make our library the best in Europe, and who would at any time give three Mammoths for an Aldus." That Macaulay himself had something of the same feeling is evident from his indignation at finding in Venice no Aldus edition of a Greek classic and even greater wrath when he discovered that Petrarch's legacy of books had been permitted to perish. It is interesting in this connection to know that the manuscript page of Macaulay's "History of England" which refers to the founding of the great institution is carefully kept among the treasures of the British Museum.

Much of his reading for this same history was done within these walls. To again quote Trevelyan, "His habit was to work in the King's Library; partly for quiet, and partly in order to have George the Third's wonderful collection of pamphlets within an easy walk of his chair. He did his writing at one of the oak tables which stand in the center of the room, sitting away from the outer wall, for the sake of the light. He availed himself of his official authority to search the shelves at pleasure without the intervention of a librarian; and, (says the attendant), when he had taken down a volume, he generally looked as if he had

found something in it!" He often spent hours there. His diary records June 28, 1849 "After breakfast to the Museum, and sate till three, reading and making extracts. I turned over three volumes of newspapers and tracts; *Flying Posts*, *Postboys*, and *Postmen*. I found some curious things which will be of direct service; but the chief advantage of these researches is that the mind is transported back a century and a half, and gets familiar with the ways of thinking and with the habits of a past generation." And he succeeded. *Frazer's Magazine* for January, 1849 says, "He has made himself so completely familiar with every part of the literature belonging to the time of which he speaks, that he describes like an eye witness, and judges like a contemporary." In June the *Dublin Review* asserts that, "There is not a source of information connected with the social or personal history of the time with which he does not appear to be familiar: acts of Parliament, state papers, despatches, proclamations, records, minutes, official letters, biographies, memoirs, diaries, journals, personal anecdotes, correspondence, ballads." This also is grudgingly admitted ten years later by *Blackwood's Magazine*, never very friendly to Macaulay—"that clever, pert, absurd, promising spouter, a cipher, a puppy," when it claims that "his extensive knowledge of the most worthless productions that have survived from the time of the Revolution to our own day, is amusing."

Doubtless the reviewer referred to the pamphlets, broadsides, maps, newspapers, lampoons, plays, poetry, prose, sermons, and parish registers which received Macaulay's attention. If they were not to be found in the British Museum he searched for them elsewhere—a book stall, a collection of private papers, government offices and in other great public collections. He writes Napier for instance, "I shall probably go down to Cambridge in the course of the autumn to rummage the Pepysian Library," or again, "I shall be very much obliged to you to tell me what are the best sources of information about the Scotch Revolution in 1688, the campaign of Dundee,

the massacre of Glencoe, and the Darien scheme. . . . Would it be worth my while to pass a fortnight in one of the Edinburgh Libraries next summer?" In 1849 in contemplating the field covered by his history he writes, "The Dutch archives, and the French archives must be ransacked. I will see whether anything is to be got from other diplomatic collections. I must turn over hundreds, thousands of pamphlets. Lambeth, the Bodleian and other Oxford Libraries, the Devonshire Papers, the British Museum must be explored and notes made." Is it any wonder that in 1854 he confesses, "I have now got to a point at which there is no more gratifying discovery than that nothing is to be discovered," or that Archibald Allison in his review of Macaulay's "History of England" speaks of "Mr. Macaulay's ample acquaintance with the memoirs, published and unpublished, of that period." Even Miss Foxcroft, a specialist in the same field writes, "The subsequent discovery of subsidiary evidence may have enabled us to supplement, in some cases to supersede, Macaulay's version of events; but in point of actual extent, his knowledge of later seventeenth century authorities remains unsurpassed." Jebb in 1900 testified to Macaulay's wide and laborious research in that, "students who have been over the same ground have borne witness to the thoroughness and fidelity with which he has examined and sifted his materials."

Macaulay acknowledged that the effect of his most popular articles was not produced by minute research into rare books. Yet when he was working on the essay on Warren Hastings he writes Napier, "A paper like this requires the help of a whole library." He journeys to the Royal Institution to ascertain the answer to a question asked of him by Guizot. He complains about the Bodleian, "that from ten to three is a very short time to keep so noble a library open," especially as there was enough there to keep him from being bored for ten years. One as easily can imagine Macaulay poring over Narcissus Luttrell's diary in the lofty room of All Soul's designed by Wren as Blackstone arranging the great Codrington col-

lection within the bookcases which lined the walls.

Knowing of his life at Trinity within reach of as many volumes as even Macaulay could read and where "as a Bachelor of Arts he would walk book in hand, morning after morning thruout the long vacations, reading with the same eagerness and the same rapidity whether the volume was the most abstruse of treatises, the loftiest of poems, or the flimsiest of trash," it is quite within reason to believe his expressed desire to stay at Cambridge collating the manuscripts and thumbing over the treasures there to be found. Instead it is safe to aver that he was engaged in making abstracts or copying into his small pocket-books the material found in the Bentinck correspondence, in the first Lord Holland's diary, in the Peel Papers loaned him by Lord Stanhope or in the collection of Lord Spencer at Althorp—"That noble library, the finest private library, I believe, in England." It was to this latter that Macaulay compared Lord Holland's library saying, "The library is a very long room,—as long I should think, as the gallery at Rothley Temple,—with little cabinets for study branching out of it, warmly and snugly fitted up, and looking out on very beautiful grounds. The collection of books is not, like Lord Spencer's, curious, but it contains almost everything that one ever wished to read." As to Althorp, "Though not much given to admire the merely curious parts of libraries. I was greatly pleased with the old block-printing, the very early specimens of the art at Mentz; the Caxtons; the Florence Homer; the Alduses; the famous Boccaccio. I looked with particular interest into the two editions of Chaucer by Caxton, and at the preface of the latter."

It was Macaulay's custom to note libraries even in chance visits. Thus we catch a glimpse of the "splendid library" at Bowood; of that other at Barley Wood where as a child he shivered over Hannah More's copy of the "Ancient Mariner"; of the bookcases of Rogers, "painted by Stothard, in his very best manner with groups from Chaucer,



Shakespeare, and Boccaccio"; of himself reading "a volume of Jacobite pamphlets by a blazing fire" at Windsor Castle; of Dr. Wiseman's apartments in Rome, from which he was taken to view the very copy of Fox's "Book of Martyrs" in which Parsons had made notes and which therefore shared his interest with the chained black letter copy in Cheddar Parish Church that had intrigued him when a child.

Certain of our libraries to-day have called forth remarks quite similar to that of Macaulay on the Vatican. "I had walked a hundred feet thru the Library without the faintest notion that I was in it. No books, no shelves were visible. All was light and brilliant; nothing but white and red and gold; blazing arabesques and paintings on ceiling and wall. And this was the Vatican Library;

a place which I used to think of with awe as a far sterner and darker Bodleian." His visits to the Athenaeum were frequent. Indeed it was there that he read the reviews of his history. Nor is it strange that many of them were extremely commendatory and flattering, when one considers his skill in writing, his retentive memory, his industry, his knowledge of sources and his indefatigability in research. Many of his letters from the House of Commons are dated from the Library and it is no mean tribute to the power of books that "It has been said of Macaulay, with reference to this period of his political career, that no member ever produced so much effect upon the proceedings of Parliament who spent so many hours in the Library, and so few in the House."

#### ASBURY PARK CONFERENCE

THE Forty-first Annual Conference of the American Library Association will be held at Asbury Park, New Jersey, June 23-28. Headquarters will be at the New Monterey Hotel.

The policy of returning to a point where we met so recently is a new one, but there are reasons that seemed to make it not only justifiable but advisable. The high railroad rates seemed to make a trip to the Rockies or further west entirely out of the question; the important reports and business of the war service make it advisable to hold the meeting nearer the center of library population than any point west of the Mississippi would be; the Executive Board sought in vain for an adequate resort between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi (Mackinac being quite out of the question due to its distance from library centers), and few favor a mid-west city in summer; furthermore, Asbury Park has proved by actual experience a very satisfactory place of meeting. By a combination of circumstances, moreover, the New Monterey was able to offer better rates than could ordinarily be expected in these days of high costs of a hotel of its standard of excellence.

The New Monterey can care comfort-

ably for about 500, assuming that there will be about the usual amount of "doubling up." The other hotels and boarding houses which we used in 1916 will again be available. Rates have not yet been settled with all these, but they will for the most part be less than those of the New Monterey. An attempt will be made to accommodate all purses and so make it possible for a large number of the inadequately paid librarians and assistants to attend.

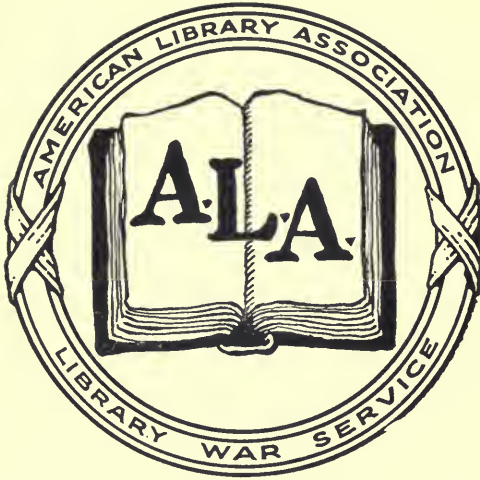
The general sessions will be held, as in 1916, in the Auditorium across the street from the New Monterey, and the meetings of the sections and affiliated societies in the New Monterey, and nearby hotels.

Those who attended the 1916 conference need no reminder of the charm of Asbury Park—the invigorating air, the fine stretch of beach, the boardwalk, the fresh-water lakes so accessible for rowing and canoeing, the smooth auto roads, and the broad hotel porches so conducive to informal conferences and renewal of acquaintances.

Needless to say the New Jersey librarians are promising their help in every way possible to make the conference a success.

More definite information on hotel rates, travel, program, and other matters will be given in a later issue.

# LIBRARY WAR SERVICE



## LIBRARY WAR SERVICE ORGANIZATION

### I. ORGANIZATION

THE American Library Association was invited by the Commission on Training Camp Activities on June 28, 1917, to assume the responsibility of furnishing library service to the armed forces of the United States. This invitation was referred to and accepted by the War Service Committee of the Association, consisting of seven members, which had been appointed June 22, 1917, at its annual conference, and which committee has since been in continuous general charge of the library war work. The Librarian of Congress was appointed General Director (without salary), on Oct. 4, 1917, and headquarters were provided without cost to the association, in the Library of Congress.

#### OUTLINE OF ORGANIZATION

American Library Association.  
 War Service Committee.  
 General Director, Headquarters: Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.  
 Executive Secretary.  
 Disbursing Officer.  
 Assistant General Director.

#### *Service in America*

Assistant to the Director, in charge of Large Camps (Forty Large Camp Libraries are maintained with 40 central libraries and some 1500 branch libraries in

welfare buildings, hospitals, barracks, etc.).

Assistant to the Director, in charge of Small Camps (Books, magazines and library supervision have been provided for 487 small military camps, posts, and fields; 232 naval stations; 52 marine corps stations; and 835 vessels).

Assistant to the Director, in charge of Hospitals (Librarians have been placed in 60 large hospitals. These and 134 other hospitals have been provided with books, periodicals and library supervision).

Assistant to the Director, in charge of the Book Department.

Assistant to the Director, in charge of Book Ordering.

Assistants in charge of  
 Personnel.  
 Publicity.  
 Purchasing.  
 Files and Records.

Field Representatives—Camp Service.

Field Representatives—Hospital Service.

Dispatch Offices (15 are maintained, 5 primarily for overseas shipments and transport service, 10 for receiving and shipping books to American camps, stations and hospitals).

#### *Service Overseas*

European Representative, Headquarters and Central Library, 10, rue de l'Elysee, Paris.

Headquarters Librarian.

Head Shipping Department.

Head Mailing Department.

Field Representative—Camp Service.

Field Representative—Hospital Service.

Educational Representatives.

Fifteen Regional Libraries, with librarian-supervisors.

Central Library for Army of Occupation, Coblenz.

Branches and Stations (estimated at 1000).

### II. PERSONNEL

Headquarters Staff .....	83
<i>American Service</i>	
Field Representatives .....	9
Large camps and stations .....	151

Small camps and stations .....	82
Hospitals .....	90
Dispatch Offices .....	96
<i>Overseas Service</i>	
At Headquarters and in the field .....	47
	558

Accounts Receivable (advanced to camp librarians, supervisors and overseas representatives for travel and incidental expenses and charged in open account to be returned)...	96,625.00
Balance on hand:	
First Fund—	
General funds \$166.65	
Insurance .. 5,000.00	
Second Fund..102,602.18	107,768.83

\$1,967,937.05

III. PROPERTY ACCOUNT

The total cost of buildings and equipment as shown in our property account thru Dec. 31, 1918, is:

Buildings (45) ..	\$310,975.75
Building equipment	48,968.97
General equipment	96,522.21
Books and periodicals purchased (including cost of binding) ...	717,643.88
	\$1,174,110.81
Estimated value of gift books	1,000,000.00
	\$2,174,110.81

IV. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Receipts from the 1st War Service Fund .....	\$1,581,937.05
(The above figures represent the total amounts transferred to the credit of the General Director of the Library War Service. In addition to these transfers about \$200,000 were expended in campaign expenses, miscellaneous expenses of the War Service Committee, and expenses incurred before the work was taken over by the Librarian of Congress as General Director, the total collections from the First Library War Service Fund aggregating about \$1,800,000).	
Receipts from the 2nd War Service Fund to December 31, 1918. (thru United War Work Campaign) .....	386,000.00
Total receipts to December 31, 1918 .....	\$1,967,937.05
Gross Expenditures to December 31, 1918:	
Buildings (all) .....	\$ 310,975.75
Building Equipment.....	48,968.97
Books (including binding and periodicals) .....	717,643.88
Service (including subsistence) .....	319,686.16
General Equipment .....	96,522.21
Supplies (including packing cases) .....	114,807.72
Travel .....	48,885.49
Freight .....	30,648.84
Sundry .....	50,404.20
Book Campaign .....	25,000.00
	\$1,763,543.22

REVISED EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM OVERSEAS

*Editor Library Journal:*

There have been so many letters from librarians over the country asking about the Y. M. C. A. call for a hundred librarians that I believe some explanation of the present situation in your periodical would be appreciated. The facts are these:

The Y. M. C. A. in France cabled the Y. M. C. A. in New York to recruit one hundred women librarians capable of handling reference libraries.

The Y. M. C. A. in New York wrote A. L. A. Headquarters stating the facts and asking our co-operation. We immediately (Dec. 25) wired the Y. M. C. A. for further information and cabled Burton E. Stevenson for information and recommendations.

The Y. M. C. A. was unable to give much information, having received only a cable from France.

A cable was received from Mr. Stevenson about Jan. 25 stating that General Rees, chairman of the Educational Committee of General Pershing's staff, had disapproved the Y. M. C. A. call for one hundred librarians, and that the call would be cancelled. A few days later the Y. M. C. A. received a cable cancelling the call for one hundred librarians.

In the meantime the Y. M. C. A. had sent over three women with library experience who had been recruited for the canteen service and were therefore available for immediate transfer to the library work, and one other librarian who was available for immediate service.

Our understanding is that no other librarians have been sent or will be sent by the Y. M. C. A. for library work.

Some forty or fifty librarians are now engaged in Library War Service in France.



The indications at present are that few additional librarians will be called for by the A. L. A. Representatives overseas. The explanation of this is given in the following quotation from a letter received by A. L. A. Headquarters in Washington from A. L. A. Headquarters in Paris.

"In each of the forty divisions now in France there has been appointed from the army a Divisional School Officer who has general supervision of the educational work in that Division. Under him, of course, will be regimental, and company school officers, reporting to him. This Divisional Officer will know at all times what classes and how many classes are being conducted. I propose that there shall be appointed in each division from the army personnel some man with library experience to act as Division Librarian, working in co-operation with the Division School Officer. To him the Division School Officer would report the number of classes established, the subjects studied, and such other details as may be necessary to arrange the proper equipment of educational books for the Division. This information will be sent on to us and it will then be our task to furnish such books as are required and to supplement these from time to time as need may arise. It will also be the duty of the Divisional Librarian to see that when the books reach the Division they are distributed; that competent men are detailed to look after them and that the books are used to the best possible advantage.

"In other words we will have running from these Headquarters a direct wire to each army division. We will have in that division a man whose sole duty is to look after our books, and to report the division's needs and we shall thus be able to keep in touch with those needs very adequately."

CARL H. MILAM,  
*Assistant Director,*  
*A. L. A. Library War Service.*

#### PROGRESS OVERSEAS

The work of the American Library Association overseas has grown and developed beyond all expectation, and especially since the signing of the armistice has the demand for books increased. Just as in this

country, the soldier overseas, who no longer has an incentive for wearing a uniform, turns to reading and study as a means of passing the time until orders come to go home.

Cablegrams and letters are constantly coming to Washington headquarters telling of this increased demand for books, and asking for more to meet the needs. A cable received on Jan. 16 from Mr. Stevenson reads, "Demand for books unbelievably great—rush all possible shipments"; and Dr. Putnam sends the messages: "Need most urgent for plentiful supply miscellaneous fiction, non-fiction—buy freely—hasten shipments." "Urge everything possible to stimulate book and magazine donation—need never greater than present—at least million more fiction and miscellaneous books demanded within next six months to maintain army morale." Up to the beginning of February about two million books had been sent from our Dispatch Offices. These, of course, have not all reached Paris. Some were sunk; many of the books in the deck shipments were handed out to the men on the vessels and were not returned to their cases; many were distributed by the various welfare organizations direct from the ports, for before our overseas organization was perfected, the cases of books were often taken over by the representatives of any of the welfare organizations and were sent wherever they thought the need was greatest. Now, however, all shipments are going into Mr. Stevenson's hands. The cases go direct from the ports either to Gievres where we have a warehouse, or to Paris; and it is possible now for a shipment to reach Paris twenty-five days after leaving Hoboken. Mr. Stevenson had recently reported the arrival in Paris of some shipments which were made thru the summer and early fall but which had been held up by the more urgent demand for food and ammunition.

The call is for books of all kinds in quantities. During December and January 340,000 miscellaneous volumes were ordered in addition to the 300,000 which were bought especially for the Educational Libraries. Shipments in December totaled 219,455 volumes or approximately one hundred and sixty-four tons. In January the

shipments totaled 298,919 volumes or two hundred and twenty-five tons. The latest cable from Mr. Stevenson asks for about thirty-five thousand volumes. Besides these purchased books, a more or less constant stream of gift material is going across. Ten tons of magazines a month are asked for, in addition to the leading magazines and newspapers which are going to Paris headquarters in duplicate, and to each of the regional libraries.

At the Paris headquarters is maintained a reference library and reading room. Fourteen regional libraries have been located at points of the greatest concentration of our troops, and there are libraries established in the great hospital centers. These function also as traveling library stations, serving several hundred individual points. Our book collections are to be found in the huts of all the organizations, and many of the military units are provided directly with libraries. Every one knows, no doubt, that General Pershing last summer granted us franking privileges whereby books can be sent to any soldier in the American Expeditionary Forces and returned by him post free. The Mailing Division at Paris headquarters care for these individual requests, as well as for the shipments to points not served by the central libraries. Five thousand packages were mailed out during the month of December.

The Army of Occupation has not been neglected. Judson T. Jennings of the Seattle Public Library, with Miss Mary Booth as an assistant, has established A. L. A. headquarters at Coblenz, and will establish stations up and down the Rhine as the need arises. He has instructions to select a strategic point for a building, and is armed with blue-print plans for the construction of that building. The three hundred thousand men that now compose the Army of Occupation will soon be cared for. A carload of books preceded Mr. Jennings to the Occupied Territory, and other carloads will follow.

Mr. Stevenson has placed our representatives at the ports to expedite the shipments to Paris, and to supervise the library service in the vicinity. Mr. Manchester of the University of Chicago Library, is

at Bordeaux; Mr. Ranck, librarian of the Grand Rapids Public Library, is at St. Nazaire; and Mr. Dougherty of the Newton, Mass., Public Library, is at Brest. The organization of the library work in the hospital centers has thus far been taken care of by Miss Mary Isom of Portland, Oregon. Mr. Stevenson's latest plan is to put one of our men who has had field work in this country, with each of the three armies, to act as Library Supervisor for the entire army.

Buildings are being erected where no quarters suitable for library purposes can be found. One has been finished at St. Aignan, and three more are under construction at Le Mans and Brest. It is interesting to note that the construction of these buildings is in the hands of army engineers.

Another phase of the work that the A. L. A. has taken up at the special request of the army authorities is the furnishing of the so-called "reference" libraries to be used in connection with the schools conducted by the army. It has been estimated that five hundred of these reference libraries will be needed; and to equip them, three hundred thousand volumes, including over nine hundred titles, have been bought in this country and shipped to France on special tonnage granted by the War Department. It is expected that the army will detail to each of these libraries a man who has had library training and experience, who will administer the library under A. L. A. supervision. The request that we direct this part of the educational work represents the complete recognition by the army of the American Library Association as an individual organization.

There are now on our overseas staff the following workers: Mary E. Ahern, Mary J. Booth, Annie S. Cutter, W. A. Daggett, W. D. Davies, O. C. Davis, L. L. Dickerson, Asa Don Dickinson, H. T. Dougherty, Matthew S. Dudgeon, Rhea K. Egolf, Ralf P. Emerson, Louisa K. Fast, Kate D. Ferguson, Pauline Fullerton, Blanche Galloway, Eleanor Gleason, Alice Goddard, Mrs. Lillian Baker Griggs, Julia Ideson, Mary F. Isom, Mrs. Grace Jekyll, Judson T. Jennings, W. H. Kerr, Mrs. W. H. Kerr, Helen Lathrop, Harriet Long, Anna MacDonald, Earl N. Manchester, Anne Mul-

heron, Mrs. Elsie M. Palmer, Mrs. Elizabeth Potter, Marian Potts, J. W. Powell, Louise Prouty, Shirley Putnam, Samuel H. Ranck, E. E. Ruby, Burton E. Stevenson, Mrs. Burton E. Stevenson, Alida Stephens, R. R. Stillwell, Elizabeth Thurston, Mary L. Wallace, Elizabeth Webster, Mary F. Wilson. Dr. Putnam himself has been in France since the first of January. Over a third of these are librarians who had gone across with other organizations. It is significant that the majority of those who have been sent over by the A. L. A. had Camp Library experience in this country.

Just as reading matter was supplied the troops on the journey to France, books and magazines are now being provided for them on the return trip in the shape of permanent transport libraries. These are put on the boats by the A. L. A. Dispatch Offices at Hoboken and Newport News, and to some extent at Boston, as a part of the boat's equipment. Books are supplied in the ratio of at least one to every five men of the boat's capacity, and are supplemented with fresh material at the end of each trip. Magazines are supplied in the same quantity, and a fresh instalment is put on for every trip. In this way the American Library Association rounds out a service to the soldier which extends from his enlistment to his discharge.

#### ON THE MEXICAN BORDER: AT THE EL PASO LIBRARY STATION'

In the spring of 1918, Mr. Chalmers Hadley visited the Mexican Border to look into the need of books for the soldiers. As a result, two stations were placed on the Border, one at San Antonio under the direction of Miss Harriet Long and the other at El Paso in charge of Miss Ethel McCollough. The latter station supplies books in the territory from Marfa to Yuma and the former takes care of the other half of the Border.

Until the eleventh of December, the El Paso Station has had its headquarters in the basement of the Public Library, thru the kindness of the library board and librarian. With the continuous growth of the work, however, the quarters at the Public

Library were many times outgrown and it was found necessary to move. No suitable building was available at Fort Bliss, a permanent fort just outside of El Paso. A large vacant store near the Quartermaster Headquarters was rented and, with the help of the Quartermaster Department, the War Service Library was opened at 411 Texas Street. The building is well suited in every way for a traveling and branch library center. The large amount of stack, office, and storage room; the central location; and the excellent display windows especially recommend it.

Thru the untiring efforts of the two former directors, Miss McCollough and Miss Marvin, new stations were constantly added. At present the latest branch number is ninety-five and others are pending. Branches are located in the buildings of the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, and War Camp Community Service; in hostess houses, hospitals, officers' clubs, stockades—in fact, in any place where the men will have access to the books. The largest branch numbers seventeen hundred volumes but many small outposts are served with libraries of from fifty to one hundred books which are changed frequently. During December 5076 books were sent from the office either in answer to individual requests or as new libraries or as additions to old ones.

The staff now numbers six members and will undoubtedly grow with the expansion of the office and the field work. Especially should the enthusiasm of the women of El Paso be mentioned; they have volunteered a great deal of time in preparing the books.

Miss Anne Mulheron, formerly of the Camp Cody Hospital Library, has taken charge of the organization of the hospital library work at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, a tubercular center for U. S. soldiers and sailors. The demand for reading there has been growing by leaps and bounds. Camp Cody still continues its hospital library work under the direction of a trained librarian.

El Paso has been designated as a Dispatch Office and this work is carried on in connection with the War Service Library. Miss Mary Dunham of the University of



Indiana has arrived to take charge of the book dispatching. Gift books are still much needed for the soldiers and every book added to the general library is much appreciated.

The question of permanency in Mexican Border Libraries comes up. The policy of the War Service Library is not only to supply the soldiers now on the Border but to build for the future, to make the need of books so great that library work will be one of the inseparable accompaniments of army life.

JULIA C. STOCKETT.

#### THE NEED OF MORE BOOKS

The call is out for more books—fiction and general literature. Purchases of books for the Library War Service reached the total, on Feb. 1, of 1,727,120, and there had been 2,005,952 shipped overseas. A large proportion of the purchased books—nearly all of them, in fact—are educational and technical works, and tho the total of gift books to Feb. 1 runs up to 4,349,276, another million are needed at once. More magazines are needed, too.

On Feb. 19 Herbert Putnam sent the following cable from Paris:

"Urge everything possible to stimulate book and magazine donations. Need never greater than present. At least million more fiction and miscellaneous books demanded within next six months to maintain army morale. . ."

There is no service outside of their own immediate library tasks which librarians should be so eager to render as to stimulate the flow of gift books and magazines. They are needed overseas and in the demobilization camps and the hospitals on this side. Newspapers are giving more space to appeals of this sort now, and it should not be an impossible task to make the people of any community realize that the war is not yet over, that our soldiers are still in the field, and that they need books worse now than they did while the fighting was heaviest.

The American University Union, Paris, has a comfortable library for the use of University men in the American E. F. The majority of books were furnished by the

A. L. A. Overseas Service. Undoubtedly a similar collection, perhaps smaller in scope, will later be arranged in the University Union recently established at Rome.

The University of London Officers' Training Corps has for several years maintained a library on military subjects at the Corps Headquarters, South Kensington. The Military Departmental Library of the University of London also has a strong collection on military and allied subjects. Both military libraries have added a considerable amount of data since the publication of works in the library in the Corps Handbook issued by the Military Education Committee.

#### ARE LIBRARIANS PEOPLE?

PERHAPS you regard a library as the exclusive habitat of the highbrow. Many people do. They picture the librarian as a hollow-chested, anemic, disconsolate being, whose life is just one melancholy thought wave after another. The library they regard as a literary mortuary.

People had something of the same idea about the Y. M. C. A. until word began to come back from France that some of those non-combatants were being decorated for gallantry. Now things are different.

It is like that with a library. You have the wrong idea. We are not merely animated intellects living in a vault. We are regular people. It is our business to know about books and magazines and pamphlets that may be of special interest to you in your work or your hobby.

More than likely there is some excellent material gathering dust in your department. There is in every department. Send it to the library; possibly it is the very thing somebody else is seeking.

Get away from the idea that you must have a bowing acquaintance with zygodactyle ornithology to be interested in a library. We can tell you anything from the best formula for laying cement sidewalks to the zoning laws of Oshkosh, Wis. Come and see us. We want you to be interested. You will find us handy, harmless, and human.—*Municipal Reference Library (New York) Notes.*

## STILL MORE MEMORIAL LIBRARIES

THE memorial library idea is spreading into new sections of the country, and projects already begun for the erection of library buildings to commemorate the soldiers and sailors who gave their lives for democracy seem to be gaining ground.

Since the last issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, the Richmond, Va., plan for a great memorial library has made rapid headway. The Richmond Educational Association is actively pushing the matter. Dr. Henry R. McIlwaine, Virginia State Librarian, has given it his indorsement and the newspapers of the city are strongly favoring it.

"There should be no doubt that Richmond needs a public library," said Dr. McIlwaine, in an interview in one of the Richmond papers. "The State library serves an entirely different purpose from that of a municipal institution. A city library should be a university for the vocational population. My idea of a modern city library is one that employs scholars to guide the readers in their pursuit of knowledge or amusement, and which includes up-to-the-minute books on vocational subjects. If every electrician, machinist and factory hand in town had a means of learning of the advances made in his chosen trade as soon as they are published in books, Richmond would have an increased industrial prosperity which would pay for a public library in one year."

The Richmond project is for a public subscription of a million dollars for the construction of a suitable library building, which would also contain a large auditorium, to be erected on a central site owned by the city and maintained by a special tax levy.

Petersburg, Va., Richmond's near neighbor, has taken up the memorial library idea. The suggestion has been put forward that the books remaining in the A. L. A. library at Camp Lee, close by, when the camp is abandoned, be turned over to the city of Petersburg to form the nucleus of a public library collection, the building to be a memorial to the Petersburg heroes of

the war. "One cannot conceive of a New England city the size of this without a public library," says the Petersburg *Index-Appeal*. "The system of reconstruction and development which we shall adopt will be incomplete unless we provide for a public library, the educating influence of which shall be exercised for generations to the encouragement and uplifting of our people, of all classes and ages."

Roanoke is another Virginia City that feels the need of a public library concurrently with the beginnings of a movement for a memorial to its war dead, and the memorial library suggestion seems to be in favor there.

At Houston, Texas, where the Carnegie Library building has been outgrown by the city's library needs, the Mayor and other prominent citizens have indorsed the idea of a memorial hall, which shall house the library as well as other municipal activities.

Citizens of Woonsocket, R. I., are not satisfied with the proposal to build at Providence a single memorial to all the Rhode Island soldiers and sailors, and are agitating for a separate memorial, which may take the form of a building to house the public library, now in very cramped quarters.

At Berlin, Mass., John A. Lowe, agent of the Massachusetts Free Library Commission, recently addressed a meeting of citizens on the subject of a memorial library. The idea was taken up by a number of persons and something that looks like a definite movement in this direction was begun. Mr. Lowe has spoken and written enthusiastically in many parts of Massachusetts about the memorial library idea.

A library for Mobile, Alabama, commemorating the men of Mobile County, is definitely announced by a group of cooperating organizations.

Memorial libraries as private gifts in memory of a particular soldier, and memorial libraries at schools and colleges, either actually under way or in contemplation, are reported from many parts of the United States.

## PUBLICITY FOR LIBRARIES

CONDUCTED BY FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE

I HAVE been particularly impressed with the forcefulness of the advertising matter directed especially to business men prepared by Charles E. Rush, Librarian at Indianapolis. It has "punch" without any of the strained effect so many amateur advertisers obtain when they strive to be sprightly and adopt the familiar tone. Whether business men—the term is rather inclusive, in America—appreciate the sort of familiarity and sprightliness that in some circles is referred to as "pep" is much to be doubted. Business men—and that means almost everybody—prefer to be talked to in plain, understandable English rather than in polysyllables; that they enjoy being "talked down to" is an hypothesis that should be discarded as untenable on its face. Yet I have seen, and recently, specimens of library "publicity matter" manifestly designed with the idea that it would have an especial appeal to business men, which manifestly had been prepared by someone who thought that he was addressing his intellectual inferiors.

Considerable reliance is placed in four-page leaflets, sent out as enclosures with letters, not only the letters of the librarian but of Indianapolis business men who, having found out for themselves what the business branch of the library has in it for them are glad to help spread the news to their local correspondents. An interesting specimen of this sort of publicity matter has on the first page some pertinent suggestions of the scope of the possible service.

"Have you lost a business address? Telephone the business branch." Of course, this means that there must be a file of directories of all sorts and someone with intelligence enough to find things quickly in them. It is the sort of service business men appreciate very much, and decidedly worth while.

"Is there a map you must see? Try the business branch. Do you need statistics about industry or a city? Ask the business branch. Are you up with the business and trade papers? Spend an hour a week at the business branch. Have you seen the

latest business books? Watch the new book shelf at the business branch."

Attractively displayed and well printed—Mr. Rush believes that the best printing is not too good for the library—these questions on the first page are calculated to impress the idea of service, whether the recipient of the folder reads further in it or not. Enough is said, but not too much; sufficient to leave a permanent impression in the reader's mind that there is a business branch of the Indianapolis library and that it is ready to serve him in a variety of ways; not enough to prevent him from reading it all and gaining that single, clear impression, unmixed with details about when, where and how he can use the library. That information is given, to be sure, but so completely detached from the rest of the reading matter on the folder that it does not confuse the really important message—that the business branch exists and is ready to give service. Too much prominence is frequently given to announcements of the address, telephone number, hours, etc., of libraries or branches. That sort of information is not of the least consequence to anyone until he has first been "sold" on the idea of the library as something of possible value to himself. Once that point is reached, the seeker for information will find out the rest, even though he may have to search thru small type for it.

Inside the folder under consideration Mr. Rush lists the principal business magazines, trade papers and financial journals received at the business branch, with the information that the leading magazines are indexed, that additions are made to the list every week and that others will be added if requested. On the back page is an attractive list of recent business books.

This folder is but one of the manifold ways in which Mr. Rush is constantly bringing home to the business men of Indianapolis facts about the library and its business branch and the service that is there for them to use if they will. Recently he was asked to speak at a business



men's luncheon, about the library. He wanted a special leaflet to distribute among the luncheon guests. There was no time to have one printed, but the library mimeograph produced something that was at once unique and adequate. A single sheet of paper, seven by eight and one-half inches, folded once the long way did the trick. Inside, one page tells of the service of the library's business branch and the opposite page carries a suggestive list of twenty-five business books.

I do not know that this idea is original with Mr. Rush; at any rate, I have never seen the mimeograph used for a similar purpose so effectively. It is possible to imagine so many opportunities to publish limited editions of leaflets, folders, etc., by this means that I am emphasizing the suggestion here. Modern mimeographing machines will give a thousand—the makers claim two thousand—clean-cut copies from a single stencil if expertly handled; a typist with some sense of proportion can make a stencil that will look as well as the general run of job printing; small libraries especially ought to be able to utilize this means of getting out attractive bulletins, book-lists, and other "literature" at low cost.

Mr. Rush stated his creed fully in a circular letter he sent to members of the Indianapolis Advertising Club last autumn, when he was a candidate for the office of vice-president of that organization. "The undersigned candidate," he said—

"Believes in advertising.

Believes in its great power.

Believes in its far greater future.

Believes in teaching wide belief in it.

Believes in using publicity for the Club.

Believes in the power of print to further it.

Believes in placing personal service back of it.

Believes that the Indianapolis Club is ever so many times more powerful than it realizes.

Believes that it will make itself felt as a national power within a year.

Believes likewise in your Public Library and desires to thank you for this little run together."

Circular letters about the Business

Branch Library, to members of the Advertisers Club and to other classes and groups of business men at frequent intervals are among Mr. Rush's effective publicity methods. He has had a special letterhead designed for the Business Branch, very different in every way from the main library's stationery. The Business Branch, in fact, is advertised as something standing alone and not, as is so often the case, mentioned casually or as an afterthought in advertising matter dealing principally with the main library. All Business Branch letters are signed by Miss Ethel Cleland, Business Librarian, with Mr. Rush's name as City Librarian printed at the bottom of the letter sheet.

These are but a few of the ways in which Mr. Rush keeps his Business Branch before business men of Indianapolis. Himself a Rotarian, he circularizes the Rotary Club with bibliographies of books by Rotarians. (A complete list of that sort would be a good thing for any library in a city having a Rotary Club.) Special book-lists for electrical men, merchants of different kinds, manufacturers of numerous commodities and other special groups are issued from time to time.

Mr. Rush was recently appointed Chairman of the Publicity Committee of the A. L. A.

### Edison Urges Government Educational Films

"A GREAT film library of educational and industrial subjects should be built up at Washington," says Mr. Edison in the January issue of the *Educational Film Magazine*, "these films could be issued on a rental system to all institutions in the United States. Pictures will inevitably be the sole teaching method because words do not interest young minds. It is only the few who can concentrate on abstract things and it must always be remembered that education is for the many and not for the few. The most technical, the most complex themes, theories and concepts can be taught understandingly on the motion picture screen."

## WHY CATALOG?

BY MARY PRESCOTT PARSONS, *Librarian, Morristown Public Library*

SEVERAL librarians happened to meet, one day, and they talked about their work. "Every day," said one of them, "I have to let opportunities pass for really important work because my staff and I have not time enough. We are asked, for instance, to put books into the township schools. We have the books but no time to do the work right. What do you think the trouble is?" "The cataloging," someone answered. "I sometimes wish I had tried to run my library without a catalog, as some of the camp libraries do." "That's because you hate cataloging," said one of the others. "Yes, of course I do, tho I do see the value of some kind of a good, sensible catalog. I don't believe a catalog made by inexperienced assistants can be really useful but I hate to have my first assistant spend most of her time cataloging when I want the public to know her. What I want you people to suggest is, how I can have a good catalog in my library without having any of my assistants make it."

"Is that desirable?" asked one of the others. "I believe," she said, "that assistants learn books by cataloging them." "Yes, they do, but isn't that a bit like burning down your house to roast your pig? If we weren't chained to this clerical work, we could read books and talk about them in staff meetings. We could know them. We could use all our time in doing real work for the public. We could know what is going on in the world. We could know all the activities of our own communities and take part in them, instead of spending so much time in cataloging, which is only one means toward an end."

"There's a lot of truth in that," said someone else. "It's not just that we don't know books as we should. The public don't really know librarians at all. I remember going to a business women's meeting in a city that has a well stocked library. The women's association proposed to make and publish a study on vocations open to women. Such a survey had just been published and the volumes were in the public library. I spoke of this and the chairman

of the meeting said, 'But the trouble is, no one would think of going to the library for them.'"

As the librarians went on with the discussion, they agreed that some plan should be devised to have all the cataloging done for small libraries, that is for libraries of about 8000 to about 75,000 volumes, by some central agency. Books should be ordered thru this agency and should come with book pockets and dating slips pasted in, with the Dewey classification numbers marked on the books, with the book card made and the catalog cards finished, ready for filing. Each library could decide whether it would accession books and put in its own bookplate.

How could all this be done? A number of ways were suggested and discussed. First of all the publishers. Could they be induced to print more or less uniform cards? The consensus of opinion was that this would not work. If publishers did not put classmarks and subject headings on the cards, libraries would be saved no more time than they are now by the L. C. cards. And even if the publishers would attempt this, there would necessarily be so much variation in the work of the different publishing houses that the cards would have to be adapted and the time saving object would be defeated.

If one jobber, like Baker & Taylor, for instance, could receive all the book orders from libraries and would have the books cataloged and prepared by practical catalogers who have had experience in small libraries, the service would be satisfactory to libraries. But could any firm sell service for enough to make it pay?

The H. W. Wilson Company, having so much of the necessary machinery in operation, already could probably do this work more easily and more successfully than any other firm. Mention of the Wilson Company brought up the question of following Mr. Wilson's suggestion to use printed catalogs in small libraries instead of card catalogs. One of the librarians favored this. "Two libraries at least," she said,

"and possibly others, are now using the Children's catalog not only as a buying and reference list, but as their only catalog of the books in the children's department. It is working successfully and saving a great deal of time and money." "But how can you teach children the use of card catalogs?" someone asked. "Why teach them," the answer was, "if we are likely to give up card catalogs?" "Teach them to use the book catalog and that will help them to understand how to use book indexes and the books themselves." "Or," another librarian suggested, "if we decide we must use a card catalog for adult books, we can teach the older children to use that." "Yes, a book catalog," said someone else, "may do very well for children who do not need new books all the time. But what can we do about adult books?" They discussed the question with interest. One of them had started a new library after a fire. She said that if the Standard catalog had been ready she would have bought everything in it, have confined her selection to it and have done no cataloging. This would have saved a year's time which had gone into book selection and the clerical work of preparing and cataloging books. The selection might not have been perfectly adapted to the needs of the particular community but it would have contained no worthless material and it would have made the library useful to the people almost at once, instead of keeping them waiting a year. The librarians agreed that the advantages of this plan would outweigh the disadvantages in case of a new library. But they thought that there must be some way for libraries which have card catalogs to continue them. For a change, after there is a good sized collection, would involve too much work.

So they came back again to the discussion of other agencies which might to the cataloging for all small libraries. They believed that the same agency should handle the book orders and the cataloging. Cards should come to libraries in the books so that there would be no waiting for cards and no time wasted in matching cards to books.

Someone suggested that the work might well be done by a government bureau. The

Bureau of Education, with its growing importance, might be made a Department with a Bureau of Libraries under it. Such a bureau, with financial help from the government, could certainly undertake this work.

It would be a better plan, someone else suggested, to have the cataloging done at the Library of Congress, where so much of it is now being done. A separate staff of catalogers would have to be employed to classify the books by the Dewey system, and to assign subject headings suitable for small catalogs, instead of the long, complicated and minutely subdivided headings that are needed in a large reference library, like the Library of Congress. But, except for the change in headings and in classmarks, the L. C. cards could be used as they are. If the Library of Congress could not undertake this work, perhaps a Bureau of Libraries could do it at the Library of Congress or at least could use the copy that is prepared there. Think what a saving this would be over the present way of having each heading typed or written by hand on the cards in each library all over the country!

The idea of a central agency should be carried farther. Not only should the cataloging and the mechanical preparation of books be bought by libraries, ready made, but current information file material and pictures should be bought in the same way. A good "A. L. A. catalog" of clippings and another of pictures could easily be made and kept up to date. In this way the work of collecting and classifying could be done just once, instead of hundreds of times in different libraries. Material could come to libraries clipped and ready for use, with filing headings on it.

In fact, all the clerical work which libraries are now doing, except the filing, the checking and binding of magazines and books and the circulation work could and should be done outside the small libraries. The plan has been successful in case of branch libraries. Why not extend it to all small libraries?

A central agency would probably save money for the subscribing libraries. They could run well with fewer assistants. And



the fewer the assistants, the less of the librarian's time would have to be spent in supervision. There should be a saving, too, in the cost of books and supplies since a central agency would buy in very large quantities.

The financial saving is important. But the real importance of the plan lies in the fact that it would give libraries time to progress.

"Of course, you know," someone said,

"that central agencies for all sorts of things have been proposed before but have never succeeded because not enough libraries would subscribe to make the service possible." Yes, they did know this, but still they would keep on trying. "Let's write to the LIBRARY JOURNAL about it," they said, "and ask librarians to discuss it. In the day of a central league of all nations, a central agency for library technique should not be an impossibility."

#### WHY THE VILLAGE NEEDS BOTH PUBLIC LIBRARY AND SCHOOL LIBRARY

1. A good public library is needed in the interest of the school library itself. The more the adult population knows from experience of the pleasure and profit provided by a library, the more likely it is to insist that the school shall be adequately provided with books. Then, too, the free library, by providing for the general public, will relieve the school library from this duty and thus enable it to devote all its resources to the peculiar needs of the school.

2. No matter how good the school library is, it can not, in justice to its own specific constituency, adequately serve the general public. The more perfectly its collection, work and organization are adapted to its peculiar purposes, that is, the better it is as a *school* library, the less can it serve the full function of a public library.

3. The school library has an association in the public mind which almost everywhere acts as a bar to its general use by the public, even where it is open and free to all. For this reason, public libraries in large cities have found it to be the rule that school buildings even where they have the proper equipment, do not make good quarters for branch libraries to serve the general public.

4. Each kind of a public institution will be best developed by a board devoted specifically to that institution. A school board, if it has the zeal and **enthusiasm** needed for its peculiar duties, will not be likely to have an equal zeal in providing public library service and privileges. A good school board will be, in its thought and interest, "all school"; the library interests of the community should be in the

hands of a board which in a similar way will be "all library."

5. The school library almost never provides for the hours of opening and service in which the convenience and desire of the general public are given first consideration. It may be doubted whether it has any right to do so.

6. The public library is peculiarly fitted to serve as a common and unifying center for all kinds of community interests and activities. It is the natural rallying point for reading and study clubs, improvement societies, dramatic and literary societies and other organizations for civic uplift. The school library rarely if ever is able to fill such a position in the community.

7. Public libraries have shown a remarkable power to enlist the interest and devotion of high-minded and generous people and to draw from such people material gifts and endowments. Last year 160 public libraries in this State received gifts or bequests from private donors, the total amounting to \$2,300,000.

8. A public library distinct from the school library is needed in the interest of the children in the schools. A child who has known and used only the school library is apt, on leaving school, to leave off using the library also; but the child, who while in school has learned the joy of a free and spontaneous use of books at a public library, is likely to continue that use thru life. Thus, even to these for whom the school library is primarily maintained, a public library may well prove of more permanent value than the school library itself.—*New York Libraries.*

## THE SPIRIT OF CATALOGING

BY EVELYN MAY BLODGETT, *Head Cataloger and Instructor in Cataloging,  
University of Washington Library*

NEARLY everyone who speaks or writes on the subject of cataloging begins with an apology. This I am not going to do. In the first place I do not wish to apologize for the way in which I have spent the several years of my life since graduation from Library School. I *like* cataloging, and to my mind it needs no excuses. It is a fact that there are more cataloging positions open than any other kind. Library schools are constantly receiving requests for catalogers, and too often there are none to fill them. Wherever there is a library or the thought of a library—whoever else may be desired—there must be someone who can catalog. This is because cataloging is one of the great fundamentals of library work. Any book that comes into the library is dead wood until the cataloger has done her work and done it well—for poor cataloging is nearly as bad as none at all. On her efforts depend practically the efforts of all other departments of the library. In the old days—and perhaps now in some individual cases—the librarian knew every book in his library personally, and catalogers were unknown and unneeded, but those days have nearly passed. Now the only sure key to the greater mass of material in our libraries is the catalog. (I say the greater mass, because I do not wish to minimize the value of the splendid periodical and document indexes, whose benefits we also share.) Now, why is a profession so essential and so vital, continually spoken of with contempt and indifference by many connected with it and with apology even by its members and devotees?

Many would-be candidates are frightened away by the unattractive presentation of the subject by those who have lost the wider vision themselves, and have become slaves to the machinery of the work. What picture comes to your mind's eye at the word cataloger? I warrant you see a severe, anaemic, dull-eyed woman, whose existence is bounded by the four walls of her cataloging-room, whose constant struggle with

a mass of absorbing detail has set her apart and aloof from her fellow-beings, and has made her always a trifle absent-minded. To be sure there are some bright new books in her office—but numbers make for monotony and she can't stop to read them anyway. So you behold an automaton, whose delight is in dots and dashes, whose recreation consists in pounding a rattling typewriter, or in endless games of solitaire with packs of alphabetized cards, and whose excitement lies in the question whether John Jones has one name or six, and whether his book on City schools shall be entered under Education or Public schools, or both! Well, if you know better than this, it still remains true that to the greater number of people a cataloger means just such a person as I have described, and it is also true that there is some reason for it. There are some catalogers who are severe, aloof and absent-minded, but if they are it is their own fault. They have sunk the spirit in the letter of cataloging.

No cataloger worthy of the name is bounded by the four walls of her office. True, the public does not seek her out as its does members of the loan or reference departments. Then the cataloger must seek the public. She must get into connection with it either personally or thru other people. Particularly should she have close relations with the reference department for they will give her the fruits of their experience as to how people are asking for things and how they use the catalog and what helps and what hinders them. She must take a deep and constant interest in all the activities and interests of the community, for by that means she may know what phases of a special book may be most helpful when brought to the attention of the public thru her catalog, and what set of words in a subject heading will show them just what they want, when some other combination might fail completely. To the few brave souls who penetrate to her cataloging-room she should be unailing in her

courtesy and patience and in her efforts to help them to everything they want (without reason) just when they want it. They will appreciate it and the cataloging department and also the library will have won a good friend. The severe and absent-minded cataloger should mend her ways. Too often her expression says, "I'm very busy, I haven't time to talk to you and you wouldn't understand it, anyway." That cataloger will probably be left in the peace which she wants but shouldn't have. Then there is the consulting expert. The ideal of the cataloger is omniscience and infallibility, but no human being has ever attained this goal and the cataloger is only human. Therefore, it is permissible to call in an expert in the solving of some technical or newly-discovered problem of classification. The expert, if he is a real expert, will acquire a sympathetic understanding and appreciation of the problems of the cataloging department and the library, and having given assistance, he will from that time forth take a more active and intelligent interest in the library.

So much for the personal contact of the cataloger with the outside world. As for the more abstract and spiritual sources of contact, they are absolutely illimitable. All the knowledge of the past, and the present and the germ-thoughts of the future flow in and out of the cataloging-room, and at some period of their career come to rest before the eyes of every cataloger. You have all heard the story of the naïve person who thinks that library work must be very nice because one can read so many books. It draws only a rather contemptuous and weary smile from us now but if there is any place in library work where it is approximately true it is in the cataloging department. The cataloger does not exactly read the books, either, in the sense of the naïve person but in order to classify a book she must know what it is about and she becomes an adept at extracting the central idea and the main line of argument from the mass of the book. Think that this process is repeated constantly on books of every variety of subject, and if the cataloger's memory were not as human as herself what a paragon of information and

interest she would be. Perhaps happily for her fellow-beings her memory is only human, however, but even at that her mind is constantly stimulated by new sources of interest or old ones set forth in new light. At this moment of writing there stands on my shelves, awaiting classification, a row of books quite unselected, having been taken exactly as they came from the unpacking. They include among other subjects advertising and business methods, Chinese history, modern municipal government, the earliest history of Illinois, the psychology of sleep and sleeplessness, the origin of man, mineralogy, poverty, a study of Japanese politics in the original language and a two-volume work on dancing. This versatility is to be met with in all libraries. Even in the smallest general libraries, it is the few books but on diverse subjects that are to be dealt with. In institutional and partially specialized libraries—fiction is practically negligible—but the diversity of all other subjects is intensified while in highly specialized libraries the loss of diversity in the general field is atoned for by the greater variety within the one subject, when dealt with in all its phases, ramifications and connections with other subjects. The moral of all this is that a cataloger should never be bored for there are always new interests, new subjects and new worlds of thought to conquer. One of the most fascinating parts of cataloging is the search for the author's name and identity. This is pure reference work and often leads one on exciting journeys, following after all sorts of possible and impossible clues—and sometimes reveals much interesting information by the way. Then there is always the satisfaction which comes from attacking and successfully solving a difficult problem in cataloging. You will find that familiarity is the greatest foe to fear in cataloging and few of its *bêtes noires* can long withstand it.

I do not want you to infer from what I have just said that cataloging is just all a delightful aeroplane journey over the kingdoms of knowledge spread out attractively below you, or that there is not a substantial foundation of detail and routine which must first be laid, often with much



toil and trouble. But I do wish to emphasize just this fact—that it is the *foundation*. Don't despise dots and dashes, exact spacing, and full form of author's name and all the other detail work which seems so burdensome. They are employed in the interests of uniformity and clearness—they comprise part of the well-oiled, invisible machinery whose finished product is the service of the public. To change my metaphors again, all this mass of detail is your tool, which, when you have gained its perfect mastery, will work and turn and bend to your will, and will build for you the fabric of intelligence and trust, which in turn glorifies the tool and makes it an instrument of good and its mastery an enduring and desirable accomplishment. There is no profession, no activity which does not have its routine. Ask anyone engaged in them or try them yourself, and you will find that all successful enterprises are built on the foundation of routine details constantly and faithfully repeated from day to day. I read a story not long ago of a man who had had some measure of success as manager of a firm dealing in automobile accessories, and was engaged by a larger firm as an expert business manager. He took his place in a large and luxuriously appointed office, especially fitted up for him, and sat down to wait for the big problems to come which he would presently solve to the admiration and envy of all competitors. But somehow the problems didn't come—or else he didn't recognize them when they did come—and after something more than a year of steadily diminishing returns, he was summarily discharged. It was only after many hard knocks and much searching for a job that he finally won another chance in a similar industry. And there the idea came to him to go down into the factory and find out just what went into the making of each screw and bolt and just what processes each went thru before it was turned out a finished product. He ate his lunches with the men and talked their business, he interviewed the salesmen when they came in from their trips, and hunted up the retail dealers who bought from the factory and got their point of view. When he had

thoroughly mastered every last detail, he found that the big problems settled themselves, and that he had won success. I have heard more than one girl say, "No, I can't do cataloging. My mind is too broad to bother with details." Such a girl certainly cannot do cataloging—but I wonder also if she can do anything else very successfully.

The cataloger should have a mind for which no detail is too insignificant or too exacting—but she should also have a soul which is above detail. Only thru the vision of the soul can one glimpse one's place in the whole, make the proper connections with the world outside and realize one's service to the public. This is the spirit of cataloging which animates and fulfills the letter of routine.

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#### NOTICES

THRU the State Department, I have received from the American Consul General at Christiania, Norway, three typewritten copies of the catalog of the library of the late Dr. Ludvig Sylow, sometime Professor of Mathematics in the University of Christiania, with the request that I bring the collection to the attention of institutions of learning in America.

Its chief strength naturally lies in mathematics, tho there is a fair representation of chemistry, physics, meteorology and botany, together with a goodly number of *Festschriften*.

To any librarian interested in examining this catalog, I shall be glad to mail a copy upon request.

M. L. RANEY, *Librarian,*

*The Johns Hopkins University,  
Baltimore, Md.*

A LIMITED number of copies of the *Bibliography on Screw Threads*, by H. E. Haferkorn, Librarian of the Engineer School, U. S. Army, Washington Barracks, D. C., is available for free distribution, and may be had on receipt of 5 cents covering shipping charges, from The H. W. Wilson Co., 954-968 University Ave., New York City.

ECONOMY IN LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION

THE Committee on Library Administration of the American Library Association is sending out the following circular:  
To the Librarian:

The records of the A. L. A. Library War Service indicate that the librarians and some library assistants of a number of the libraries represented in the Association have seen service in the camp and hospital libraries. Many short cut methods have been used in these libraries serving our soldiers and sailors. It is believed that in some cases at least such briefer methods have been carried back and adopted into the practice of the home libraries, or have modified the methods formerly in use. The shortage of help in home libraries has likewise in some cases forced the adoption of simplified methods and the elimination of some well established processes considered essential in pre-war days. The Committee on Library Administration considers it highly important to collect, digest, and place before the Association information concerning the adoption in our libraries of such briefer methods and the eliminations effected either under the stress of war conditions or for other reasons within recent years.

Your co-operation is therefore asked to the extent of furnishing the committee with a clear statement of exactly what changes, if any, in your practice the war experience (or other stress) has brought to your library. In order to indicate new practice, former practice should also be designated. Please also send illustrative forms.

For convenience in a comparison of returns to the questionnaire please arrange your replies under the following heads:

1. Book selection
  - ordering
  - accessioning
2. Periodicals ordering
  - checking
  - missing numbers
  - making up sets
3. Classification
  - Shelflisting
  - Cataloging
4. Marking and labelling

- Bookplating
- Pocketing
- Carding
- 5. Binding, materials and methods records
- 6. Withdrawal records
- 7. Circulation
  - Charging systems
  - Overdue notices
  - Messenger work
- 8. Registration
  - Records
  - Guarantors
  - Deposits
  - Street directory
- 9. Reference
  - Pamphlets
  - Clippings
  - Filing
  - Records
- 10. Picture collection
  - clipping
  - mounting
  - filing
  - records
- 11. Reports and statistics
  - Annual
  - Monthly
  - Daily
- 12. Staff
  - Training, Professional
  - Clerical
  - Messengers and pages
  - Building force
- 13. Miscellaneous.—Give points not covered under other heads.

Here might be given suggestions on matters of policy or general principles that can be applied to work in the home libraries as a result of lessons learned in the camps.

Librarians are urged to devote sufficient time to this matter to furnish adequate statements. Please send your replies to the Chairman of the Committee by Apr. 15.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, *Chairman*,  
C. SEYMOUR THOMPSON,  
BEATRICE WINSER.

*The Public Library,*  
*Washington, D. C.,*  
*February, 1919.*

## PRICED LIBRARY BULLETINS

### Post Office Department Excludes Them from Second Class Postage

*Editor, Library Journal:*

I have just had a little experience with the Post Office Department as vexatious as such experiences usually are.

As Chairman of the Committee on Federal and State Relations of the American Library Association, a letter was forwarded to me on the 21st of January from the Secretary of the Association having been sent him by Miss Ruth L. Brown the Secretary of the Vermont Library Commission. Her letter was in part as follows:

"Our right to send the *Quarterly Bulletin* published by this Commission as second class mail matter has recently been questioned, on the ground that our book-lists were advertising matter in the interests of someone other than ourselves. The verdict of the department at Washington sustained that of the local postmaster, and we are told that we cannot publish lists or reviews of books giving publishers and prices, under the second class mailing privilege. Our bulletin is furnished free to those on our mailing list."

Upon receipt of these letters I wrote at once to William H. Lamar, Esq., Solicitor for the Post Office Department, as follows:

"I write you as Chairman of the committee on Federal Relations of the American Library Association. The postmaster at Montpelier, Vermont, has questioned the right of the Vermont Library Commission to have entered as second class matter, their *Quarterly Bulletins*, on the ground that they contain 'advertising matter in the interests of someone other than' the Commission, because reviews of books were printed therein, with the names of publishers and prices. It is respectfully submitted by me, to you, that the name of the publisher of the book is a portion of the title page, and that the whole of the title page of any book, is a suitable and proper part of the method of identification of the book. So much is this the case, that certain books are known by the name of the publisher, rather than by the name of the compiler. The name of the publisher is as much a part of the description of the

book, as is the name of the author. In some cases, the only method of differentiating the book referred to, from another edition of the same work, by the same author (as, for example, in the case of the plays of Shakespeare), is the use of the name of the publisher.

"It is further submitted that, the price of a book is not an advertisement, but is as much a part of the description of the book, as is its size, or its number of pages. It may determine the question as to which edition of the work is wanted. Also, works are printed by the same publisher at different prices, because the pages differ in size, the paper differs in quality, the binding differs in expensiveness, the typography is varied, or the number of copies is limited. Furthermore, for different purposes, readers desire books of different prices. One who wishes a book to be used upon a journey, or one to be cut up for excerpts, naturally wishes an inexpensive book; while, on the other hand, the buyer who intends to secure a standard edition for permanent use in his library, desires a book costing more; and one who wishes a book for presentation purposes, may prefer a still more expensive one. Consequently, the name of the publisher and the price of a book, are portions of the description of the desired work, and are of marked helpfulness to many readers, and intending purchasers of books.

"There is also a practice at the present time, on the part of publishers, to print an edition of a work at a certain price, and after the immediate demand of the market is supplied, at that price, to have another edition issued from the same publishing house, using the same plates, but printing upon cheaper paper, and using a cheaper and less permanent binding; or, of selling the plates to another publisher, who uses them in the same manner, altering only the publisher's name upon the title page. It is, therefore, often of importance, as a matter of description, to state whether a book is in the original edition, as issued by the original publisher, or in a subsequent



cheaper edition, sent forth either by the original publisher, or by another publisher, to whom the plates have been sold.

"In view of these considerations, I request that the ruling of the postmaster at Montpelier be overruled, and that the right of the inclusion of the names of publishers and the prices of books may be authorized in such publications as the *Bulletin* of the Vermont Library Commission."

In answer to this letter, I have just received a reply from the Solicitor which is in part as follows:

"I am enclosing, for your information, copy of a letter from the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Division of Classification, to the Secretary of the Vermont Free Public Library Commission, dated Feb. 3, 1919, which seems to dispose of the question you raise with respect to the publication of the name of the author or publisher in reviews of books inserted in publications entered as second class matter.

"With respect to the price of the book in reviews of this character, the rulings of the Department have uniformly excluded such data, and I find that the Third Assistant Postmaster-General insists that such rulings are correct, so that nothing more can be done on that phase of the matter."

Yours very truly,

BERNARD C. STEINER.

*Enoch Pratt Free Library,*  
*Baltimore, Feb. 8, 1919.*

Feb. 3, 1919.

Miss Ruth L. Brown,  
Secretary, Vermont Free Public Library  
Commission,  
Montpelier, Vermont.

Madam:

With reference to the matter of reviews of books in the "Bulletin of the Vermont Library Commission," your attention is invited to that part of the letter of this office of Jan. 7, 1919, addressed to your postmaster, a copy of which was furnished you, wherein it is stated:

"There will be no objection to the insertion in the publication of reviews or descriptions of books, provided no reference is made to the prices of the books."

The name of the author or publisher may be given in reviews of books inserted in

publications entered as second-class matter under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, provided, as pointed out in the letter referred to, the reviews are free from any advertising features, that is, features tending to promote the sale of the books reviewed. However, when the price of a book is included in the review thereof, the review is then regarded as constituting an advertisement within the meaning of the law.

The reviews of books in the December, 1918, issue of your publication are so written that if in similar reviews in future issues the prices should be omitted, the reviews would not be regarded as advertisements.

Respectfully,

(Signed) A. M. DOCKERY,

*Third Assistant Postmaster-General.*

#### THE PLAINT OF A WORRIED LIBRARIAN

I surely am distracted. What is a man to do?

I have just received a letter from Mrs. Timbuctoo;

She writes to say the reading-room is quite devoid of air,

And really, as a ratepayer, she will not languish there.

But Mr. Fad, who reads "The Times" till nearly half-past one,

Is very much annoyed because the windows are undone,

Against this gross injustice he protests with all his might,

And thinks that he, a ratepayer, should have them closed up tight.

Now there are those who want no air, and side with Mr. Fad,

And say an open window is enough to drive them mad;

But there are many more like Mrs. Timbuctoo,

Who want the windows open; well, what is a man to do?

—From *Library Jokes and Jottings*.

WHEN all that is worldly turns to dross around us, books only retain their steady value.—WASHINGTON IRVING.

## THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

IN his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, Dr. Herbert Putnam, the librarian of Congress, has continued the policy of last year in making the summary as brief as possible, limiting it to the minimum requisite for a record of operations.

The depletion of the staff not merely by enrollment for military duty, but by resignations for civilian positions, either in other official establishments or with business concerns has grown more serious in the past twelvemonth. Some idea of the actual losses to the service may be gained from the fact that 226 out of a total force of 415 left during the period from Jan. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.

Accessions for the library were somewhat less than those for the previous year—due to a combination of circumstances, all more or less directly traceable to the war. Fewer books were published and copyrighted; fewer gifts received and fewer books purchased. With the increase in the cost of making books both in this country and abroad, and the higher rates for overseas transportation, the purchasing power of the book budget lessened considerably. The net accessions for the year comprised 76,601 books, 2913 maps, 24,888 music (volumes and pieces), 4346 prints—making the total contents of the library 2,614,523 books, 160,090 maps and charts, 822,009 music (volumes and pieces), 402,291 prints.

Among the interesting gifts of the year was that by Mr. Thomas B. Harned of Germantown, Pa., consisting of a large portion of the literary remains of Walt Whitman. The collection includes scrapbooks, pamphlets, periodicals, various editions of Whitman's works and a mass of manuscript and newspaper clippings.

Total appropriations for the library and copyright office for 1918, including both salaries and the care of building and grounds were \$700,050.61, and the expenditures were \$690,431.11. Appropriations for the same purpose in 1919 amount to \$707,925.

In the documents division the total number of volumes and pamphlets dealt with

during the year was 38,218; this number is about 10 per cent less than the year preceding, the decrease being due to a variety of causes growing out of present economic conditions. In addition to the above acquisitions, 901 maps and charts were received by official donation.

Accessions in the law library numbered 3727, making a total of 184,335. In preparation for the development, when normal conditions return, of those parts of the law collection still needing systematic treatment, considerable progress has been made during the year toward completion of the special catalogs by utilizing the printed cards in stock. The binding of the United States Supreme Court records and briefs into volumes has been completed thru volume 103.

It is estimated that the music division contains 765,176 musical compositions, 35,431 items in the literature of music and 21,402 dealing with musical instruction. The total accession to this department during the past fiscal year amounted to 24,888 volumes, pamphlets and pieces.

A falling off is noticeable in the number of periodical titles received, tho the whole number of items received was substantially the same. The periodical division received 6712 current periodicals, including second copies from the copyright office and 563 periodicals deposited by the Smithsonian Institution, as against 7712 periodicals a year ago. The total number of pieces handled in connection with the work of the division reached a total of 107,905. Of the 762 newspapers received 673 are published in the United States and 89 in foreign countries.

The largest single newspaper acquisition of the year was one of a file of the *Baltimore Sun*, 1837-1918, the gift of the publishers. The gift is of double significance, since it brings to the library a long, almost complete file of an important newspaper and is indicative of the importance attached by newspaper publishers to the Library of Congress as a depository for papers.

The increased productivity in the field of Beraic learning is evidenced by the

ever-growing demands made upon the Semitic division for the supply of books and material necessary for the pursuit of these studies.

The total number of volumes cataloged during the year was 89,467, of which 64,129 were new accessions and 25,338 recataloged. Compared with 1916-17 this is a decrease of 16,148 volumes in new accessions and an increase of 310 volumes recataloged. In addition to finishing the recataloging of Scandinavian and Dutch literature, English, American, German and Spanish were taken up. The number of volumes classified was 74,525, and the number shelf-listed was 69,200.

During the year the number of subscribers to the printed cards increased from 2559 to 2634. The cash sale of cards amounted to \$67,616.97. Cards for about 37,000 different titles were added to the stock, the whole number represented being approximately 772,000.

An important publication of the year was the "Check list of literature and other material in the Library of Congress on the European war." This was issued as a basis for further purchases and exchanges.

Official acceptance of the Braille alphabet for the blind in the United States has greatly increased the demand for Braille books. The number of borrowers increased 20 per cent. About 200 Braille books were accessioned and 130 books were added in the other types, with New York point leading. Plans for the rehabilitation of American war-blind include a library of Braille books and the nucleus for this collection was loaned from the Congressional Library shelves.

As was the case last year, the report of the legislature reference service is divided into three parts. The first relates to the work of the service as a whole and gives comparative statistical tables for the past four years showing the general disposition of Congressional inquiries. During the first six months of the fiscal year the number of these inquiries was 60 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The second part deals with legal inquiries for which material was prepared under the direction of

the law librarian; the third part relates to the work carried on under the supervision of the administrative assistant and gives a resumé under subject headings of the more important inquiries involving economic and historical questions.

The report of the copyright office shows receipts from fees amounting to \$106,352.40, while the total expenses for salaries and supplies were \$104,582.80. The registrations for the fiscal year numbered 106,728 and the total number of articles deposited 186,050. During the past twenty-one years since the reorganization of the Copyright Office the articles deposited number 4,024,533 and the total copyright registrations 2,269,707; fees received and applied \$1,866,205.95; expenditure for service \$1,616,424.53; and net receipts above expenses for service \$249,781.42.

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"I BELIEVE that the main object of literary culture at the present time ought to be to counteract the dominant tendencies flowing from the money-getting pursuits of the age, and so, without lessening the energy and attention at present devoted to those pursuits, to check the evil consequences apt to result from them, by the cultivation of tastes and habits of thought of an opposite, or rather, perhaps I should say, of a wholly different kind. As the ardent longing after money inclines a man to be self-seeking to an excessive extent, he should, if he would preserve a proper mental balance, devote as much time as he can spare, after the performance of his money-getting labours, to the investigation of subjects which may teach him the worth of his money, and the fact that there are gifts which mere wealth can never purchase, nor mere opulence ever enjoy; that his interests as a human being are not confined to the narrow circle of his own business, but are co-extensive with those of the race to which he belongs; and that such interests are only promoted by a careful adherence to generous principles and the purest rectitude."—JOHN MORLEY.

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"NEVER set a man to do what a book or a map can do better or more cheaply."



## THE SOVIETS TAKE STOCK OF RUSSIA'S SCHOOLS, LIBRARIES AND MOVIE HOUSES

THE following orders, as reprinted in *The Nation*, are selected from a group of six educational documents published at Petrograd, Mar. 10, 1918, by the People's Commissioner of Education of the Western Provinces. The omitted orders, Nos. 3-5, relate to the budget for 1919 and to routine matters. The private libraries mentioned in No. 2 apparently include only private circulating libraries.

## NO. I.

*To all primary and secondary educational institutions of the western provinces.*

I propose to the administration of all the above-mentioned educational institutions, from the date of the publication of this order, not to discharge students for non-payment of dues. As to those who have already been discharged before this order was published, they must immediately be reinstated.

I propose to all departments of public education in local Soviets of Workmen's, Soldiers', and Peasants' Deputies, to attend strictly to the carrying out of my order. The question of the legal position of students who have not paid their school dues will be explained in the near future.

No special notification will be given to each educational institution, and the present order becomes the law of the land from the date of its publication in the newspaper *Sovietskaya Pravda* [*Soviet Truth*].

## NO. II.

Having in mind to afford to the large popular masses access to books, the Commissariat on Public Education will shortly proceed to regulate the library business and its reorganization on new principles. In view of this the Commissioner directs that:

I. All libraries found within the boundaries of the western provinces and front, and belonging to municipalities, public institutions, or organizations of various sorts, or to private persons, are taken over for the benefit of public educational institutions in local Soviets of Workmen's, Soldiers', and Peasants' Deputies, and, in the city of Smolensk, by the local section of public

education of the provincial commissariat.

II. All institutions, organizations, and private persons possessing libraries in the city of Smolensk must, within five days following the date of the publication of this order in the newspaper *Sovietskaya Pravda*, present to the commissariat on public education exact information concerning:

- (1) the location of the libraries belonging to them;
- (2) the number of volumes found in the libraries;
- (3) the contents of the libraries (complete catalogs of the books must be presented; and in case such do not exist, then general information concerning the character of the books collected);
- (4) the periodical publications subscribed to by the libraries;
- (5) the number of subscribers;
- (6) the rules adopted for the use of these books.

Note: This order does not affect persons who have libraries consisting of less than 500 volumes, if these libraries are not intended for public readers.

III. In case reading-rooms are found at those libraries, it is necessary to indicate:

- (1) the list of periodical publications found in the reading-room;
- (2) statistical data, if such are at hand, regarding the reading-room visitors.

IV. Institutions, organizations, and private persons possessing libraries outside the boundaries of the city of Smolensk and of the Government of Smolensk must present the information indicated above, within a week from the date of the publication of this order, in the proper section of local Soviets of Workmen's, Soldiers', and Peasants' Deputies. The latter, upon receipt of the data, must furnish copies of the same to the Commissioner of Public Education of the Western Provinces and Front.

V. Those who fail to comply with this order will be turned over to the military revolutionary tribunal.

## NO. VI.

It is the duty of all owners of moving picture houses in the city of Smolensk, from the date of the publication of this or-

der in the newspaper *Sovietskaya Pravda*, to present for approval to the provincial commissariat on public education the programs and librettos of the pictures proposed to be exhibited by them.

It is forbidden to show pictures not approved by the Commissariat.

In those cases in which the Commissariat shall find it necessary the pictures, before being shown to the public, must be shown for examination to persons specially designated by the Commissariat.

Moving-picture enterprises not complying with this order will be at once confiscated.

#### GRADUATE TRAINING FOR COLLEGE LIBRARY ASSISTANTS

THE following questionnaire has been sent out by the Association of New England College Libraries to its members:

To the Librarian:—

At a meeting of the New England college librarians in the spring of 1918 the undersigned were appointed a committee to consider the question of graduate training for our college library assistants.

The committee would be pleased to have you reply to the following questions and have you add comments that may be pertinent to the investigation.

1. Do you encourage graduate study (leading possibly to a Master's degree) on the part of your assistants?

2. Have you at present assistants that could at their own expense devote part or whole time to such study with a view to broadening themselves and qualifying for more highly paid positions?

3. To what extent is your library willing and able to allow the assistant to take time for graduate study without loss of pay, or to provide the tuition?

4. Is your library in a position to increase the pay of assistants accomplishing such work?

5. Are you in a position to combine with other libraries in employing a cataloger who might be an expert in some special field? Have you at present work that might well be the object of such cooperation? Specify the nature of such work.

6. Does your college at present give any courses peculiarly appropriate to the needs of the general library assistant? Kindly describe these or send to the committee a marked copy of the catalog or descriptive pamphlet which records them.

7. Does your college have facilities for giving a graduate course in theoretical and

practical bibliography and reference work, such course to be decidedly more advanced than those at present given in the one-year library school courses?

8. Arrange the studies mentioned below in order of usefulness, supplying omission:—

(a) Purely technical courses on library economy (*e. g.*, bookbuying, advanced cataloging, binding, accounting, administration, staff management, etc.).

(b) Study of bibliographies and reference books.

(c) Courses on the history of the book, including paleography.

(d) Graduate courses in subjects not specifically bibliographical or professional (*e. g.*, economics, history, literature, etc.).

(e) A piece of bibliographical research in some definite field.

9. Is there a demand for a three or four year graduate course (*i. e.*, beyond the A.B.) planned for candidates for librarianship and leading to a degree or certificate fully the equivalent of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy?

CHARLES J. BARR,

T. FRANKLIN CURRIER, *Chairman*,

JUNE R. DONNELLY,

ROBERT S. FLETCHER,

LOUIS N. WILSON.

Cambridge, Feb. 10, 1919.

#### WHY NOT?

The following conversation between a customer and an obviously bored and indifferent elevator boy was heard in a New York department store recently:

"Operator, has this store a circulating library?"

"Fifth floor, revolving bookcases," said the operator listlessly as he reached that floor.

## CENSORSHIP BOARD LIFTS BAN ON FOREIGN MAGAZINES

THERE are several pleasing announcements to be made the 130 libraries subscribing under the A. L. A. enemy trading license (1727).

1. The Censorship Board agrees to lift the ban against the importation of any part of our orders. So that those who have acted on the Committee's Saratoga Report may expect to receive all their material, so far as our government is concerned. Only newspapers will be held back.

2. Nijhoff's back orders are beginning to come thru, tho it is a matter for regret, and indeed concern, that the State Department has still no report from our Legation at The Hague as to American agents' material accumulated at Rotterdam under British permits.

3. The following cablegram has been received by the Department of State from the American Consul-General at London: "Department's June 24th regarding detention books and publications of enemy origin. Release of such parcels as are non-propaganda will be proceeded with. Lists are being prepared and will be supplied to me by Procurator General showing lots which may be forwarded to destination."

This is the outcome of official representations made on the basis of a conference held between a member of our Committee and the Procurator General's Office.

4. Mr. Nijhoff telegraphs as follows: "Offer supply 1919 forty-five cents delivered free New York; forty cents cash with order."

This presumably means delivery in New York at publisher's price, with carriage charges prepaid, and .45 the conversion factor of marks to guilders, or .40 if cash accompanies order. Doubtless only the fewest number of institutions will have the necessary information as to prices to take advantage of the second alternative.

Kundig in turn repeats the 1918 offer; *viz.*, delivery, carriage free, to the American Legation at Berne, at the publisher's price, with mark converted to franc at the "cours du jour."

Highly favorable terms these are.

5. Herewith are sent Nijhoff's bills for further transportation charges, and ship-

ments twelve (Nov. 1) and thirteen (Nov. 15), which, with the fourteenth, are understood to have just reached New York. As in the case of the ninth, tenth and eleventh shipments these bills can with propriety be settled as they stand, and are of course now due. May I remind the very few delinquents once more that their delay is embarrassing to the Committee?

6. Since at least one journal (*Rheinisches Museum*) which had been announced as dead for the war, reappears in these last bills, institutions plainly acted unwisely if they omitted such titles from their 1919 lists. They had better give me a fresh advice on this point.

7. My proposed second trip to Europe has been indefinitely postponed and probably cancelled by the final decision of the General Director of the A. L. A. Library War Service to visit France himself. There is, of course, every propriety in this, tho it does prevent a personal effort to dislodge shipping in Rotterdam, ascertain the status of German publications and orders, speed Dutch and Swiss deliveries, pave the way to the resumption of normal peace service and get terms fixed on a firm basis.

8. A word as to Kundig's seeming delays. The five institutions whose orders reached me in France have received several shipments. But those who sent in lists based on the Committee's July report have no material yet. The reason is that these orders, being founded on a new policy, had to be submitted with index at one time to the State Department. Most institutions acted slowly, so that the first packet of orders did not get forward till Oct. 17, others following as fast as received. It takes from six to twelve weeks for a letter to reach Geneva or The Hague by the diplomatic channel, while communication between these places and Germany is slow. Finally, the record trip of a shipment from either city to New York has been two months. I have nevertheless cabled a request for speed.

M. L. RANEY, *Secretary,*

*A. L. A. Committee on Importations.*

*The Johns Hopkins University.*

*Jan. 20, 1919.*

*Baltimore, Md.*



THE NATIONAL LIBRARY SERVICE OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

A bulletin of 20 pages entitled, "Library Service," issued from the office of the Division of Educational Extension of the United States Department of Education, was the first announcement received by librarians of the taking over by Dr. Claxton's bureau of one of the activities that was carried on by the Food Administration during the war.

Miss Edith Guerrier, who had charge of Library Co-operation in the Food Administration, is getting out this new publication. Miss Guerrier writes that the venture is an experiment, and that plans have not yet been fully matured.

With this issue *Food News Notes for Public Librarians* passes to the Division of Educational Extension of the Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, under a new name—*National Library Service*.

The ending of the active stage of the war alters somewhat the scope of this periodical. There are still war messages of the government to be transmitted to the people thru the libraries, such as the need for the large production and saving of food, the continuance of thrift stamp and Liberty Loan campaigns, and the generous support of the Red Cross and other agencies ministering to our victorious soldiers and sailors at home and abroad. New problems, however, arise with the approach of peace, and to the solution of these also the libraries must lend their aid. The rehabilitation and placement of our returning soldiers; the reclamation of waste lands as a heritage with which to endow them; the furtherance of measures of our Government to prevent the recurrence of the scourge of war; above all, active aid in support of movements to assist our "melting pot" in casting out the slag of alienism and disloyalty, and fusing foreign born and native born in a single, homogeneous, progressive American stock—these are some of the new services for which *National Library Service* bespeaks the active aid and support of the libraries of America.

The Division of Educational Extension has for its purpose the direct service of the public in educational ways, and especially

thru co-operation with State university extension organizations in making more available the educative resources of the Government which are less widely known than they deserve to be. In both undertakings it asks the active aid of the librarians of America, to whom this periodical is addressed.

The main purpose of National Library Service, the bulletin announces, will be to connect libraries more closely with their communities, to the end that individuals may look to their town or city libraries for current as well as historical information, and that librarians may be alive to the needs of the hour and alert to advertise information that will give the background of knowledge necessary to produce intelligent action. "The service," says the bulletin, "will aim to be a clearing house for organizations and departments with a message for the public which can be appropriately delivered by librarians."

Librarians everywhere are requested to send questions and suggestions to the National Library Service, which has headquarters in Room 6008, New Interior Building, Washington.

Among the contents of this first bulletin are an article on "The Library and the Extension Division" by Mary B. Orvis, a very interesting and instructive article on the use of the library bulletin board, and brief articles about current activities of the Department of Agriculture, the American Library Association, the Federal Civil Service Commission, the Department of Commerce, the Food Administration, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Labor, the Committee on Public Information, the American Red Cross, the Treasury Department and the Federal Board of Vocational Education. A list of State University Extension Directors is appended.

The office of the American Historical Association in London is now building up a library specially adapted to the needs of its membership.

### AUBURN STATE PRISON LIBRARY

EVERYONE interested in prison reform will be glad to know of the changes made in the last year in the Auburn Prison Library. In October, 1917, the new Chaplain-Librarian, the Rev. Byron Showers, requested the Librarian of the Seymour (Public) Library to help him reorganize at the Prison.

A simple scheme was drawn up—by which the books were classified by the Dewey system, a card shelf-list and copy for a printed finding list prepared, and a charging system installed.

When the books had been overhauled (during which process about one-third of them were necessarily discarded), and the old, dirty covers taken off, the result was surprising even to the workers. An attractive collection of about 5000 volumes is now open to the inmates, and they are allowed to draw out books every day instead of, as formerly, once a week.

The finding list in typewritten form is now accessible to the men, and when the copies now being printed can be distributed, even greater use of the books will probably result. The circulation of books for December, 1918, was nearly 1200, while that of September, 1918, was only 25, and the circulation of books and magazines together for the same month (December) was 3621.

The periodical list is a good one and as there is no Reading Room, the magazines circulate with the books. I may add that, under the old régime, their use was limited to the office staff, and the actual call for books (not counting the volumes distributed arbitrarily) was very small.

Readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL will realize the dawning of a brighter day in the annals of institutional libraries, when such a decided reform can be carried thru in what was for many years an apparently hopeless field.

ELIZABETH PORTER CLARKE,  
*Librarian, Seymour Library,*  
*Auburn, N. Y.*

### THIS THEN!

Apropos of Mr. Compton's article entitled "What Then?" in the February LIBRARY JOURNAL I submit these suggestions as to details in which a permanent New York A. L. A. office could do to save money for our American Libraries:

1. Purchase of new books for all libraries thus being able to obtain larger discounts and save dealers' commissions.

2. Importation of foreign books.

3. Importation of serials.

4. Handling of American serial subscriptions.

5. Exchange of auction bids, insuring lowest prices and saving ten per cent commission.

6. Exchange of duplicates.

7. Search for out of print books.

8. Central cataloging office.

9. Central department for the preparation of the book for the shelf, book pocket, book card, book number, etc.

10. Purchase of library supplies.

11. Publication of A. L. A. literature.

12. Regular A. L. A. office routine, subscriptions, etc.

13. Answering of difficult reference questions.

14. Employment agency.

The Chicago office of the A. L. A. already covers nos. 3 (from Germany), 11, 12 and 14; the New York City A. L. A. Dispatch Office already covers nos. 1, 2, 4, and 9, for camp libraries; the Washington A. L. A. headquarters covers nos. 8, 10, 13 and 14 for camp libraries. Why not continue?

ROBERT W. G. VAIL.

HAVE you ever rightly considered what the mere ability to read means? That it is the key which admits us to the whole world of thought and fancy and imagination, to the company of saint and sage, of the wisest and the wittiest women? That it enables us to see with the keenest eyes, hear with the finest ears, and listen to the sweetest voices of all time. More than that it annihilates time and space for us.—LOWELL.

# LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

## AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The following are the standing committees for the conference year 1918-1919:

### Finance

A. L. Bailey, Wilmington Institute free library, Wilmington, Del.  
C. W. Andrews, John Crerar library, Chicago.  
H. W. Craver, Library of the Engineering Societies, New York City.

### Publishing Board

A. E. Bostwick, Public library, St. Louis, Mo. (Term expires 1921).  
Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Public library, Buffalo, N. Y. (Term expires 1919).  
C. H. Milan, Public library, Birmingham, Ala. (Term expires 1920).  
Josephine A. Rathbone, Pratt Institute free library, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Term expires 1920).  
M. S. Dudgeon, Wisconsin free library commission, Madison, Wis. (Term expires 1921).

### Public Documents

G. S. Godard, State library, Hartford, Conn.  
Gratia A. Countryman, Public library, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Clarence B. Lester, Free library commission, Madison, Wis.  
T. M. Owens, Department of archives and history, brary, Emporia, Kan.  
S. H. Ranck, Public library, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Adelaide R. Hasse, Public library, New York City.  
C. F. D. Belden, Public library, Boston, Mass.  
J. P. Robertson, Provincial library, of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

### Co-operation with Educational Associations

Willis H. Kerr, Kansas State Normal School library, Emporia, Kan.  
W. Dawson Johnston, Public library, St. Paul, Minn.  
Effie L. Power, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Mary E. Hall, Girls' High School library, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
C. C. Certain, Cass Technical High School, Detroit, Mich.  
Irving R. Bundy, State Normal School library, Kirksville, Mo.  
Marie A. Newberry, Public library, New York City.  
J. W. Searson, Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.

### Library Administration

George F. Bowerman, Public library, Washington, D. C.  
C. Seymour Thompson, Public library, Savannah, Ga.  
Beatrice Winsor, Free public library, Newark, N. J.

### Library Training

Andrew Keogh, Yale University library, New Haven, Conn.  
Alice S. Tyler, Western Reserve University library school, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Chalmers Hadley, Public library, Denver, Colo.  
Clara F. Baldwin, Minnesota public library commission, St. Paul, Minn.  
G. O. Carpenter, trustee Public library, St. Louis, Mo.  
Charles H. Compton, Public library, Seattle, Wash.  
Ernestine Rose, Carnegie library school, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Louise B. Krause, H. M. Byllesby and Company, Library, Chicago, Ill.

### International Relations

Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.  
E. C. Richardson, Princeton University library, Princeton, N. J.  
C. H. Gould, McGill University library, Montreal, Canada.

Elisa M. Willard, 864 Francisco St., San Francisco, Calif.  
George H. Locke, Public library, Toronto, Canada.  
R. R. Bowker, "Library Journal," New York City.  
Andrew Keogh, Yale University library, New Haven, Conn.

### Bookbuying

M. S. Dudgeon, Wisconsin free library commission, Madison, Wis.  
C. B. Roden, Public library, Chicago, Ill.  
Anna G. Hubbard, Public library, Cleveland, Ohio.  
W. O. Carson, Department of Education, Toronto, Canada.

### Bookbinding

Joseph L. Wheeler, Public library, Youngstown, Ohio.  
Gertrude Stiles, Public library, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Mary E. Wheelock, Public library, St. Louis, Mo.

### Federal and State Relations

B. C. Steiner, Enoch Pratt free library, Baltimore, Md.  
O. R. H. Thomson, James V. Brown library, Williamsport, Pa.  
D. C. Brown, State library, Indianapolis, Ind.  
George F. Bowerman, Public library, Washington, D. C.  
D. F. D. Belden, Public library, Boston, Mass.  
T. M. Owen, Department of archives and history, Montgomery, Ala.  
George T. Settle, Free public library, Louisville, Ky.

### Travel

F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston, Mass.  
C. H. Brown, Public library, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
J. F. Phelan, Public library, Chicago.

### Co-ordination

C. H. Gould, McGill University library, Montreal, Canada.  
J. I. Wyer, Jr., N. Y. State library, Albany, N. Y.  
N. D. C. Hodges, Public library, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
W. C. Lane, Harvard University library, Cambridge, Mass.  
Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.  
H. C. Wellman, City Library association, Springfield, Mass.  
Andrew Keogh, Yale University library, New Haven, Conn.  
E. C. Richardson, Princeton University library, Princeton, N. J.

### Work with the Blind

Mrs. Emma N. Delfino, Free library, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Mrs. Gertrude T. Rider, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.  
Lucille A. Goldthwaite, Public library, New York City.  
Mabel R. Gillis, California State library, Sacramento, Calif.  
Laura M. Sawyer, Perkins Institution, Watertown, Mass.  
Lucy D. Waterman, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
S. C. Swift, Canadian free library for the Blind, Toronto, Canada.

### Program

W. W. Bishop, University of Michigan library, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
Charles F. D. Belden, Public library, Boston, Mass.  
George B. Utley, A. L. A. Executive Office, Chicago.

Mr. Adam Strohm has felt obliged, owing to press of other work, to resign as Chairman of the special A. L. A. Committee on Librarians' Salaries, which committee was appointed by the Executive Board at the Lake Placid meeting last September, and Mr. Everett R. Perry of Los Angeles has been



appointed by Mr. Bishop chairman in his stead. Mr. Strohm will remain a member of the committee, however. The third member is Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer of the St. Louis Public Library School.

The name of Mr. J. C. Dana was, by clerical error, omitted from the A. L. A. Publicity Committee, as recently printed in our January issue.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The District of Columbia Library Association in its November and January meetings was privileged to listen to speakers on topics to which the busy library worker can devote but a small amount, if any, of his time, but which, to use a much abused word, are important to the cultural side of his work. In November Mr. W. W. Bishop spoke to the Association on "Books and manuscripts of the 15th century." This was really a condensation of three lectures, a survey of the subject rather than a detailed account, illustrated by excellent slides and made the more interesting by the delightfully informal manner in which Mr. Bishop presented it.

In January thru the good offices of our President, Dr. Koch, we were enabled to hear Mr. Joseph Pennell on "Illustrators, past and present." Adolf Menzel, a German, Mr. Pennell told us was the father of modern illustrating. He showed us examples of the fine work done in wood engraving by illustrators from the French, German, Spanish, and English, but chiefly the latter, beginning with the middle of the last century and later specimens of photo-engraving. He impressed upon us the fact that these illustrations were really works of art, that the original drawings and the engravings were executed with care and skill and with a love of the work, and that only work so done could be reproduced so wonderfully in slides. Many of the illustrators were men of whom we do not think in this connection, as Whistler. Most of the illustrations came from quite ordinary papers like *Once a Week*. He made comparisons with the papers of the same character of the present day which, to say the least, were disparaging. Of the American illustrators Mr. Pennell put Howard Pyle and Edward Abbey in the first rank, regretting that the latter had given up illustrating for mural painting. He reproduced some of the charming illustrations made by Abbey for *Harper's Magazine* and which the older members of the audience remembered so well in "Judith Shakespeare" and "She

stoops to conquer." Mr. Pennell showed us also some of the comic illustrations which were really comic and at the same time well drawn. At the end he paid his respects to the present day, illustrating in no uncertain terms the poor drawing and reproduction and particularly he anathemized the colored supplements of the Sunday newspapers and the pictures of inane maidens on the covers of the magazines. How, he asked can a child be expected to have any appreciation of art who is brought up on colored supplements. Mr. Pennell urged the library workers to use their influence against this form of illustration, which besides being poor from the standpoint of art was also vulgar and generally lacking even the really comic element.

ALICE C. ATWOOD, *Secretary*.

#### ROCHESTER DISTRICT LIBRARY CLUB

The annual meeting of the Rochester District Library Club was held Jan. 31, 1919, at the Municipal and Business Branch of the Rochester Public Library. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. Glenn B. Ewell, Librarian of the Rochester Theological Seminary; Vice-President, Miss Jessie R. Avery, Librarian of the Lincoln Branch of the Rochester Public Library; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Ruth Norton, Librarian of the Washington Junior High School of Rochester.

Mr. Southworth of the Rochester Association of Workers for the Blind spoke briefly on obtaining books for the blind.

Miss Dransfield of New York City, the speaker of the evening, gave a very interesting and instructive talk on "The American Drama, its growth and present status." A social hour followed the adjournment of the meeting.

RUTH NORTON, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

We are told on high authority that "The laborer is worthy of his hire."

"ADEQUATE remuneration makes labor sweet."

"It is just as important to see that librarians and assistants receive large enough salaries as it is to see that they do not get too much."

"TWO-THIRDS of the success of a public library depends upon the librarian."

## AMONG LIBRARIANS

BAILEY, Loa, Simmons special 1908, is in charge of the office management and files of the Bear River Spruce Company, Portland, Oregon.

BEAL, Helen Marjorie, Carnegie certificate 1913, is librarian of the Oneida Community Library, Kenwood, N. Y.

BENEDICT, Inez, Pratt 1918, children's librarian at the public library of Eveleth, Minn., went to the Missouri State Commission on February first, to take charge of traveling libraries.

BILLINGSLEY, Mary P., B.L.S. Illinois 1908, has resigned from her position as Chief of Documents, Kansas City Public Library, and has been made librarian of the Kansas City Railways Company.

BRODERICK, Florence, Carnegie certificate 1916, is Head of the Extension Department of the Public Library, Denver, Colo.

CHRISTOPHER, Katharine Margaret, Library School of the New York Public Library, 1912-14, has resigned her position as librarian of the Julia Richman High School, New York City, to become librarian in the Office Department of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, New York City.

COLE, Eva Alice, who resigned her position as first assistant in the Columbia University Reference Library in November, is in Los Angeles, Calif., where she is acting at present as special agent for the U. S. Board of Labor Statistics, investigating the cost of living.

COWGILL, Ruth, Pratt 1911, has resigned the position of cataloger in the Chouteau County Free Library, Ft. Benton, Montana, to assume the librarianship of the public library at Boise, Idaho.

COX, Mary, Library School of the New York Public Library, 1912-13, has been appointed librarian of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York City, having been previously serving as acting librarian.

EAMES, Cora B., of the Medford Public Library has been appointed Reference Librarian of the Somerville Public Library.

MARTIN, Helen, Carnegie diploma 1916, will give the lectures on children's literature to the students of this year's class in Western Reserve Library School.

NICKOLEY, Emma R., Illinois 1917-18, has sailed for Beirut, Syria. Mr. Nickoley is a Dean in the American University of Syria, and Mrs. Nickoley will, when the more urgent war relief work is finished, have charge of the University Library.

PIERCE, Marian Marshall, Carnegie special certificate 1915, has resigned her position as children's librarian in the Flint Public Library to become children's librarian in the Public Library of Kalamazoo, Mich.

PLYMPTON, Ruth H., Simmons 1912, is an accession clerk, Order department, Library Association of Portland, Oregon.

RICHARDSON, Louise, Pratt 1913, has been appointed to the position of Branch Librarian, Homewood Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

SHERMAN, Elizabeth, Simmons 1918, has been appointed librarian, School of Education Library, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts.

WELLS, Elsie K., Simmons 1910, has been appointed reference librarian, Sioux City Public Library, Sioux City, Iowa.

WHITEMAN, Edna, instructor in story telling, Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh, has been granted leave of absence to conduct the course in children's literature and story telling in the Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, Georgia.

WILLIAMSON, Julia W., Supervisor of story telling and clubs, The Free Library of Philadelphia, has gone to France as a canteen worker with the Y. M. C. A.

WOODBURY, Edna C., children's librarian at the Central Building of the Somerville Public Library, has resigned to become Head of the Book Department in the department store of Wm. Filene Sons Co., Boston, Mass.

YOUNG, Susanna, Carnegie certificate 1918, has been transferred from the South Side Branch Library to the Central Lending Division of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, as assistant in charge.

## IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

### New York

*New York City.* The appropriation in the city budget for the New York Public Library for 1919 is \$72,467 less than that for 1918. This has made unavoidable some readjustment of the schedule of expenditures. The high cost of living necessitated salary increases, particularly in the low paid positions, involving an aggregate increase of \$66,000. In order to make this increase and still bring the expenditures within the budget allowance, the following changes, among others, have become necessary: the Staff has been reduced by fifty-five; the Bond Street Branch was closed December 31; the funds available for books have been reduced by half; third floor reading rooms have been closed wherever possible; seven reading rooms formerly open until 10 p. m. are now closed at 9 p. m.; the Jackson Square and Ottendorfer Branches are no longer open any morning except Saturday; reserve privilege on fiction is discontinued; and the purchase of supplies is curtailed.

*Brooklyn.* The report of the Brooklyn Public Library for the year 1918 calls attention to the marked effect on circulation of the conditions that were peculiar to that year and which have been showing their influence in so many other annual statistics.

The Brooklyn circulation figures show a 16% decrease of the previous year, and in comment Librarian Hill says in his report:

"This decrease was so large as to require something more than the mere statement that it was due to war conditions. A part of the loss was due, in the first place, to the absence on military duty of thousands of men who had been book borrowers, and to the fact that more thousands of women had become engaged in various forms of war service such as the Red Cross, Motor Corps, Y. W. C. A. and other activities.

"A reduction in the number of books allowed each reader, made necessary by a smaller staff than usual, also had an influence. But the chief reason for the loss in home circulation of nearly 1,000,000 volumes was due to the number of days the library was closed on account of coal shortage and because of the influenza.

"Twenty-seven branches were closed at various times during the winter, for long or short periods, on account of the severity of the weather and the shortage of the coal

supply. The closed period totalled 580 days. By order of the Health Commissioner the on account of the influenza. With such draw-Library was closed for the circulation of books from October 22nd to November 6th backs as have been shown it was not surprising that there should be a decrease in the circulation for the year."

### New Jersey

*Newark.* The exhibit on the Republic of Columbia which has attracted so much attention in the Museum of the Newark Public Library has been removed to the Bush Terminal Building in New York. The government of Peru has tentatively broached the subject of a similar exhibit and the Newark trustees have voted to undertake such an exhibition, provided that the government of the country exploited shall assume the expense of assembling the collection.

### Ohio

*Youngstown.* Moving pictures of great books are being given at the Youngstown, Ohio, library on Saturdays at 2 and 4 o'clock, and on the same evening for adults at 8 o'clock. Among the films that will be shown between now and May are: Adam Bede, Les Miserables, The Deerslayer, Ramona, Lorna Doone, Aladdin, The Tin Soldier, Wamba, the Child of the Jungle; Don Quixote, Treasure Island, Pueblo Legend, Graustark, Enoch Arden, Martin Chuzzlewit, Charm of the Flowers, The Goose with the Golden Eggs.

### Alabama

*Mobile.* A memorial library for war heroes and service men of Mobile County, costing \$150,000, will be erected in Mobile.

### Minnesota

*Minneapolis.* A bill authorizing the city to issue \$1,000,000 in bonds to finance the erection of a new public library in Minneapolis on the site presented to the city by T. B. Walker, has been introduced in the Minnesota Legislature.

### Oregon

*Portland.* But the newest and the latest thing—something that Portland has never had before—is the outdoor reading room. It is not constructed yet, but when the summer months arrive it will be there, a lattice enclosure banked with shrubs and Oregon roses,



a roof at one end, and with reading tables and chairs placed on the graveled earth. Here the story hour will be conducted and straw-woven mats are all in readiness for the children to sit upon as they listen to fairy tales.

#### FOREIGN

##### England

*Nottingham.* As fifty years have elapsed since the Libraries Acts were put into force in this city, arrangements have been made for a public celebration of its jubilee. A well-illustrated brochure has been published giving a succinct account of the development of the extensive library system which has grown up under the fostering care of Mr. J. Potter Briscoe, who became its Principal Librarian in 1868.

*Bradford.* The Chairman of the Bradford Free Libraries Committee is pressing for the erection of a new library building as the Peace Memorial for Bradford, and points out the urgent necessity for a new library, especially in view of the obvious requirements of technical and commercial libraries. At present the Commercial Library is placed in a hired building—an almost fatal objection unless such a sectional department is rich enough to be practically complete in itself, which feat is of course absolutely impossible under existing conditions.

##### New Zealand

*Christchurch.* The Board of Governors of the Commercial and Technical Library has decided to establish such sectional libraries at Christchurch, and have voted a portion of its income for this especial purpose. The

Library is to devote a gallery in its Reference Department where the latest works treating of manufactures and commerce generally will be placed, together with a large selection of trade and technical journals. There will be ample accommodation for readers, and—as in England—promises of support have been received from the scientific and business sections of the community.

*Wellington.* Announcement is made that the late Mr. A. H. Turnbull, who made a hobby of collecting books and documents bearing on New Zealand, and is believed to have had the finest collection of the kind in existence, has bequeathed it to the King, to constitute a Reference Library for Wellington.

Mr. Turnbull's wonderful library was the finest and largest collection of New Zealand records in the world. It was practically a priceless collection, as there were books, logs, and papers in the collection that were sole originals. For years Mr. Turnbull had been in touch with the leading London and American collectors, who were under instruction to secure anything of the kind on his behalf. His collection of books on early New Zealand was unique, and the portfolios of prints and sketches dealing with the genesis of the colony were remarkable. Pamphlets were another feature, and his ships' logs dating back to the voyages of Captain Cook were of incalculable historical value. . . . The conditions of use are left to the Government, which is asked to take the British Museum and the Mitchell Library at Sydney as a guide.

## LIBRARY WORK

### Notes of Development in Library Activity

#### STATE LEGISLATION

How small libraries can help state legislation. By Octavia F. Rogan. *Pub. Libs.*, Jan., 1919. p. 3-5.

As the legislators who vote the appropriations that support forward movements usually endeavor to carry out the demands of their constituencies, it becomes possible for the library to influence legislation by preparing its community to give informed support to important measures. A legislative session will give attention to hundreds of bills, but the small library can put its force behind three or four each year and thus become effective. The budget system, taxation, departmental efficiency and economy are

topics that are to-day to the front in Texas.

Each library must find its own best way to reach its public, thru the newspapers, the schools, the clubs, the bulletin-board, etc., and good material can be had in both book and pamphlet form, the Census Bureau, for example, issues annually "Financial Statistics of States" and "The recent movement for State Budget reform" and other publications issued by the Bureau of Municipal Research and Training School for Public Service will answer some of the ever-present questions relating to the cost of state government, and thus pave the way for substituting for the question: "How much have the taxes been reduced?" that of "Are we getting our

money's worth out of the taxes we are paying"?

#### TAXATION

Tax for libraries not under public control. *New York Libs.*, Feb., 1918. p. 37-38.

The editor's question box receives the following: A proposition is before the people in this town to levy a tax for the support of a library which, while free to the townspeople, is owned and operated by a private concern. . . It is urged (1) that those who want the library should pay for it and that the burden should not be put on those who do not desire to use it; and (2) that the public should not appropriate money raised from taxation for the benefit of an enterprise managed by a private corporation.

The answers to (1) are:—(a) Good reading is an essential part of any effective system of education. (b) It is to the interest of all taxpayers that the entire public should have good reading: it makes the life of the community more productive, more worth living, it lessens immorality, crime, disease, pauperdom. It makes more productive the teachings and the expenditures of the public schools. (c) The small minority which would alone use the library in a community where each must pay for what he gets, would provide books for itself if there were no library. The aim of bringing enrichment of mind to the many is attained only where there is a public school and a public library.

To the second objection the answers are: (a) The giving of public money to private corporations for services rendered is an universal practice, and is furthermore provided for by two special statutes, one of which is that "a municipality may raise money by tax to pay for library privileges under a contract therefore"; (b) the community owes it to itself, where a free library is maintained for its use, to share the burden of its support,

#### FILING

Beginning in the January issue a course of lectures on Filing by J. W. Kelsey, who is in charge of the Foreign Filing Department of the National City Bank of New York, is being published in *Filing*.

To obviate the inconvenience of filing the smaller clippings, says *Filing*, the New York York Municipal Reference Library have adopted a pocket card made of stout manila cardboard with the pocket of transparent tissue paper. A number of clippings can thus be filed in such a way as to still be legible.

#### RAILWAY ECONOMICS LIBRARY

The follow-up system of the Bureau of Railway Economics. By Alfred B. Lindsay. *Special Librarics*, Sept.-Oct., 1918. p. 165-168.

In order to follow up new material on railway economics some two hundred newspapers and periodicals are checked as well as the A. L. A. *Booklists*, the *Cumulative Book Index*, the *Publishers' Weekly*, the book section of the *New York Times*, the *New York Sun*, the *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature* and the *Engineering Index*. State documents are noted in the monthly catalog issued by the superintendent of documents; current bills introduced and laws passed by federal and state legislatures are reported by the circular letters of the Special Committee on Relations of Railway Operation to Legislation; proceedings of congressional committees are followed thru the United States *Official Bulletin* of the Committee on Public Information; and the *Congressional Record* is read for notes of bills, reports and speeches. Daily papers keep the bureau informed of papers on railway topics read before railway associations, and these are usually obtainable on request from the author. The *American Economic Review* lists in its summer number titles of theses on transportation. The proof-sheets of the Library of Congress catalog cards and the *Catalog of Copyright Entries* often bring to light much material not otherwise noticed. Notes of annual reports are checked weekly in the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*; the *Public Utilities Reports Annotated* covers current material from the legal standpoint and much matter of importance is to be found in railway journals such as the *Railway Age*, and the *Railway Review*, and in the economic journals such as the *American Economic Review*, *Journal of Political Economy*, *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, *American Political Science Review*, *Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science*, *Statist*, *Revue Politique et Parlementaire*, *L'Economiste Francais*, *Economic Journal*.

For older items by an author known to be dead a request is made to his family; or, failing the family, a local library or historical society may have duplicate copies. A considerable amount of material comes to light accidentally, a user of the bureau library. For example, happening to know where a certain item may be found; and much historical material has been found thru Miss Hasse's "Index to economic material" in the documents of the various states.

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

Beginning with the February number, the Branch Library News of the New York Public Library will be issued quarterly instead of monthly as heretofore.

A valuable help to librarians seeking to advance Americanization is: Teaching American ideals through literature, by Henry Neumann of the Ethical Culture School, New York. It is published by the U. S. Bureau of Education as Bulletin, 1918, No. 32.

Beginning with Vol. XVIII, no. 1, dated January, 1919, the Journal of Geography: a magazine devoted to the interests of teachers of geography is taken over by the American Geographical Society.

The decision to include the quarterly list of *New Technical Books* in the *Bulletin* of the New York Public Library has been reversed, and the publication in the original form is continued without interruption.

PAMPHLETS on the "Slovaks of Cleveland," the "Jugoslavs of Cleveland," and the "Magyars of Cleveland," can be secured in any quantity after Mar. 1 from the office of the Cleveland Americanization Committee, 226, City Hall, Cleveland.

*Library lessons for high schools* prepared by O. S. Rice, Supervisor of School Libraries, Wisconsin, and issued by the State Superintendent, contains outlines of lessons on the use of the school library, intended to serve as help in planning and giving a definite course in reference work.

"Persian textiles: Fifty photographic prints, illustrating thirty-eight original Persian and Paisley shawls, tapestries and borders," published by H. C. Perleburg, 314 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, has an introduction by John Cotten Dana of the Newark Museum Association.

The office of the American Historical Association in London is now building up a library specially adapted to the needs of its membership.

"Exploring a neighborhood: Our Jewish people from Eastern Europe and the Orient" by Mary Frank, Superintendent of the Extension Division, New York Public Library, is edited with additional notes on Jewish immigrant life by John Foster Carr. It is no. 3 of the series *Library Work with the Foreign Born* issued by the Immigration Publication Society, 241 Fifth Avenue, New York, from which it may be obtained for 15c. postpaid.

*Red and White*, published monthly by the Students of Lake View High School, Chicago, devotes a page each issue to *Library Notes*, which offers suggestions for pleasure reading, gives lists of books on special subjects, and draws attention to the resources of the library with regard to, *e. g.*, maps, cartoons, periodicals. In the Christmas number there is an article by Margaret Ely on Librarianship as a profession.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Series issued by the Federal Board of Vocational Education includes a Series of Opportunity Monographs for disabled soldiers and sailors and marines, to aid them in choosing a vocation. Among those published to date are: The metal trades; Army occupations as preparation for civilian employment; Factory wood-working trades; Forestry pursuits; Automobile maintenance and service; Employment management; and The practice of medicine as a vocation.

Under the editorial direction of John Galsworthy there is now being published in London an interesting magazine devoted to the disabled soldier and sailor. *Reveille* is designed for the home of every citizen: it contains stories, poetry and attractive illustrations, as well as articles of a more informing character. Among the well-known contributors are: Thomas Hardy, John Masefield, G. K. Chesterton, Max Beerbohm, Frank Brangwyn and John Drinkwater. Sandwiched with the forceful articles of such writers are items and articles descriptive of English efforts to help the disabled to physical and occupational re-establishments. Copies may be obtained for 65 cents, from His Majesty's Stationery Office, London.



The Guaranty Trust Company of New York publishes from time to time booklets and pamphlets containing reliable information on subjects of general business and financial interest. These will be sent free on request. Among recent publications are: Self determination for business, and Banking evolution, by President Charles H. Sabin; Mobilizing for peace, Vice-President Francis H. Sisson; The coming industrial expansion of the world; Banking institutions to finance our future abroad; The industrial development of India; The awakening of a great nation: Trade, industries and resources of Central and Northern China and Manchuria; Export trade combinations under the Webb law; Bank and public holidays thruout the world: A calendar for 1919.

The *Canadian Bookman*, published by the Garden City Press, Sainte Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, is designed and pledged to serve the interests of the author, the publisher, the library and the public; to examine the causes of the Canadian lack of "Bookishness" and to aid in combating them. In no. 1, Jan., 1919, twelve leaders of Canadian business, education, religion, government, literature and public life contribute to a symposium on the Need of more bookishness in Canada; there are literary and critical articles on many phases of book making and using; Miss Mary J. L. Black, librarian of Fort William (Ont.) Public Library writes on Twentieth Century Librarianship, there are Library Notes, a couple of short bibliographies, and The Revery of a bookish librarian from the pen of George H. Locke, Librarian of the Toronto (Ont.) public library.

## RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

### FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

#### CHILDREN

A list of books for boys and girls. *Bulletin of the Haverhill (Mass.) Public Library*. Jan., 1919. p. 74-80.

#### SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS

Sunday school teachers' reference library; a list of books recommended by the Superintendent of the International Sunday School Association. Malden (Mass.) Public Lib. 1918. 19 p. D.

### SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

#### ABILITY TESTS

Mitchell, David, and G. J. Ruger, *comp.* Bureau of Education experiments. Psychological tests revised and classified bibliography. Oct., 1918. 116 p. 50 c. O. 16, W. 8th St., New York.

#### AGRICULTURE

U. S. State Relations Service. Office of agricultural instruction. Texts and references for secondary schools [on agricultural subjects]. 1918. 23 typew. p.

Recent Publications on Agricultural Subjects. *Canadian Bookman*, Jan., 1919. v. 1, p. 79.

#### AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Library of Congress. List of recent references on agricultural credit. Sept., 1918. 8 typew. p. 40 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

#### ALSACE-LORRAINE

[A list of references on Alsace-Lorraine.] Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. *Monthly Bulletin*, Dec., 1918. p. 561-566.

#### AMERICANIZATION

Americanization: Books, periodicals and guides. Free Public Library, New Bedford (Mass.). *Monthly Bulletin*, Dec., 1918. p. 366-367.

#### AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY AND TRADE

U. S. Bur. of Forestry and Domestic Commerce. Latin-America Division. List of titles referring to the automobile. 1918. 4 mim. p.

#### BANKS AND BANKING—FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Library of Congress. Brief list of references on the Federal Reserve Banking System. 1918. 4 typew. p. 20 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

#### BUSINESS

Dana, J. C., *comp.* White list of business books. *Nation's Business*, Sept.-Oct., 1918. p. 24; 34.

Business books: an index to recent books and articles in magazines in the St. Paul (Minn.) Public Library. No. 27. Dec., 1918. 4 p.

#### BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE

Better letters conference bibliography on better letters. *Postage*, Jan., 1919. p. 7.

#### CHEMISTRY

Greenman, E. D., *comp.* Better books on chemistry. *Special Libs.*, Dec., 1918. p. 222.

#### CHILDREN

More "Children's Year" books. *Bulletin of the Brooklyn Public Library*, Feb., 1918. p. 81-83.

#### CHILDREN—PROTECTION

References to studies and reports on conditions affecting children in Missouri. In: Missouri Children's Code Commission. Report. 1918. p. 199-204.

#### CHILDREN

Slingerland, William Henry. Child-placing in families: a manual for students and social workers. 22 p. bibl. O. New York: Russell Sage Foundation. \$2 n.

#### CHILE—TRADE CONDITIONS

U. S. Bur. of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Latin-America division. Trade conditions, Chile. 3 mim. p. Nov., 1918.

#### CITIZENSHIP. See PATRIOTISM AND CITIZENSHIP

#### CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

References on conscientious objectors. In: National Civic Liberties Bureau. Facts upon conscientious objectors in the U. S. June, 1918. p. 31-32.

#### COTTON

Cotton. In: U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Plants. 1918. (Price list 44, 10th ed.)

#### COST OF LIVING

Estey, Helen G. Cost of living in the United States. *Special Libraries*, Nov.-Dec., 1918.

#### DAIRY INDUSTRY AND TRADES

U. S. Bur. of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Latin-America Division. List of titles referring to the dairy industry in Latin America. 3 mim. p. June, 1918.

#### DRUGS

U. S. Bur. of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Latin-America Division. List of titles referring to drugs and chemicals in Latin America. 1918. 4 mim. p.

#### ECONOMICS

Kiekofer, William Henry. An outline of the elements of economics. 2. rev. ed. bibls. O. Madison, Wis., Univ. of Wisconsin. (Not for sale.)

## EUROPEAN WAR

A few recent additions in French literature dealing with the war. *Rosenberg Library Bulletin*, Nov., 1918. p. 318-319.

Meyer, H. H. B., *comp.* Government documents relating to the war. *A. L. A. Bulletin*, Sept., 1918. p. 202-210.

Select list of authorities suitable for private collections and small public libraries. In: National Security League. *Handbook of the War* . . . 1918. p. 20-27.

See also RECONSTRUCTION

## EUROPEAN WAR—AFTER-WAR PROBLEMS

Some problems of the Peace Conference: A few select references. Worcester (Mass.) Free Public Library. 6 p. D.

## EUROPEAN WAR AND EDUCATION

Education as affected by the war. [A selected list of recent literature.] Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. *Monthly Bulletin*, Jan., 1919. p. 6-12.

## FEEBLEMINDED

Crafts, L. W., *comp.* Bibliography of feeble-mindedness in its social aspects. Minnesota: School for Feeble-minded and Colony for Epileptics, 1917. 73 p.

## FIRE PROTECTION

National Fire Protection Association. Publications on . . . fire prevention and fire protection, available in the files, and index to subjects covered in the printed records. 1918. 83 p. 87 Milk St., Boston. (Distributed only to members.)

## FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

Freedom of the seas: selected references to recent books and magazines in the Public Library of the City of Boston. Boston: The Public Library Trustees, 1919. 12 p. (Brief reading lists, no. 6.)

## GOVERNMENT, AMERICAN

Hart, Albert Bushnell. Actual government as applied under American conditions. 4. rev. ed. Longmans. 27 p. bibl. O. \$2.50 n. (American Citizen ser.)

## HARDWARE

U. S. Bur. of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Latin-America Division. *Hardware, Latin-America*. 1918. 4 min. p.

## HOUSING

Hilder, John. Studies in reconstruction. *Survey*, Jan. 4. p. 474.

List of books relating to housing in the Public Library of the City of Boston. Boston Public Library. 1918. 22 p.

## INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Library of Congress. Additional references on industrial and scientific research. Sept., 1918. 7 typew. p. 35 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

## LAWS

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Laws, federal and state, opinions of attorney-general, decisions of court: list of publications relating to these subjects. 1918. (Price list, 10th ed.) 23 p.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The league of nations. Trenton (N. J.) Free Public Library. 3 p. S.

Reading list of the league of nations. Los Angeles Public Library *Monthly Bulletin*, Jan. p. 50-51.

League of nations. Grand Rapids P. L. *Bulletin*, Dec., 1918. p. 147-148.

List of books on the "league of nations" idea. *Outlook*, Jan. 15. p. 105.

A list of books, pamphlets and magazine articles on A league of nations. Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library. Jan., 1919. 2 p.

A league of nations: selected references to recent books and magazines in the Public Library of the City of Boston. Boston: Public Library Trustees, 1919. 22 p. S. (Brief reading lists, no. 7.)

Stuart, G. H., *comp.* Selected bibliography for a league of nations. Wisconsin Library *Bulletin*, Jan., 1919. p. 32-34.

## LINCOLN, ABRAHAM

Wright-Davis, Mary, *comp.* The book of Lincoln. New York: Doran. 12 p. bibl. O. \$2.50 n.

## LITERATURE, AMERICAN

Cambridge history of American literature. In § v. v. 2. Putnam. 1918. 228 p. bibl. O. \$3.50 n.

## MACHINERY INDUSTRY

U. S. Bur. of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Latin-America Division. List of selected titles referring to the machinery trade in Latin-America. 1918. 5 min. p.

## MENTAL HYGIENE

Brown, M. W., *comp.* Current bibliography [on mental hygiene]. Quarterly Magazine of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Oct., 1918. p. 676-679.

## METRIC SYSTEM

Books for metric students. *Valve World*, Jan., 1919. p. 23.

## MILITARY LEGISLATION

Library of Congress. List of books on military law of the United States. Sept., 1918. 2 typew. p. 10 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS

League Bulletin published weekly by the League to Enforce Peace contains a section devoted to the latest books and magazine articles on the subject of a league of nations. 130 W. 42d St., N. Y.

## MINNESOTA—GEOLOGY

Harder, Edmund C., and H. W. Johnston. Preliminary report on the geology of each central Minnesota including the Cuyuna iron-ore district. 5½ p. bibl. O. (Minnesota. Geological Survey. Bulletin.)

## NATURE STUDY

Mosely, Edwin Lincoln. Trees, stars and buds; a book of outdoor science. bibls. D. Yonkers, N. Y.: World Book Co. \$1.40. (New-world science ser.)

## PATRIOTISM

Library of Congress. Brief list of references on America's part in the growth of liberty. Sept., 1918. 4 typew. p. 20 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

## PATRIOTISM AND CITIZENSHIP

Abel, Clara, *comp.* List of books on patriotism and citizenship [for children]. *Illinois Libraries*, Jan., 1919. p. 11-12.

## PENSIONS, MILITARY

Bibliographical note [on military pensions]. In: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Division of Economics and History. Federal military pensions in the United States. 1918. p. 296-298.

## PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

U. S. Bur. of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Latin-America Div. List of selected titles referring to the petroleum industry in Latin-America. 1918. 12 min. p.

## PLANTS

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Plants: culture of fruits, vegetables, grain, grasses and seeds. 1918. 44p. O. (Price list 44, 10th ed.)

## PROHIBITION

Latest and best books on the world movement against alcohol. *Intercol. Statesman*, Dec, 1918. p. 48.

## PORTS

Library of Congress. List of recent references on ports and harbors. 1918. 13 typew. p. 65 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

Supplementary to American Association of Port Authorities. Selected bibliography, 1916.

## POTASH INDUSTRY

Library of Congress. List of references on the potash industry. Sept., 1918. 13 typew. p. 65 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

## PRISON CAMPS

Library of Congress. List of books on German prison camps. 1918. 6 typew. p. 30 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

## PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Gearhart, Edna B., *comp.* List of pamphlets on present-day subjects. *Special Libraries*, Dec., 1918. p. 220-222.

## RAILROADS—STOCKS AND BONDS

Bureau of Railway Economics. List of references on regulation of the issuance of railroad stocks and bonds. 13 typew. p. 65 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

## RECONSTRUCTION

List of references on reconstruction [to be found in the Indiana State Library]. 17 p. S. (Reference Circular no. 5.)

Literature of reconstruction, American, British, and French. N. Y. P. L. *Municipal Reference Library Notes*, Nov. 13, 1918. p. 94-100.

The war and after: A selected list . . . *The Open Shelf*, Cleveland Public Library, Nov., 1918, p. 90-106.

Includes: War books of literary merit. Twenty of the best war books.

Thompson, L. A., *comp.* Reconstruction: a preliminary bibliography. U. S. Dept. of Labor Library. 1918. 57 min. p.

Problems of peace, racial and territorial. Selected references to recent books and magazines in the Public Library of the City of Boston. Boston: Public Library Trustees, 1919. 36 p. S. (Brief reading lists, no. 8.)

## RED CROSS

List of suggested reading for use by the junior membership of the American Red Cross. Boston: Public Library Trustees, 1919. 13 p. S.

## RELIEF WORK

Library of Congress. Bibliography of the American field service in France. Aug., 1918. 5 typew. p. 25 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

## ROOSEVELT, THEODORE

Theodore Roosevelt: his writings and his life. Chicago Public Library. *Book Bulletin*, Jan. 1919. p. 3-4.

## SCREW THREADS

Haferkorn, Henry Ernest, *comp.* Screw Threads: Bibliography . . . on the systems and classification of screw threads . . . and on gages, methods of testing, and specifications. Washington: U. S. Engineer School, 1918. 52 p. 8¢.

## SEX INSTRUCTION

Hyde, Dorsey W., jr., *comp.* Literature of sex instruction. New York City. Dept. of Health. *Weekly Bulletin*, Nov. 2, 1918. p. 345-347.

## SILK INDUSTRY

Library of Congress. Select list of references on the silk industry. 1918. 11 typew. p. 55 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

## SLAVS

Kerner, Robert Joseph. Slavic Europe: a selected bibliography in the Western European languages. Harvard Univ. Press. 402 p. O. \$3.50 n. (Harvard bibliographies.)

## SOCIAL SERVICE

Johnson, F. E., *comp.* Bibliography on Social Service. Federal Council of the Church of Christ in America. Committee on the church and social service. 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. 1918. 40 p.

## SOCIOLOGY

Wilkinson, Hazel. Social thought in American fiction, 1910-1917. 7 p. bibl. O. 25 c. (Los Angeles, Cal.: Univ. of Southern California. Sociological monograph, no. 10.)

## SOLDIERS AND SAILORS—REHABILITATION

Library of Congress. List of references on the settlement of soldiers and sailors on the land. 1918. 5 typew. p. 25 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

Recent books and articles on the re-education . . . of soldiers and sailors after the war. [Boston] *City Record*, Dec. 7, 1918.

## SUGAR-BEET

Harris, Franklin Stewart. The sugar-beet in America. Macmillan. 16 p. bibl. D. \$2.25 n. (Rural science ser.)

## TOBACCO

Tobacco. In: U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Plants. Oct., 1918. p. 39-40. (Price list 44, 10th ed.)

## VIRGINIA—HISTORY

Flippin, Percy Scott. The royal government in Virginia, 1624-1775. Longmans. 16 p. bibl. O. \$3.

## VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Vocational education and re-education. *Monthly Bulletin* of the Library of District of Columbia. Feb. p. [89]-90.

## WHEAT

Wheat. In: U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Plants. Oct., 1918. p. 41-43. (Price list 44, 10th ed.)

## OPEN ROUND TABLE

## LETTERING OF BOOKS

*Editor Library Journal:*

With regard to the lengthwise lettering of books, which seems now to be interesting some librarians, I believe that the consideration that should govern is the readability of the title as the book lies flat on a table or elsewhere. This means that the title should be printed from top to bottom. With regard to its readability on the shelf, it seems to me that this is dependent very largely on personal habit and that one method is as easily readable as the other.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

*St. Louis Public Library.*

*Editor Library Journal:*

The conclusion to which one is forced by reading the different opinions regarding the lettering of titles lengthwise on the backs of the books is, that any rule must be more or less arbitrary. Until publishers agree and until, as Mr. Keator points out, people are all of the same height, books are all put on the same level and stacks are approached in the same direction, each method will have its advantages and its disadvantages. On the whole the plan of lettering from top to bottom, seems to combine more advantages than the other. For this reason it seems a good one for libraries to follow. Among other advantages it permits bound and unbound pamphlets to be put on the same shelves with relatively little variation in the mode of lettering. In collections of trade catalogs and other ephemeral material this is at times a decided advantage.

F. K. WALTER.

## LIBRARY CALENDAR

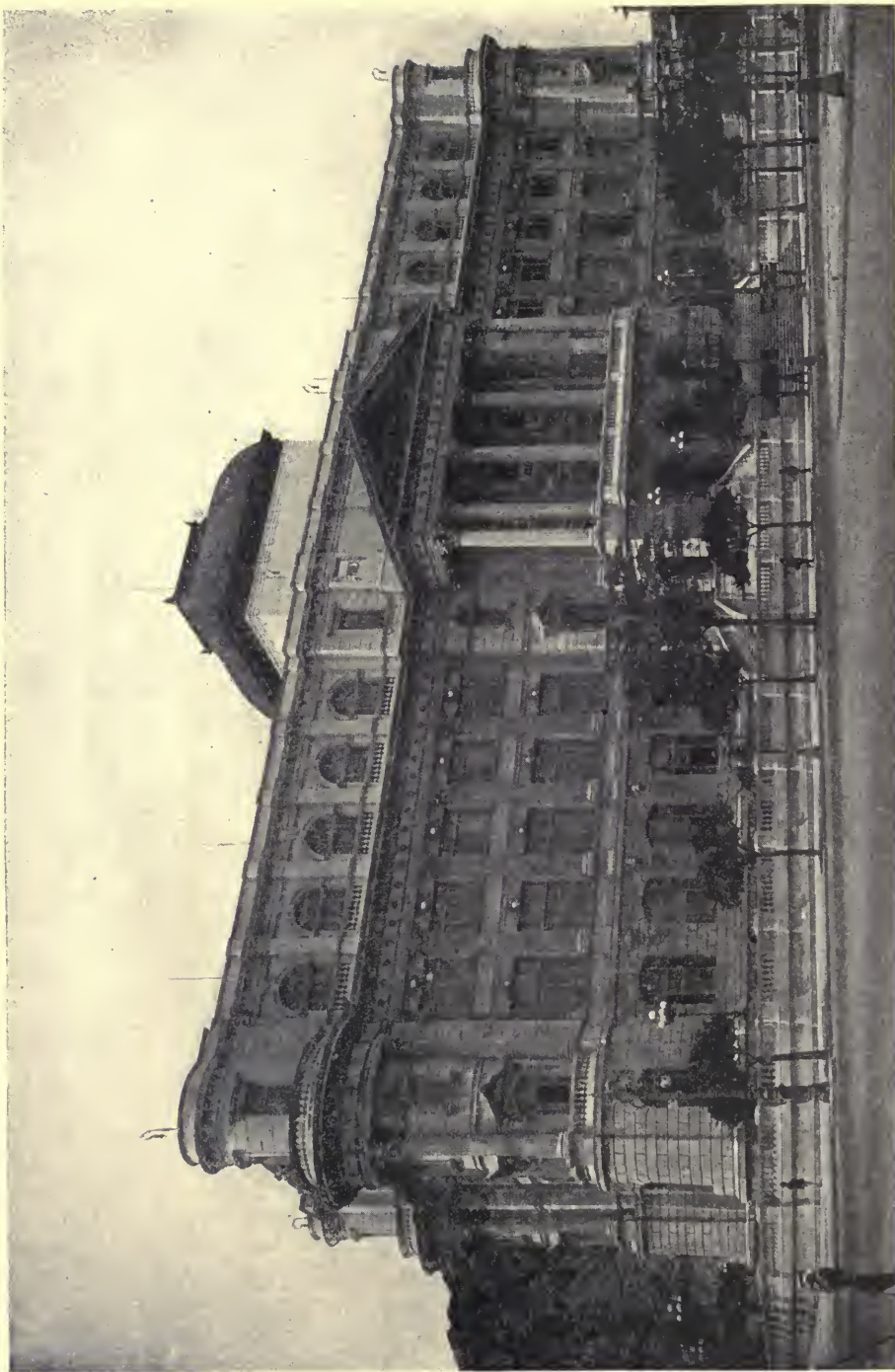
March 27. District literary meeting at the Public Library, Newton, Kansas. All Kansas librarians and trustees invited.

## ERRATA

IN LIBRARY JOURNAL, January, 1919, page 29, line 7 from the bottom, for *Bodleian Library*, *Oxford* read *Friends' Reference Library*, *Devonshire House*, *London*; line 9 from the bottom for type-written read *manuscript*. Line 16 from bottom for 1862 read 1662.







THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF BRAZIL, RIO DE JANEIRO

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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THIS Latin-America issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL is intended to promote an *entente cordiale* between the libraries of Spanish and Portuguese speaking countries and those of the English speaking part of the continent, and to assist in their development, by bringing them into closer touch with American books and American methods of the North. The National Library of Brazil occupies one of the finest library buildings of the world, with modern equipment, splendidly situated in its splendid capital of Rio de Janeiro; Chile is replacing its earthquake-rent building at Santiago with a magnificent edifice, which is expected to surpass that of Brazil; Argentina has a less modern building, which its national library already overcrowds; and Peru devotes an ancient palace to a library, but just recovering from the spoilation and loss of the Chile-Peru war. Mexico and Cuba are also doing their part in the development of national libraries. There are in Rio de Janeiro many special libraries of importance, and this can also be said of Mexico and Argentina. But a popular library system is still to be developed in all these countries, public libraries, as such, being yet in an early stage of development, tho a noteworthy and unexpected start has been initiated in a new public library building at Ecuador's port of Guayaquil. In the American Library Annual for 1917-18, there is a check list of nearly five-hundred libraries in Latin America, but for the most part these are small collections of books with inadequate service. Our sister republics to the South are beginning to appreciate the need of education thru libraries for their social and political development, and with the new impulse after the world war, we may look forward to a rapid growth, in harmony with our public library systems in the United States and Canada.

THOSE who call themselves Americans because they speak English know too little of the other Americans who speak the Latin tongues, and it is well that a number of libraries have set themselves to making collections of material anent South and Central America and the West Indies. The Hispano-American Society, with its fine library building in New York, should naturally be foremost in this field, but we give in this number specific descriptions of other Latin America collections in our great universities and leading libraries. All our public libraries, however small, should in this epoch of internationalism, make sure to have on their shelves a proportionate supply of books about the Latin American countries, with which our relations are now greatly increasing, as well as about countries more directly connected with the war; also, wherever possible, they should subscribe for periodicals about or from South America, of which we give a check list in this issue. Closer acquaintance between the northern and southern parts of the "new world" is vitally necessary for mutual good will and commercial relations, and it is for our libraries to do their full share in acquainting their home public with our southern neighbors.

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THE large and successful gathering at Atlantic City was noteworthy, especially for the useful sessions of the American Library Institute, which, under the inspiration of Dr. Richardson and the succeeding presidency of Mr. Carlton, is at last justifying its existence. The important joint session of the Institute with the New Jersey and Pennsylvania associations dealt chiefly with the internationalism of to-day, as the basis for international library co-operation, as is illustrated by the president's address,



printed in this issue. Library affiliation throuout the world should be an important feature of this internationalism, and American libraries should, in turn, greatly benefit therefrom. A wrong note was struck by a speaker from the War Department who thought it necessary in the interest of War Savings Stamps to preach a propagandism of hate—illustrating again the waste of time by outside speakers who lack library touch. On the other hand, a most valuable contribution was brought to the meeting by Joseph Pennell, in his illuminating talk about book illustrations, which had a direct library appeal, in his suggestion that libraries should appreciate and catalog by artist entries books notable for their art contents, as well as for literary character. The success of the bi-state meeting at Atlantic City and of "library week" in New York—this year to be held again at Richfield Springs—emphasizes the desirability of such regional meetings regularly held, in other parts of this wide country, for the double reason that most library assistants cannot afford to journey to A. L. A. conferences and that these conferences are now so large as to preclude the personal relations, which are one of the happiest features of the smaller gatherings.

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"Books, books, books!" is now the cry from and for our men abroad, and the dispatch from the Director General and Mr. Stevenson, read at Atlantic City, illustrates both the enormous demand and the endeavor toward adequate supply. Our American public rightly enough feels that the war is over, but this is no reason for neglecting, after the war, our boys who have fought the war for us and whose need for educative and recreative reading is now greater than in the days of war. It is the first duty of every librarian to get books, books, books, and also to supply the magazines, which are scarcely less needed, and send everything forward to the Dispatch Offices or state centers of collection. Also, every-

thing should be done to stimulate the public to make good its promises in the United War Work Campaign. Of the two hundred millions pledged, not much more than half had been collected, at latest returns, and the Seven Sisters of Service must sadly curtail their respective work unless the balance of the money is promptly forthcoming. Wherever any locality is behind its pledges, the librarian should lend a hand in stimulating the public to pay up. The next great duty is to provide vocational reading for the returning boys as they reach home, and in this also the American Library Association, thru its War Service Committee, needs and asks the co-operation of every librarian at home who desires to see the useful services of war prolonged into the times of peace.

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MASSACHUSETTS, in revising its constitution, has wisely provided for the consolidation of departments into a co-ordinated system, limiting the total number to twenty. This necessitates action regarding the State Library Commission, and two bills are pending, one for making it a feature of the Department of Education continuing the unsalaried Commission, the other abolishing it altogether. For Massachusetts to reverse the policy which has made it one of the foremost of library states, would indeed be a misfortune thruout the nation, in which nearly forty states now have their library commissions. Under state librarian Tillinghast, as chairman of the Massachusetts Commission, that state achieved the unapproached success of offering library facilities in every township; this is but one example of what has been accomplished by this Commission. It is as much needed as ever to promote the development of the libraries which it did so much to establish, and we cannot believe that Massachusetts will do other than make the right choice and develop its State Library Commission as a part of its general educational system, somewhat on the lines successfully worked out in New York State.

# THE AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE AND THE RESEARCH PROBLEM\*

BY WILLIAM N. C. CARLTON, *Librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago*

IN 1915 Dr. Richardson took office as President of the American Library Institute. He gave himself to the task of breathing life into the organization and to finding for it a career not already pre-empted by other associations of librarians. In a very short time he framed a policy and outlined a program of action. As stated in its Constitution, the object of the Institute is "to provide for study and discussion of library problems." Dr. Richardson's policy was to interpret this phrase as "study and discussion in the field of library science," and relate it more especially to the research side of library activity. There are, he said, "two well recognized fields, one covering the practical or technological aspect of libraries, the other the scientific aspect of research and higher education,—one covered by the American Library Association, the other uncovered and open to the American Library Institute or a new association. The American Library Association stands for library economy, or library technology, or applied library science; the American Library Institute might stand for library science as science, and for learning, but learning, of course, as to the most useful as well as ornamental library matters." His program was to set on foot at once the study and discussion of fundamental subjects as "the encouragement of research, book publication, and higher education in the field of library science, and the promotion of libraries of learning." The field of the Institute thus became in his words, "learned libraries and learning in library matters."

During the three years of his administration Dr. Richardson has carried out this policy and program with brilliant results. Some of these results have been shown conspicuously in the animated discussions which have characterized the meetings of the Institute since 1915, in the interesting and valuable papers presented, and in the

two splendid volumes of printed *Papers and Proceedings* which make every serious library worker Dr. Richardson's debtor.

Subscribing whole-heartedly to his views regarding the Institute, it has been my privilege to be associated with him thruout his administration. I believed and I still believe that he has shown us the only practicable path for the Institute to follow amid the maze of major and minor library organizations which cover the country and overlap each other in various ways. The only formal announcement I need to make to the Institute at this time is that I intend to continue the policy established by my predecessor and to carry on the activities of the Institute in the same spirit and in the same directions that have marked his administration. In this way a certain continuity of policy will be established which may prove useful to our successors.

As an introduction to our program today I venture to offer a few general observations on the research problem as we find it at the close of the great war and on the eve of a period of reconstruction. Research is not an easy word to define, but happily this is an audience which needs no definition since you are all well informed regarding it thru your professional contacts with the subject itself. For working purposes, however, I will ask your permission to give it a rough and ready general description. By research I understand that form of scholarly activity which is primarily concerned with the history of mankind and the universe of which man forms such an infinitesimal part. The documents and data of research are infinitely varied and most of those who make professional use of them are trained scholars, specialists, and experts; out of the raw materials of research these men and women produce finished tools and repositories of knowledge for the learner. Constructive research furnishes us with a more accurate account of human development; it gives us provisional but scientific ex-

\* President's address at the meeting of the Institute at Atlantic City, Mar. 8, 1919.

planations of natural phenomena, and everywhere extends the boundaries of the knowable. The cumulated product of these results forms the basis of all intellectual, social, political, economic, industrial, and ethical progress.

The customary places of deposit of an important part of the world's available stock of research materials are the libraries, laboratories and museums of the world. In these institutions the materials, whether books, or instruments, or objects drawn from the world of nature, are assembled, classified, and cataloged, and within their halls the collective scholarship of a nation studies and uses them with trained minds and practiced hands, sending forth the results for direct practical utilization by the world at large. These institutions are at once the workshops, temples, and shrines of the world of learning. When they lack the means for efficient administration and increase of resources, when their personnel deteriorates in quality, when they fall into neglect or decay, the spiritual and cultural progress of a nation languishes or becomes stagnant.

What, during the period of reconstruction which lies before us, are the chief duties of those American institutions which minister to the needs and interests of scholarship, of the higher learning, of research and original investigation?

Well, some of us believe that the following are predominant: First, more abundant provision of the materials of research; greater activity in the production of bibliographical and other aids to research; third, a better understanding, even in our own ranks, of the true aims and methods of research. Our attitude toward the general problem, however, must be largely influenced by the condition in which the mechanism and personnel of European learning finds itself to-day, for prior to the war we leaned heavily on Europe in everything that touched the matter of research. In fact, our present problem may be said to pivot entirely upon the European situation.

As a result of the Great War European scholarship lies grievously wounded and weakened. The elite of the younger generation, the new men upon whom the hopes of

the higher earning of the near future rested, are lying dead on crimsoned battle fields or in the green depths of the seven seas. The older scholars who survive sit amid the ruins of the once flourishing republic of letters. The links of international intercourse are broken. The free interchange of ideas in the common search for truth has ceased, in many cases never to be resumed in our time. War-worn and weary, our colleagues across the seas are not yet able to pick up the threads of study and investigation where they dropped them four years ago. Unfinished manuscripts lie neglected thru lack of the spirit and materials wherewith to complete them. With hearts heavy and saddened by the loss of sons and associates and pupils of promise, they look out upon a turbulent and distracted world that offers little of immediate hope and promise for their high vocation as interpreters of the past and inspirers of the present. In France, in Belgium, and in Eastern Europe an untold number of precious literary, historical, and artistic treasures have been destroyed as the tide of war has swept over them. Never again may the world of learning possess and use them as documents and materials of research. The great academic foundations, libraries, and museums find themselves with diminished revenues, depreciated equipment, and reduced staffs. For years to come all available wealth, both public and private, must be devoted to economic, civic, commercial and industrial reconstruction. In the distribution and allotment of public funds, priority is not likely to be given to the needs of pure learning and humanistic research. I do not wish to draw too dark a picture. European scholarship is not extinct; it is not in a state of total collapse. But the fact is undeniable that both among victors and vanquished the *morale* of scholarship has been sadly shattered and a long period of recuperation will be necessary before it is restored to health again. In due time the European world of learning will revive and flower, and its renaissance will be accomplished, but that time is not yet.

It is in the light of this tragic situation that I think we must strive to envisage our particular problem. Upon American schol-



ars and American educational establishments there falls squarely the responsibility of keeping the lamp of learning lighted during the next generation or two. We must pick up the torches that have fallen from the hands of our comrades abroad. We must find the means and the materials whereby constructive scholarship and original investigation may be continued and maintained at least at the levels attained in Europe prior to the war. While European scholarship is reestablishing itself, America must step into the breach and "carry on" until all the Western nations are once more abreast of each other in material prosperity and united in an enduring alliance for the advancement of learning. But, as a recent writer has pointedly said, it is incumbent on Americans to take this position "not so much in a spirit of dominance as of trust and guardianship; not so much by virtue of their own superior virtue as by force of the insolvency of the European academic community." We have been sheltered from the more dreadful impacts of the world war, we have suffered less and lost less than any other nation directly involved in it. Our accumulated possessions in the domain of scholarship are substantially intact. As Veblen well says in his recent book: "We are a strategic reserve, a force which should be in readiness to meet this emergency, and able to save as much as possible of those assets of scholarly equipment and personnel that make the substantial code of Western civilization. . . . With ranks least depleted, with disinterested motives, with material resources without which the quest of knowledge can achieve little, we find ourselves the keepers of the ways and means whereby the republic of learning is to retrieve its fortunes."

Here is a task for our reconstruction period, grave and weighty in its responsibility but noble and inspiring in its opportunity. The whole problem of research is involved in it. Are our libraries, great and small, public, university, college, state, and special, ready to make their contribution to this particular piece of reconstruction work? Before we give positive answer to this question I think it will be well for us all to survey the polity and possessions of

our respective institutions and to examine the state of our preparedness to meet our special responsibilities in this high matter.

Foremost in this process of examination should come our policies of book acquisition and the systematic development of our research collections. It is, I believe, no secret, that during the past two years some of us have failed rather dismally when requests for research material have come to us on behalf of our government whose experts required such material for use at the Peace Conference. A surprising number of our largest libraries have, I am told, been found seriously deficient in the literature of many of the principal historical, legal, ethnological, and economic subjects now being studied at Paris. If this is the case, we have a large field of work cut out for us. Our policies of acquisition must be related to these demonstrated weak joints in our armor, and to the responsibility of providing what we have hitherto depended too largely on Europe for. We shall not be able to fulfill our full duties to scholarship and learning until we have developed in this country research collections comparable in depth and breadth and careful up-building to those in the great European centers of learning.

No matter how restricted the financial means of an institution may be, it has the power to make a real addition to the national wealth in materials of scholarship if it will but adopt a studied policy of book acquisition and consistently apply that policy thru a term of years. Nine years ago I wrote the following paragraph:

"A known, consistent, deliberately planned book policy is a rare phenomenon in our library history. We have large, miscellaneous aggregations of books, but few well ordered, duly proportioned, scientifically selected collections of sources with adequate equipment in the tools of research. At one time or another our libraries have felt and bent to every wave of public and individual prejudice and private vanity.

At that time I was sharply criticized for making such a statement, but I am still unrepentant and I believe it to be historically accurate. We shall never have research collections worthy of the name until, after taking counsel with experts, we state our

objective, chart our course, and follow it stubbornly. A studied policy, deliberately chosen, flexible enough to allow for necessary changes in local and general conditions, but firm and stable enough to insure progressive growth in size and quality, so clearly stated that no one need misunderstand it,—that is the kind of book policy which alone will create collections adequate for research and increase of knowledge.

As guiding principles—some may call them impossible ideals—we cannot do better than keep in mind the great objectives which Panizzi set for the British Museum. These were, as you know, first, to make the Museum Library so strong in those subjects which it adopted as specialties, that no scholar in any part of the world could afford to neglect it or write without consulting it: and, secondly, to represent the literature of every country more adequately than it could be found represented anywhere except in that country itself. When our great public and university libraries thruout the Union form their collections on such principles as these, America will be able to furnish her native scholars with adequate materials for research and to welcome with confidence those of other nations who may come to us as we so often have gone to them.

One further thought and I am done. We have long been indebted to Europe for a vast number of vehicles and instruments of knowledge called learned society transactions, journals, reviews and proceedings, compends of systematized knowledge, bibliographies, etc. They gave us the latest discoveries, conclusions and results of European scholarship and guided us to the sources we needed for independent work of our own. The continuance and maintenance of these undertakings has an important bearing on our research problem. Many of these publications have been forced to suspend during the war. Many probably will never be revived by their former editors and contributors. And yet, they are as necessary to us now as they ever were. Here is another high duty facing the scholarship of America and one in which it is clear that our libraries have a large share of responsibility. The situation has already been given recognition by the

American Association of University Professors. That organization has appointed a committee of which Prof. F. J. Teggart is chairman and charged it with the duty of drafting plans for the compilation and publication of a great *International Catalogue of Humanistic Literature* embracing the fields of Archaeology, Anthropology and Ethnology, Literary History and Philology, Classical and Oriental Studies, Religion, Philosophy, Political Science, and Sociology. In a recent issue of the *Journal of the Society of Oriental Research*, Dr. S. A. B. Mercer, of Chicago, wrote: "Many of the European periodicals in our field have been discontinued. Along the lines of scientific investigation, where Europe has been forced to suspend operations, we should count it a duty and privilege to work. Europe has abundantly sowed; we are entering into her heritage. We must now sow that she and others may reap." Our work is indissolubly linked with the research activities of this country. The problems, duties, and responsibilities that confront the exponents and practitioners of research are our problems also. The situation is one that calls for earnest counsel, skilled guidance, wise decision, and patient, sympathetic co-operation between men of learning, between specialists in all fields of theoretic and practical inquiry, between teachers, librarians, and last but by no means least, the trustees of the institutions we represent.

Summarizing then the nature of the responsibility which the world of learning in America must assume during the reconstruction period, I would say that, broadly, it involves the maintenance of the highest ideals and methods of scholarship bequeathed to us by the past, the ever increasing provision of the materials for research, the continuance or establishment of authoritative aids to research, bibliographical and other, and the assurance that the personnel and equipment of our universities, libraries, laboratories, and museums shall be adequate to meet the demands that will be made upon them. I am confident that in the forefront of the struggle to accomplish these high aims, librarians will, as always, be well and strongly represented.

## THE ESSENTIALS OF PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

BY ERNEST CUSHING RICHARDSON, *Librarian of Princeton University.*

First, a word of explanation for those who ask what the American Library Institute, which deals chiefly with research, has to do with the League of Nations. The answer is that research is vital to the league and coöperation in aid of research the chief plank in the program of the institute.

Of course, research has always been an unrecognized factor in all peace conferences and a more or less realized feature of boundary and commercial treaties, but never before in the history of public affairs has the fact that sound learning is the only basis of sound public agreements come so near public acknowledgment as in the present conference and its world commonwealth plan. Moreover, if the league shall be formed, organized research will be a continuing factor of successful effort, to reconcile the conflicting economic, racial and religious interests of the nations.

Learning in itself, it may be remarked, is a coöperative product and the result of international coöperation. Every bit of learning organized to enable the peace commission to judge as to the oil product of a certain territory, or a labor question, or a boundary question, is a result made up of myriads of minor researches by many collaborators in many lands, organized, digested, added to, reorganized again and again. Every great library of research is a league of nations in matters of learning.

Most of us were first made aware of the part which research would play in the matter of the peace conference and of a world league by the newspaper reports of the twenty-two research experts and the tons of documents taken by President Wilson with him, on the George Washington, to the peace conference. The reports were soon followed by the news of still larger preparations made by Great Britain and France in the same line and their much larger delegations of experts. Then we learned that for nearly a year these agencies at home and abroad had

been quietly, but at last almost feverishly, engaged in organized work of research into which, here in America, there had been drawn several organized bodies with hundreds of specialist workers, as well as, directly or indirectly, all research libraries. It proved that this "United States Government Inquiry," or the "House Inquiry Commission," as it was commonly called in Washington, had for many months preceding the armistice concentrated practically all the American forces of research in historical, linguistic, ethnological, economical and even religious subjects on the world problems likely to be dealt with by the League of Nations. It is not too much to say at this time, as a certain university trustee did, that the whole direction of university graduate study and research work was transformed during these months and fixed for the next ten years.

Now, the library part of this problem was not a simple one. Scholars working for the inquiry or for themselves came up against the very point with which American research librarians have been wrestling, and which has been the core of the definite program of the institute for the last three years—the fact that our American libraries, rich as they are in the best works for familiar lines of research (the "high lights," as some put it; the commonplace matters with which every institution deals, as others put it), are really painfully shy of books of the second line of importance on familiar lines of research and of the first importance in unusual lines of research.

Now, suddenly, the research libraries were faced with their unpreparedness. At the most critical point in the world's history, at a time when these books would, if ever, have been of vital use for practical human welfare, we were short on books, most of which might have been had for a song, if we only had the prevision and organizing ability ten years earlier.

Over and over again the libraries of



the research organizations sent out letters or circular appeals for books which were not to be found in a local center—New York, Boston, Washington or Chicago. Sometimes a good fraction was found, but sometimes very few items turned up, and sometimes the effort was quite in vain. In one instance, after the resources of the richest center for historical research had been exhausted on a certain narrow field, the expert in this field sent out forty titles to the seven or eight large libraries which are usually first circularized. The librarian of one of these libraries, expressing his chagrin that his library should not have had even one of these titles, was told that he need not be too much ashamed, for no one of the others had more.

The institute gave particular attention to the locating of special research material, and the conference last year, after we had entered the war, was chiefly devoted to the "war service of libraries of learning," the point being to find definite ways in which the institute could promote matters for winning the war. These matters were surveyed and specified as "collection and care of war material," "aid to research in the library," "promotion of education as to the war" and "special joint lists for various organized research agencies," like the National Board for Historical Service and "bibliographies of live subjects: *e. g.* Ukrania and Armenia."

It is no longer a secret that the present Secretary of the institute, Mr. Keogh, had the honor of beginning the library of "the inquiry," and that several of the librarians most active in the library aspects of coöperation with "the inquiry" were institute members. . . .

Librarians, from the nature of their business, have, as a rule, been more alert to the international aspects of affairs than men in most lines, excepting those actively engaged in diplomacy or foreign trade. Getting their books from abroad, they deal with all sorts of countries, and the material which they handle is international in character. This is apt also to lead to travel for business purposes or research purposes, or both. The net result is that librarians have long taken a good deal of interest in practical plans for international

library coöperation, including specific efficiency schemes for saving by standardization. In 1900 the American Library Association established a "Committee on International Co-operation," to keep track of and help develop coöperative enterprises. A number of such enterprises of some real value have, in fact, been put into active operation by the American Library Association, and others undertaken by other agencies the association has encouraged. These include the international cataloguing rules and several schemes of international bibliography.

When the writer of this paper, as retiring President of the association, was charged with organizing the program for this meeting, the topic of international co-operation seemed foreordained, in view of the international political situation. . . . It was only natural to organize the program in its present form, beginning with a small, concrete contribution to the literature and theory of public international co-operation and passing to specific matters of international library co-operation.

#### THE ESSENTIALS OF PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

There are certain simple principles of nature and human nature which underlie all social intercourse and which make the difference between anarchy and order, whether in personal, national or international relationships, if there is to be a world league, or any form of organized international relationship, it must rest on these principles. Stated in their most familiar forms they are simply commonplace: Co-operation, or working together for a common end; agreement, or specification of the end and means of co-operation; loyalty, or holding to agreement; equality, or the common right to require performance of agreement. It is because these are commonplace to the naked eye that they form a basis for international relations: everyone knows, accepts—and violates them. Put under the microscope, however, these commonplaces are living principles, themselves co-operating with one another to form a sound, long-lived and violator-proof world organism. . . .

*Co-operation* is simply working together for a common end. It is another name for society. The word society points to co-workers and the word co-operation to co-work, but both mean men working together for a common end. All society, from the social visit to a league of nations, falls under this head of persons working together for their common interests. . . .

The will to co-operate leads to a proposal, and then to an *agreement*, to co-operate. . . .

*Loyalty* is the third essential. Agreements made must be kept. Loyalty is the will to keep agreements. It means "keeping truth." In other words, it is keeping faith or fidelity. . . .

The fourth essential is *equality* or equity. One of the most cherished and necessary rights of man is his free will right to bind himself by agreement if he chooses. It is only less sacred than his right to be utterly free within the fences of his rights. Every agreement is a delimitation of rights, and it implies equality. Equality of rights means, not that rights are equal in value, but that every man has a right to his right, whatever it is, equal to that which other men have to their rights.

These simple principles of agreement, verity, adjustment, keeping faith and equity, once recognized as the essentials of co-operation, the problem of international social relations does not differ from that of domestic social relations. There are nations which are strong, upright, honest, intelligent, mature, solvent, law-abiding, just, humble, and even altruistic, in various degrees of perfection. There are also, in various degrees, defective, dependent, immature, illiterate, bankrupt, and even criminal and degenerate nations. There are benevolent nations and oppressing nations, nations with frank national aspirations after their neighbors' land or goods, with or without payment for same; nations which fight to keep stolen goods, martyr nations, and robber and murder nations. What is needed is a league of nations, first, to keep the lawless from interfering with the law-abiding; second, to provide guardians for minor and defective nations, tutors for illiterate nations, and receivers for bankrupt

nations, and third, to encourage co-operation by looking to it that all co-workers get their fair share of goods, including their fair share in the profits of co-operation in the shape of surplus time and energy to enjoy their goods or to produce and consume luxuries according to their differing aptitudes for enjoyment.

#### A USEFUL TOOL: THE PATROLOGIAE CURSUS COMPLETUS

*Editor Library Journal:*

One of the important and difficult tasks of cataloging, which few libraries have ventured to undertake, is the recording on cards of the Greek and Latin authors contained in the Abbe Migne's great series, entitled "Patrologiae Cursus Completus." Most of our larger libraries own copies of this set, but I have not yet met a case in which it has been "analyzed" for the authors.

Most libraries content themselves with a notice in the catalog, or posted near the set, that the various series are entered completely in the Catalogue of the Peabody Institute Library.

That library has given me permission to reproduce in photostat facsimile the portion of volume four of its Catalogue covering this series of Christian Greek and Latin writers. We have, accordingly, made negatives, and from them "positives," enlarging the text to twice the size of the Peabody type, and making one page out of a half column of the original. This makes a book of seventy-four pages, ten and a half inches high, and gives us a handy and convenient author index, not only of the major authors reprinted in this series, but of that long array of minor articles so carefully set out in the Catalogue of the Peabody Institute. Of course, such a list will not take the place of entries in a catalog, but it is proving a very handy and convenient tool and its cost in comparison with the labor of making such catalog entries is infinitesimal.

The University of Michigan Library is prepared to sell copies, bound in buckram, at a cost of \$10 each.

WM. W. BISHOP,  
*Librarian.*



THE BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL OF ARGENTINA, BUENOS AIRES



## ARGENTINE LIBRARY CONDITIONS

BY MARIE KIERSTED PIDGEON, *Library of the United States Bureau of Plants, Washington, D. C.*

ARGENTINE library history may be divided into three periods—the one before Sarmiento (*i. e.*, to 1868), and those of Sarmiento, the first (President of the Republic, 1868-1874), and Sarmiento, the second (Dr. Nicanor Sarmiento, president of the People's University). But before turning to the library history it may be well to recall certain facts which have an important bearing upon library conditions. Argentine independence was declared in 1810 and, after a directorate of nine years, Bernadino Rivadavia was made first president of the Confederation. After a half century of civil wars which ended a year after the United States Civil War began, Bartolomé Mitre, statesman and scholar, was selected president for the six-year term. Domingo F. Sarmiento, whom Mitre had sent as ambassador to Chile and minister to the United States, returned from Washington to succeed Mitre as president, and was followed in office by his Minister of Public Instruction, Nicolas Avellaneda. The able Julio Roca (1880-1886) succeeded these three educators, and the city of Buenos Aires, founded 1580, was made the federal capital. Roca was honored by a second term (1898-1904). Alcorta was president in 1908, and Saenz Peña from 1910 to 1916. It was in these first years of the Argentine Republic's second century, as in 1876 in the United States, that a new era in library work began during the administration of Rómulo S. Naón, Minister of Justice and of Public Instruction, until recently Argentine ambassador to the United States.

The federal government of the Argentine Republic is probably more like that of the United States than that of any of the nine neighboring republics, excepting the fact that the president and vice-president must be of the Roman Catholic faith. Local government is, however, thoroly Latin,—parishes are important divisions, and the prohibition of certain reading by the Holy See is not generally disregarded. Since libraries are found only where there are

readers, distribution of books must follow distribution of people, so the librarian, as statistician and geographer, will not be surprised to find many books in Buenos Aires, since it is the second largest Latin city in the world,—a little smaller than Philadelphia, and that distributed thru the Argentine states (provincias) and territories (gubernaciones) there are almost as many people as in New York State, enough to fill Massachusetts and Illinois, or Wisconsin, Michigan and California. Altho there are libraries for the scattered population in the north at Resistencia and at Ushuaia in Tierra del Fuego, and a dozen or so others in the stretches of the Gran Chaco and Patagonia, by far the greater number is found where the population is densest, in a block of territory extending from Buenos Aires across the pampas to Chile and north along the Andes to Jujuy.

Since, also the seasons are reversed, Christmas, of course, comes at the beginning of summer, so library communications receive the least satisfactory attention after the holiday season during the vacation months of January and February.

### BEFORE SARMIENTO

Before Sarmiento's administration few important libraries had been established. Twenty years after Juan de Garay founded Buenos Aires, the University of Córdoba Library was established, called in Lucero's history, "the oldest library in America." Like most of the earliest libraries it was the property of a religious order; but these monastic libraries of the Jesuits and others, like the later academic libraries, seem so in a class by themselves that the founding of the National Library in 1810—within ten years after the United States Library of Congress—may be taken as the first important event in the Argentine library world. The history of Argentine libraries for the first half century or so is largely that of the National Library alone. In addition to the Biblioteca Nacional the educational census taken in 1909 by the

federal government records but five other libraries founded before 1870, and of these only two,—those of the Faculty of Medicine in Buenos Aires and of the National University of Córdoba—contained in 1909 more than 10,000 volumes. One of these five libraries was the Biblioteca Franklin of the Library Society of San Juan in the state of the same name. Its establishment was largely due to Sarmiento, "the schoolmaster president," who was born there. Sarmiento had read at sixteen Franklin's "Autobiography" and thus caught the North American's enthusiasm for proprietary libraries; his association with Horace Mann stimulated this interest. The constitution of this library society of San Juan, with many interesting expressions of Sarmiento's views on North and South American libraries, are given in his "Works."

The collection of the Biblioteca Nacional of Argentina, like that of Harvard University, was started by a gift from a theologian, the Right Rev. Manuel Azamor y Ramírez, Bishop of Buenos Aires, in 1796. This collection with some books from the Colegio de San Carlos and various individuals formed the nucleus of the Library which the Revolutionary "Junta" at the instance of its two members, Mariano Moreno and Belgrano, established by decree of Sept. 7, 1810. Moreno, whose bust appears in the present reading room, and who was secretary of this Council of nine men, was made "Protector" of the new library and Brother Cayetano Rodríguez and Don Seguro, librarians. It was not, however, until Mar. 16, 1812, that the Library was opened. The Library, despite its national character, was the property first of the City and then of the Province of Buenos Aires until 1884. The details of its development are too many to describe in a brief summary, but accounts of its growth in size, progress in methods, etc., and of the regulations of the famous Rivadavia have been fully given in the works of the distinguished Paul Groussac, librarian of the Biblioteca Nacional since 1885, and in the scholarly history of Argentine libraries by A. L. Lucero, librarian of the Biblioteca Nacional de Maestros. Señor Groussac's Preface, of ninety-six pages, to the Catalogue of 1893, in addition to describing the evolu-

tion of plans of action, is a veritable Plutarch's "Lives" of his fifteen predecessors in office. The roll of former librarians contains the names of many eminent men of affairs, churchmen, during the first quarter century, statesmen, diplomats, scholars,—Manuel Moreno, a brother of the "Protector," who left the Library to represent Argentina at the Court of St. James, Marmol, Trelles, Vicente Quesada,—names that speak volumes to those who know Argentine achievements. Señor Groussac also wrote a separate, somewhat shorter history of the Biblioteca Nacional from 1810 to 1901, on the occasion of the opening, Dec. 27, 1901, of the present building. As he has been director for 32 years, he is probably better qualified to speak authoritatively than any other Argentine, for altho a Frenchman by birth, Señor Groussac's youth was spent in Tucumán, the birthplace of Avellaneda, and ever since he has served the country of his adoption with unusual ability and zeal.

#### SARMIENTO, THE FIRST

No sooner had Sarmiento taken office than libraries began to feel his enthusiasm for popular education. On Nov. 13, 1868, he decreed that the libraries of the *Colegios nacionales* should be open to the public. A little over a year later, Jan. 15, 1870, the new office of "Biblioteca y Repartos de libros" was decreed in the Department of Public Instruction; the same year the Biblioteca Nacional de Maestros was established; and that June, Sarmiento sent his famous library message to Congress which resulted in the law of Sept. 23, 1870. This law provided for government grants of money to libraries and the creation of a supervisory library commission,—the Comisión Protectora de Bibliotecas. Private initiative assisted by government subsidies was Sarmiento's motto, and society and proprietary libraries sprang up like mushrooms so that in six years two hundred had been started. The provincias of Santa Fé, Catamarca, and Entre Ríos quickly passed laws granting sums supplementary to the federal grants and establishing provincial commissions; practically all of the states followed their lead, and many cities voted additional sums to their libraries. The fed-

eral grants were to be equal to the sums raised by the libraries themselves and to be spent only for the purchase of books.

But, unfortunately, the times were not ripe for these North American innovations on so extravagant a scale. The funds were not administered in a business-like way, nor was good judgment used in their expenditure. From Sarmiento's "Works" it will be seen that, tho he believed in free public libraries, his ideas of "popular" library books, if not pedantic, were certainly scholarly. The Argentines who *could* read well naturally preferred Argentine publications to works in French and English, even tho these included the best foreign thought on things Spanish,—such authors as Irving, Scott and Franklin. Less than six years after its creation the Commission and its *Bulletin* were discontinued, and the promotion of library interests was placed in the hands of the Comisión Nacional de Escuelas, and its successors, the Comisión Nacional de Educación and, in the early '80's the Consejo Nacional de Educación. Supervision of the expenditure of the few grants made was, however, as Lucero points out, under no legal control until the establishment of the new library commission in 1908. Much as Sarmiento's genius is to be admired, few can refrain from agreeing with his fellowcountryman's, Lucero's, estimate: "The law of Sept. 23, 1870, required, as we have seen, national habits that did not exist, needs that were not felt and especial expedient measures which the officials to whom its execution was entrusted were unable to devise. Patriotic enthusiasm was not sufficient."

Of these two hundred libraries founded under the law of 1870, in 1895 only twelve had survived, with assistance from the states and municipalities. Some collections were turned into money for other purposes by the societies, some fell into the hands of bigots, and the works of free thinkers, such as Rousseau, Voltaire, etc., were burned. Others also suffered from fire and smoke, but in the hands of the postmaster with whom they were deposited and of his soldier guests from the post nearby. These vandals used the leaves of the books for their cigarettes!

#### SARMIENTO, THE SECOND

1908 saw the dawn of a new era and the appearance of another Sarmiento,—Dr. Nicanor, a lawyer and president of the Universidad Popular in the Avenida de Mayo. The "People's University" was, like Pratt Institute, founded to give the people a scientific education; but its scope was much wider, and although like "Pratt," it has for the last two or three years given a course for librarians and archivists under Ingeniero Federico Biraben its scope includes also various branches of the social sciences, law, stenography, literature, etc. Its monthly review, *La Universidad Popular*, is the official organ of the Asociación Nacional de Bibliotecas and, as such, publishes the Association's constitution and by-laws, lists of members arranged by locality, reports, etc. This national association, formed in accordance with a resolution of the first congress of Argentine libraries in 1908, has done excellent work. In addition to its executive council at the capital, it has provincial *comisiones protectoras* in 13 of the chief cities, and these in turn have sub-committees in the various localities of the vicinity. With the field thus carefully charted, the "Movimiento bibliotecario," items arranged by localities, is published in each monthly review, as in the LIBRARY JOURNAL. The association also published a best-books catalog about 1911, promoted the establishment of children's, school, agricultural and industrial libraries, helped at the second library congress in 1910, to set aside Sept. 24 as "el Día de la Biblioteca Popular" (on which, each year, special efforts should be made to raise funds for libraries) and looks out for library legislation generally. In May, 1914, the membership consisted of 180 libraries,—for institutions rather than individual librarians are listed.

#### LIBRARY CONGRESSES

The Argentine library congresses also have been called, largely at the instance of Dr. Sarmiento. The first, as has been said, was in 1908, and discussed the promotion of libraries, scientific, popular, school and pedagogical, rural, reference and circulating libraries. 178 libraries participated.

The second congress opened May 2, 1910,



to discuss children's libraries, and the organization, contents, and support of libraries generally, and institutions annexed to them.

The third congress, which met at Buenos Aires and Tucumán, July 3, 1916, in celebration of the Argentine centennial, was the Congreso Americano de Bibliografía e Historia, and as its name implies discussed things chiefly of a bibliographical nature. The topic of the most general interest was the establishment of libraries of each country's literature in its embassies and consulates thruout the Americas.

The programs, etc., of these congresses have been published in the *Universidad Popular*.

#### PRESENT LIBRARY COMMISSION

The third important step in 1908 was the re-establishment of a library commission by Minister Naón on July 3, 1908. It retained the name of the former commission but its duties, and those of the reporting libraries, were carefully outlined as may be seen in Lucero's history. Government grants were now given on the basis of attendance and circulation, and the conditions upon which grants might be obtained were published in the *Universidad Popular* and elsewhere. The Comisión employs inspectors to see that its requirements are met, so that this new commission, thru avoiding the mistakes of the earlier, gives every prospect of success.

#### LIBRARY TRAINING

Another project of 1908 was not so successful—that of establishing a school for librarians and archivists which was recommended to the national congress in August by the president of the Consejo Nacional de Educación. This lack has been partly supplied by the course already mentioned, but its work is probably not so detailed as might be wished. A library school and accurate census of library conditions were the two things Señor Lucero concluded Argentina needed most.

#### STATISTICS

The 1909 *General Census of Education*, so far as is known, contains the most recent, reliable, and fullest library statistics, but even this is incomplete and inaccurate. Lucero gives a list of questions asked and a tabulation of the replies of the 149 libraries.

The table includes the library's name, location, date of foundation, kind, ownership of building, number of volumes, value of library, hours, annual budget, number of readers, volumes consulted, loaned, and acquired. From the administrative point of view, 12 types of libraries existed: (1) Public libraries supported by the nation, province or city; (2) public libraries of subsidized or independent societies; (3) libraries privately owned but open to the public; (4) restricted to society members; (5) of government offices, reserved for government employees; (6) academic libraries, *i.e.*, libraries of universities, secondary, special and normal schools, and of the elementary schools. Of all these libraries more than half were society libraries.

Equally reliable, not nearly so full, but five years more recent are the statistics of the *Universidad Popular*, May, 1914. Then Argentina contained 541 libraries,—161 scientific, 110 pedagogical, 32 elementary school, 156 public, 77 society, and 5 prison libraries. The *provincias* having over thirty libraries were Buenos Aires, Entre Ríos, Santa Fé and Córdoba. The capital contained 90.

For those who do not read Spanish, "Baedekers," "Minervas," and other year-books will give many details.

Not only are there now many libraries but the territory is well covered. Jujuy, Salta, Tucumán, La Rioja, San Juan, and Mendoza, in the Andine region, all have libraries. Further east there are those of Corrientes in the north, of Córdoba, Rosario, Paraná, Buenos Aires, La Plata, and Bahía Blanca in the south.

#### SPECIAL LIBRARIES

As for the libraries of the Capital, besides its three best known libraries,—the Biblioteca Nacional with over 200,000 volumes and 20,000 readers annually, the Biblioteca Nacional de Maestros, and the Biblioteca Popular del Municipio of the Bernardino Rivadavia Association, founded 1880,—there are many fine special libraries. Some libraries owned by the government are: the Biblioteca del Congreso Nacional, which receives one copy out of the three copyright deposits, from the Biblioteca Nacional, according to the law recommended in 1904 by A. L. Lucero and Paul

Groussac; the Biblioteca de la Administración Nacional; and that of President Bartolomé Mitre, who accumulated a wonderful collection; this remains in his former residence, the property of the Argentine government, as a memorial to him; one or two government museums also have good collections—the natural history museum, etc. An interesting innovation, also in connection with a government office, is the Immigration Office's library of guides, maps, etc., for immigrants.

Special libraries privately owned are the Library of "*La Prensa*," one of the finest newspaper libraries in the world, and one that stays open until midnight; the library of the Museo Social Argentino, of the English Literary Society, of the fashionable Progreso and Jockey Clubs, the latter of 250,000 volumes formerly owned by Emilio Castellar of Spain. There is also the Sociedad protectora de bibliotecas para ciegos formed under the auspices of the Círculo de la Prensa. This Library-for-the-Blind Society contemplated, in 1914, the establishment of a national institute.

#### EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

About the libraries of educational institutions, much might be said. Dr. Brandon in his monograph on Latin American universities, has already given us some valuable notes on this class of library. Señor Lucero, appointed librarian in 1886, describes at length the important Biblioteca Nacional de Maestros, its history, the organization of its staff, their duties, salaries, etc. The Universidad Nacional de Buenos Aires; Faculties of Law and Medicine have already been mentioned. The other most important university libraries in Argentina are those of Córdoba and La Plata. The Consejo Nacional de Educación in 1914 decided that the normal school libraries should perform three kinds of work,—work for teachers, for the school-children, and for the general reading public. It can be easily imagined what one children's library in each normal school means. In 1914 the State of Buenos Aires alone had over 100 children's libraries,—one in each school district. In the *Universidad Popular*, it is interesting also to note pages on children's libraries in New York, Cleveland,

Boston, and Medford and other cities.

Study of library conditions in other countries is everywhere apparent in Argentine library publications. Indications of this are the use in the Biblioteca Nacional of the classification of Brunet and of the Classification Décimale of the Institut International de Bibliographie in many other libraries. Mention also of Rhees, Brown, Constantin, and of the activities of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, all show a scholarly attitude toward the work.

#### EQUIPMENT

The buildings and equipment in general of Argentine libraries do not at present compare favorably with North American libraries. The building of the Biblioteca Nacional itself, oddly enough, was not designed for a library but for the National Lottery, altho as may be seen from pictures, it affords a very suitable and dignified edifice for this great library. Of the 149 libraries reporting in the 1909 census only twenty-one owned their own buildings. At the urgent solicitation of the 1908 library congress, the national Congress voted money for buildings for some of the most important libraries, and in 1911, the Biblioteca Popular Mariano Moreno in Rosario, Santa Fé, a library over thirty years old, asked Congress for \$50,000 to build.

So far as other equipment is concerned, that of Argentine libraries must be either made at home or in Europe as only one consignment of Library Bureau fittings is known to have gone to Argentina,—that which Dr. Goldsmith took for the American Association for International Conciliation to the Museo Social Argentino.

International exchange of government publications provided for by Sarmiento in a decree of Feb. 11, 1870, was one step toward greater intercommunication between the continents. The suggestion of Dr. C. S. Cruz, director of the National Library of Chile, at the Pan-American Scientific Congress, 1915-16, advocating the co-operative organization of American national libraries would be another means of bringing the Americas into closer touch. Perhaps some day a Pan-American Library congress may be achieved.

# THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEXICO

BY LUIS MANUEL ROJAS, *Librarian.*

THE first steps taken to found a National Library in Mexico date from the year 1838, but it was not until 1856 that form was given to the project by the decree which was published on Nov. 30 by General D. Ignacio Comonfort, at that time Deputy President of the Republic. This decree created the institution to which we refer.

During the next year the National and Pontifical University of Mexico was abolished, and its edifice, property and library

possessed genuine bibliographical treasures, today the pride of our establishment.

The gifted bibliographer, Lic.\* don José Fernando Ramírez, to whom the charge of the library was first given, was soon able, thanks to his indefatigable labor and perseverance, to organize the institution provisionally and to place it at the service of the public. But during the ephemeral régime of Maximilian these labors were unfortunately nullified. When the republican government triumphed in 1867 President Juárez declared, on Nov. 30 a new decree re-establishing the National Library and assigning as its home the majestic church of S. Augustin, a place which, as might have been foreseen, proved to be entirely inadequate for the purpose.

Owing to the efforts of the Directors, Lic. don José Maria Lafragua, Don José Maria Benitez, Don Joaquin Cardoso, and, chiefly, of Don José Maria Vigil, the Library was solemnly inaugurated on Apr. 2, 1884, and the doors were opened to the studios.

The great labor of the last-mentioned organizer of the Library is thus summed up by a writer: "During the last part of November, 1880, Don José Maria Vigil was appointed Director of the library, and it could be accurately said that there was handed over to him a large collection of volumes, rich not only in quantity but also in quality; but with the exception of the books already placed at the service of the public in the place allotted to that purpose, the majority were found packed away in boxes, piled one upon the other, and humid from contact with the muddy floor of the old Chapel of the Third Order.

"The first thought of Sr. Vigil was to adopt a simple and complete mode of classification, which should lend itself to the needs of a library which must necessarily be enriched continuously with new works, and which without this system would be nothing more than a 'useless agglomeration of books' without general utility, and always difficult to consult. When Sr. Vigil took charge of the direction the classifica-

\*=Licenciado=lawyer.



LUIS MANUEL ROJAS

were handed over to the new institution; in this way 10,652 volumes of choice works became the first contingent of the library which has eventually developed into the foremost of all Spanish America.

Subsequently there were added to it the libraries of the Secretaries of Foreign Relations, of Justice, and of the Interior, as well as those of the religious institutions suppressed in virtue of the law of disendowment and confiscation of ecclesiastical property, until the National Library totaled 90,969 volumes. The libraries of the Cathedral, and of the convents of San Francisco, Santo Domingo and San Fernando, pos-



tion method proposed by Namur in his 'Project for a New Bibliographical System of Human Knowledge' was much in vogue, and for this reason the Director decided in favor of this system, with some slight alterations which he found convenient.

"With the plan decided, Sr. Vigil proceeded to put it into execution with limitless perseverance, and an intelligence reflecting his genius and wisdom, no one but an expert in this work can fully appreciate it. In the ceaseless search for volumes to complete sets of works, in the general classification which he made at the beginning, numbering, according to its subject, each one of the volumes which he unpacked and set out upon tables roughly improvised from planks and benches, and in the subsequent distribution with the object of grouping the books of similar subjects in the respective places that he had destined for their reception, he was aided with unflinching activity and ability by Don José Maria de Agreda y Sanchez, a distinguished Mexican bibliophile, and Sub-Director of the National Library, who also helped efficaciously in the making of the catalogs.

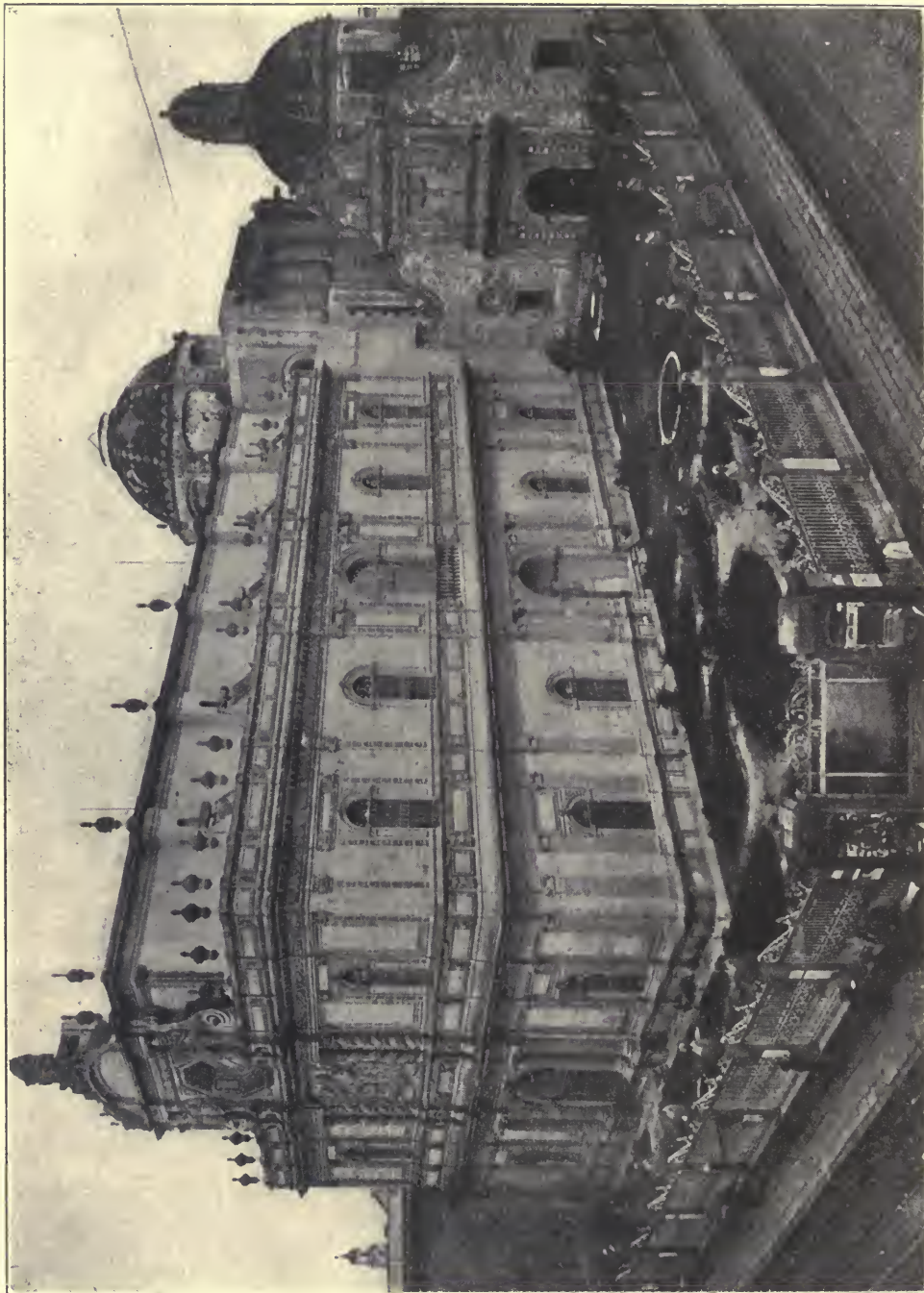
"The memory of that wise and venerable old scholar deserves all praise, and if we should be blamed for having stopped to pay this tribute in the course of this brief review of our National Library, it should be admitted that only strict justice is being done. Whatever its defects, the establishment exists as Sr. Vigil created it, aside from the more recent help given by our later governments. He organized the library, installed it, classified it. He bequeathed to his successors some 200,000 volumes (including duplicates) now arranged in a convenient manner; he founded the *Bulletin* which serves as the official organ of the Library, where the daily attendance of readers and the subject of the books used is recorded; he arranged the lists of books presented by authors, obtained thru purchase by the library, or by the courtesies of exchange; and, in conclusion, he left behind him eleven printed folio volumes containing catalogs and supplements.

In the course of time, the lists of books in the Library have had considerable additions, the total number being now calcu-

lated at about 400,000 volumes. This augmentation is owing to various valuable donations made by private individuals, by societies, by foreign governments, and obtained thru purchases constantly made by the establishment. Among the first group should be mentioned Don J. M. Lafragua, who gave 2000 volumes of Mexican works; Don Antonio Mier y Celis, who gave 9350 books, and Don Guillermo Prieto, who gave 4931 volumes, all representing a great diversity of material. Among the second there figures in the first rank the library bought from Don Andrés Clemente Vazquez, composed of 5880 volumes, and which includes one of the largest collection of works on chess-playing in the world; also the collection which belonged to Don Angel Núñez Ortega, comprising 1170 books of remarkable value, most of them being works on Mexican subjects, written by foreigners.

The Library possesses many volumes which are valuable for their merit as much as for their rarity; amongst these bibliographical treasures are counted 118 of the very earliest printed works (incunabula) of various dates and nationalities; it has a group of bibles, noteworthy for the precious examples which are included; Elzevir and Aldine and other famous editions, which only exist in sparse numbers; Mexican printed works of the Sixteenth century, many very rare; vocabularies and grammars of the native languages, religious chronicles, Mexican writings of the Colonial epoch; and many volumes of national history, including innumerable works by Mexican writers as well as those of many foreign authors.

The present government has shown great interest in the institution, and amongst the improvements which have recently been made we may mention several additions to the technical staff; the general cataloging of the volumes in accord with modern bibliographical systems, now almost complete; increase in hours of public service, and, perhaps most important, the foundation of the National School of Libraries and Archives, inaugurated thru the efforts of Don Agustin Loera y Chaves, the present Chief Official of the General Directorate of Fine Arts.



THE MEXICAN NATIONAL LIBRARY, MEXICO CITY

## LIBRARY EXPERIENCES IN MEXICO

BY AGNES F. P. GREER, *Supervisor of Branches, Kansas City Public Library.*

BEFORE speaking of my own experiences in Mexico, I will sketch, briefly, the development of Mexican libraries to refresh our memories and for the sake of any who may not have happened to consider them historically.

The first Mexican library was a very large and remarkable collection of picture writings found by the Spaniards when they captured the stronghold of the Aztecs. The Aztecs were, as is known, among the most highly civilized of American Indians, probably the most advanced of the peoples in North America. They had made many notable scientific experiments and discoveries of which careful records were kept. These, with historical and religious writings, comprised a large part of the original Mexican library which was almost entirely destroyed by one of the earliest Vice-regents who, actuated by religious zeal, burned all he could find of the heretical writings of the Aztecs.

The Spaniards who came to Mexico consisted in the main of three classes tho there were, of course, a comparatively small number of common soldiers, servants, etc. A large proportion were the explorers and adventurers many of whom were of the best blood of Spain, which was at that time the leading world power; there were many priests; and a surprisingly large number of scientists interested in the flora and fauna of the wonderful new world.

It is quite evident that all three of these classes would, of necessity, write reports—the military to the King; the priests to their parent houses; the scientists to preserve a record of their discoveries. Many of these reports would have to be duplicated, a copy sent to Spain, one kept by the writer or by the local government, while, in the case of the scientists, maybe one copy would be exchanged with the scientific workers in Peru where equally interesting things were happening.

It is hardly to be wondered at, then, that in 1544 a printing press was established in Mexico City to facilitate the printing of reports and books. In this way numerous

copies were made and collections of books begun in the different monasteries and convents springing up thruout Mexico, and at the seats of government. A copy of nearly every book printed was presented to the University of Mexico, which was founded in 1553. This library of the University may be called the first library in Mexico since the Conquest.

For obvious reasons, the Spaniards began intermarrying with the Aztecs almost immediately. The military were of the Spanish nobility and used to marrying for political reasons and, under the circumstances, it seemed much simpler to make friendly alliances with the Aztecs than to be in a state of continual warfare; the priests preferred saving souls to taking life; the scientific investigators knew their chances for study would be greatly lessened if among a hostile people. These reasons, taken in conjunction with the fact that the ruling tribe—the Aztecs—was of a very high type, made intermarriage the natural course.

With this ancestry it is not to be wondered at that the Mexicans—not meaning the Indians any more than we mean the Indians when we speak of the Americans—are the leaders in scientific and literary thought among the Latin-American countries. It is probably true that the poets of Chile rank higher than those of Mexico and that the much-talked-of "American novel" was written by a citizen of Bogota, but, generally speaking, Mexico is in the forefront in matters literary and scientific.

With people of this type it is easily seen that libraries would be a necessity. It is interesting to note that almost invariably a new ruler or president has, in the first year of his authority, done something to promote libraries until to-day there are libraries in every state and I think I am correct in saying that no city of 20,000 or more is without a library while many of less population have one.

Is it not interesting to know that in '88 or '89 libraries for children under fourteen were established? A few years ago there



were more than a dozen libraries conducted solely for children. All these libraries receive state aid, as do the schools.

There are four libraries which may be mentioned as giving a representative idea of Mexican libraries as they are to-day.

The National Library is in a class by itself. The nucleus of the collection was the library of the University of Mexico. About seventy years ago a decree was passed requiring the duplicate copies kept in other libraries, conventual or otherwise, to be given to the National Library. This same decree also provided that a copy of every book and newspaper published in Mexico should be sent to the National Library. In 1861 about \$3000 gold was allowed annually for the maintenance of the library, exclusive of salaries, which amount has been increased from time to time. Even yet the collection is especially full in theological works. The books are pleasantly housed in the old church of San Agustin which has been comfortably fitted up with reading desks after the manner of the British Museum and is well administered by the scholarly gentlemen in charge.

The Library of the National Museum looks for all the world like that of any up-to-date museum in the United States. Metal stacks and the usual library furnishings are used. The Dewey classification is the one they have chosen. They aim to keep up-to-date in five languages, so far as scientific matters are concerned.

In Puebla the library shows its Spanish ancestry. It is housed in a government building and the part open to the public consists of a room about 75 by 125 feet, one side of which is given up to French windows which open onto a patio filled with palm trees, bright flowers and birds of brilliant plumage. From the floor with its dull red tiles the carved shelves reach to the high ceiling which is as wonderfully carved as the shelving. Scattered about are marvellous old tables surrounded by chairs that look as tho Cortez himself must have brought them over.

On these wonderful shelves are a great variety of books from priceless incunabula to those just off the press and the patrons are just as varied. At one table will be seen a gentleman who appears to

be a typical scholar while at the next table are a few eager "mozos" who are reading—and talking—about the bull fight of which they have found an account in their home paper. It was impossible to refrain from comparing the principles which guide the administration of this library with its free mixing of rich and poor, cultured and barely literate, with those which rule a certain Irish library, the librarian of which said he did not allow people to come to that library unless they were dressed according to a certain standard. He also said that Americans were too sentimental and made the mistake of thinking libraries were for the masses, when in reality they should be reserved for the classes. The Mexicans feel that libraries, books, and learning are for all who desire them, and try to make them easy of access.

The library of Vera Cruz is different from any of the foregoing. The librarian is a barefooted Indian, dressed in a blue cotton shirt and white trousers. The library is in an old church building whose coolness is indeed grateful after the intense heat outdoors. Vera Cruz, being a seaport town, makes it hard for an interested librarian with limited funds to supply all the patrons who may come to him with books in their own tongues. However, this librarian has the proper spirit and is doing the best he can. He proudly showed us his English collection, offering first a remarkable illustrated edition of Shakespeare. I think I can appreciate the feelings of the Italian when we offer him Dante, or the German to whom we recommend Goethe! There was not a book in that English collection that was not of the best but it must be confessed that with the thermometer at 100 in the shade one doesn't feel quite like the "best." A little of the second best would have been more acceptable just then.

The library that I went to Mexico to reorganize was that of the Colegio para señoritas in Puebla. It is housed in two large, airy rooms with windows towards the street and doors opening onto the patio which makes it delightfully cool and light.

The furniture which had been designed and built before my arrival by a local carpenter was of white mahogany, exquisitely

grained and finished. Everything was simple in design and the entire furnishings depended for their adornment on the quality of material and the workmanship. The walls, ceilings, and vegas were attractively tinted and the lights well placed. However we wanted frosted lamps instead of plain, and it took some time to discover the best way to manage. We tried a number of different solutions in which to dip the lamps but nothing worked until the man of whom we bought our paints suggested using sandpaper. This was very successful and comparatively little trouble.

The catalog case had no rod and the carpenter, a Haitian negro who was as clever as he was black, had never seen the sort of rod wanted. After having it described he withdrew to reappear shortly with a beautifully turned mahogany rod thru the end of which he had bored a hole thru which he put a wire nail thus securing the rod, yet permitting its removal with the greatest ease. He was equally ingenious in the matter of book supports. Several different kinds were described to him, any of which would answer the purpose, and in a few days he presented one for inspection. It was the flat kind with a piece of tempered steel projecting beyond the wood. When asked where he had obtained the steel he said he had managed to get hold of an old bed spring which he had cut into the required lengths. Everything he was asked to do he managed to accomplish somehow tho how he could get the idea of things totally strange to him when described in a mixture of English, Spanish, French, sign and picture language is still a marvel to me. The reason we had to improvise so many things is because it was within a few months of Diaz' resignation and nothing could be imported at that time.

There were between 4000 and 5000 volumes in the library, a few hundred of which were in German, English and French, the great majority being in Spanish. Those of the books needing rebinding were sent off to the binders as soon as possible with the request that they be rushed. So many came back with promptitude that after a lapse of a couple of weeks during which time no books were received from the

bindery a visit of investigation was made. The holidays had come. An offer of extra pay for overtime work was made. The reply was to the effect that there would be little use in earning more money if there were not time to enjoy that already made! The books had been promised in the first place "mañana." They were delivered then. "Mañana" does mean "tomorrow" as we use it, but there is another and much commoner meaning—"in the future," "at some later date," and this was the meaning both the binder and I attached to it. My experience would lead me to believe that Mexicans are very careful to live up to their given word.

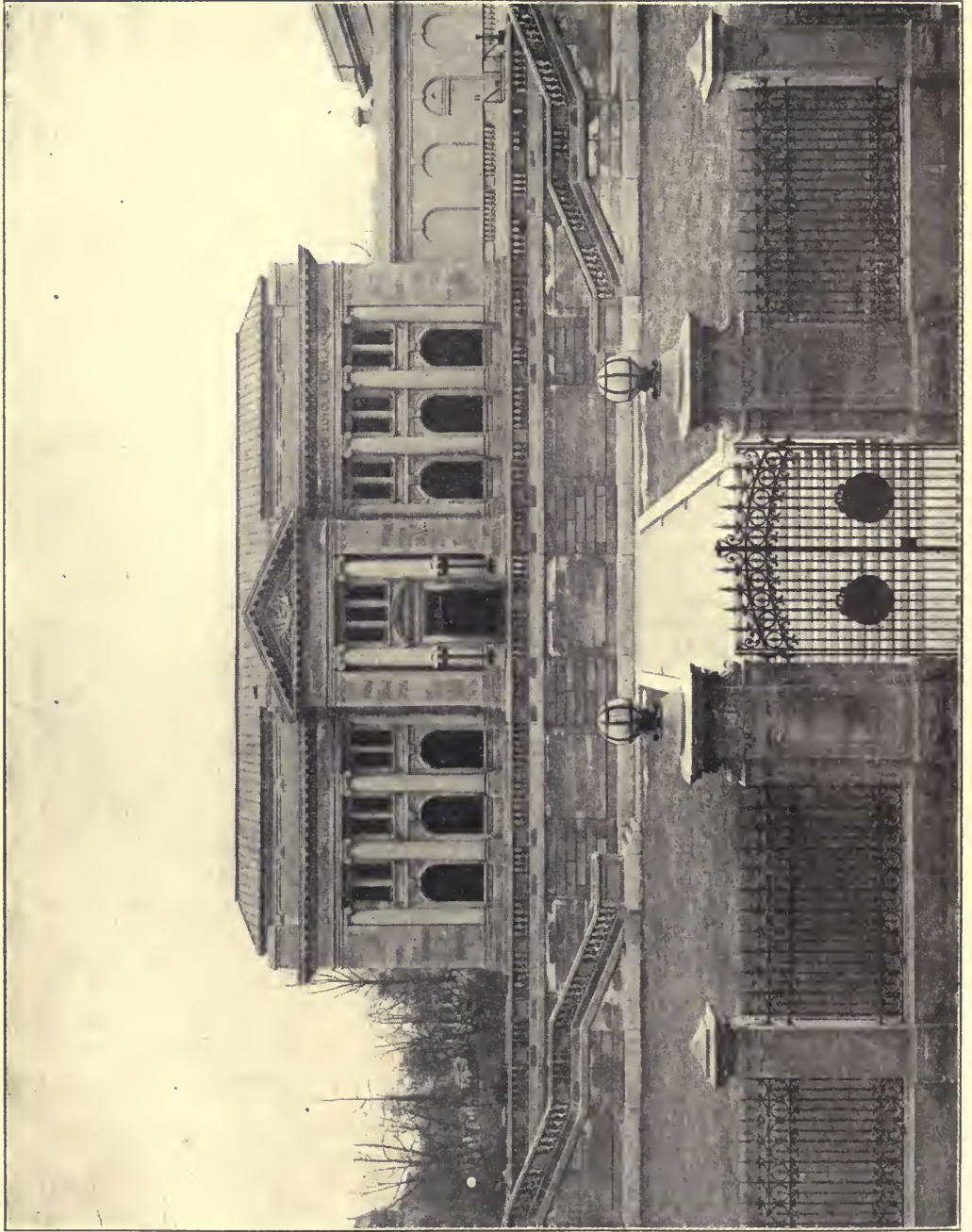
Classifying the collection was not easy. The D. C. is not fully worked out in travel and history of Latin America. As I was colossally ignorant of the history of different South and Central American countries this meant a good deal of preliminary skimming before that part of the classifying could be done.

Another problem was the classification of Spanish, Mexican and other Spanish literatures. We treated this rather arbitrarily but it seemed to work which after all was the main thing. Sometimes familiar titles would appear which would be seized joyfully because they promised to classify easily! Here are a few, easily remembered, and what they turned out to be. The greatest American—San Martín; the great liberator—Bolívar; Travels in America—all in Central America and Mexico; Anthology of American poetry—all of the poets born south of the Equator.

It was necessary to leave some one in charge of the library, when it was reorganized, so part of each day was spent in showing two Mexicans how to carry on the work. Their English was good so far as it went, but was of the strictly "parlor" variety, my Spanish went somewhat farther and was correspondingly poorer, but we managed pretty well.

When the major part of the work was done the use of the catalog and the library was explained to groups of students and it was a great joy to hear those two embryo librarians explaining the whys and wherefores of the library mysteries to their fellow students.





BUILDING OF THE HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA, NEW YORK CITY  
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## LATIN AMERICANA COLLECTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

### THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE collection of official publications of Latin-American countries may best be described as "incomplete, but hopeful." Our "Checklist of Newspapers and Official Gazettes" issued in 1915 records current publications of this kind from Brazil, British Honduras, Colombia, Argentine Republic, Venezuela, Mexico, British Guiana, Honduras, and from various Mexican States. There are, in addition, many entries of similar publications incomplete, or no longer coming currently.

In legislative and administrative reports, Mexico, Brazil, and the Argentine Republic are most largely represented. Peru and Chile come next. A very recent gift from the American Association for International Conciliation has brought down to date the reports of the Brazilian departments of finance and foreign affairs, and has added to the library twenty-nine volumes of the Documentos parlamentares. Of the various Brazilian States, Sao Paulo has by far the largest representation.

Among the publications of the Argentine Republic are the reports of the first and of the second census, 1872 and 1898, also the first and third of the Agricultural and Pastoral Census, 1908. The legislative reports are fairly complete, and come down to 1906. There are reports of the Department of Public Works, 1898-1913, Foreign Affairs, 1867-1913, Marine, 1899-1913, Education, 1899-1914, Statistics, 1894-1912, Finance, 1863-1912. There are many separate works, bulletins, etc.

The file of legislative documents of Chile is very incomplete. A set of the *Anuario estadístico*, with a very few gaps, is reported complete from 1867-1915. There are many other statistical publications. The reports of the Finance department extend from 1825-1913, Industries and Public Works, 1898-1914. There is also a good collection of reports of the Department of Education, 1849-1914.

Of Colombia the works belonging to the earlier period are more numerous than those

since 1886, the date beginning the present republic.

Costa Rica shows a good collection, of which may be noted the *Anuario estadístico*, 1886-1915, and the *Boletín de Fomento*, 1911-1914, and the other Central American republics fairly represented are Panama and Salvador.

Uruguay has a fairly good representation of the various departments of government, but except in the case of the Department of Education they are not up to date.

The collection of Mexican documents of all kinds is large, containing about 3200 titles. The *Bulletin* of the New York Public Library contains in volume 13 an annotated list of these publications to 1909.

The catalog has some 2320 entries of publications from 1867 to date. The publication of the Departments of Commerce and Public Works, Public Health, and of the various agricultural experiment stations, *Anuario estadístico*, and the *Boletín de Secretario de Fomento* are very nearly complete.

The library has numerous volumes of collected treaties from all the principal countries, as well as more than a hundred separate treaties. There is also a good collection of works giving the proceedings of Arbitration Tribunals.

To the national libraries of Brazil, Chile, and Costa Rica, the Pan-American Union, The Pan-American Society, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and the American Association for International Conciliation, the library owes many of its accessions.

In the field of non-official publications particular interest to students of Latin-America attaches to 200 bound volumes and some hundreds of individual documents in the Manuscript Division. Two-thirds of these manuscripts belong to the Obadiah Rich collection and the remainder have been acquired by purchase or gift. The Rich collection had its origin with Don Antonio de Uguina, of Madrid. It comprises almost everything of interest that was collected by his friend, Juan Bautista Muñoz, the his-

torian of the New World, Uguina also furnished his other friend, Navarrete, with many of the documentary materials for his "Colección de Viages." These manuscripts were purchased by M. Ternaux Compans, of Paris, after the death of Uguina, and were added to his own collection of the same nature. All these things passed to the possession of Obadiah Rich, one time United States Consul at Madrid, who added some items from the Lord Kingsborough collection and from other sources in Spain. About the year 1848 the whole collection was purchased by James Lenox. The manuscripts other than those comprised in this purchase have been derived by gift or from the public sales of the Poole, Del Monte, Ramirez, Squier, Janvier, and other notable collections of Spanish Americana. Lists of the Latin-American manuscripts owned by the library were printed in its *Bulletin* for July, 1901, and February, 1915.

In its "Reserve" room the library has most of the important publications in Spanish and other languages, which were printed before 1800, relative to Latin-American exploration and geography, Indians and Catholic missions, laws, and the chronicles and histories. It is peculiarly rich in respect to such early and very rare source-materials as are recorded by HARRISSE in his "Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima," by Medina in his "Biblioteca Hispano-Americana," and has most of the Mexican imprints described in Icazbalceta's "Biblioteca Mexicana."

In the general reading room of the American History Division (room 300) and the overflow in the stacks, there are about 10,000 volumes and pamphlets of Latin-American interest. This figure includes about a thousand works which treat of the Americas as a whole, and 800 volumes relating to the Indians and Indian languages of Latin-America, which is a noteworthy group.

With respect to those works which describe the Latin-American countries, the works of geographers and travelers, the library has a fair number in the foreign languages and English, those published in English during the last two decades being nearly all here. Of these latest publica-

tions, a selection of about 100 volumes is kept on the open reference shelves of room 300, where they are readily available without formality. Other works are secured thru examination of the card catalog.

The group of Mexicana is noteworthy, consisting of 1800 volumes, without including those in "Reserve." It contains large numbers of almanacs, publications on the Mexican War, on European intervention, and, perhaps, the best collection of books and pamphlets in an American library relating to the Maximilian regime. A list of works relating to Mexico was printed in the *Library's Bulletin*, Vol. 13 (1909).

Other groups and volumes represented are: Central America, 350; Cuba, 700; Porto Rico, 100; Colombia, 150; Venezuela, 300; Brazil, 600; Uruguay, 75; Ecuador, 50; Peru, 225; Bolivia, 60; Chile, 450; Argentine Republic, 650; and Paraguay, 100. A list of the West Indian group was printed in the *Bulletin*, vol. 16 (1912).

Latin-American groups outside of the American History Division and available in the main reading room are: Geography, 110; collective and individual biography, 275; boundaries and arbitration, 50; law, 500; learned societies, 190; periodicals, 300; Spanish-American literature, 730; and Portuguese-American literature, 70. These groups total nearly 2500, in addition to the 10,000 above mentioned.

H. M. LYDENBERG, *Reference Librarian.*

#### LIBRARY OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY has a Latin-American collection of about 4500 volumes, including 2000 volumes of history and description, and several important sections on commerce, finance, and general and special statistics. Included within the history section is a special collection, not complete but fairly comprehensive, on the boundary questions of the various South American countries. The total number given above does not include works on literature and language, as such are classed with Spanish and Portuguese literature and no separate statistics are available.

WM. H. CARPENTER,  
*Acting Librarian.*

## HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY

THE collection of works on the history and literature of Latin America in the Harvard College Library now numbers over 19,000 volumes and pamphlets. Many of the rarer early works on the discovery, exploration, and conquest were secured with the Ebeling library nearly a century ago, but the greater part of the collection has been acquired within the last decade. Indeed in the last ten years it has more than quadrupled in size. Part of this increase has come from miscellaneous purchases from second-hand catalogs, and part from gifts from the governments and other officials of various South American countries; but by far the greater part has been bought for the Library by special representatives who have been to South America mainly for this purpose. The conditions of the book-trade in most of these countries make this apparently the only satisfactory way in which to build up any really good collection. In all these cases, not only were books bought both from dealers and individuals, and gifts secured from governments and institutions, but opportunities occurred to secure *en bloc* important private libraries. In 1909, Dr. Hiram Bingham, now of Yale University, secured in Santiago de Chile, the Chilean collection formed by Señor Luis Montt, librarian of the National Library of Chile. In 1913-14, Dr. Walter Lichtenstein, librarian of Northwestern University, visited all the countries of South America in behalf of several American libraries. Thru his trip the Harvard Library obtained besides many miscellaneous works a large portion of the private libraries of Señor Manuel Segundo Sánchez, librarian of the National Library of Venezuela, and author of the *Bibliografía Venezolanista*, and of Señor Donato Lanza y Lanza of La Paz, Bolivia, and the whole of that of Señor Blas Garay, of Asuncion, Paraguay. In 1915, Dr. Julius Klein spent several months in Brazil, Argentine, and Uruguay on a traveling fellowship, and purchased some 2000 volumes and pamphlets. Finally, in 1917, Dr. Thomas Barbour, of the Harvard University Museum, aided Harvard in securing a collection of about 2000 volumes and pamphlets on Cuba formed by Señor José Augusto Escoto of Matanzas. Nego-

tiations are now under way for a further purchase from Señor Escoto's library of some 200 volumes on Cuban history and 230 on San Domingo.

The Harvard collections attempt to cover as far as may be the history, geography and politics of the various countries. Special effort has been made to secure sets of periodicals and the collection of these comprises about 1200 volumes. There are also about two thousand volumes of official documents. For many of the countries, especially Chile, Venezuela, and Bolivia, the collections of political pamphlets and broadsides are large and important. The relative strength of the divisions is roughly indicated by the following enumeration of volumes in each:

Latin-America (general), 1250; West Indies (general), 375; Cuba, 1250; Haiti and San Domingo, 150; Other West Indies, 260; Lesser Antilles, 210; Mexico, 1300; Central America, 300; Argentine, 1750; Bolivia, 200; Brazil, 1650; Chile, 1400; Colombia, 550; Ecuador, 125; Guiana, 175; Paraguay, 390; Peru, 750; Uruguay, 400; Venezuela, 600.

It ought to be noted that the above enumeration does not include the pamphlet material, of which Harvard has so important a collection, numbering some 6000 pieces. Had it been practical to enter these under each country above, the figures in some instances would have been greatly changed. For example, Bolivia is listed as having only 200 volumes; as a matter of fact this collection is largely made up of pamphlets bound in collective volumes, and, comprising as it does nearly a thousand titles, is believed to be unusually complete. The Cuban collection has over 500 pamphlets not given in the count above.

Separate mention should be made of the collection of Latin-American literature comprising some 2300 volumes and pamphlets, which, however, are included in the figures in the above table. The countries whose poets, novelists, and essayists are best represented are Mexico (185 vols.), Cuba (470 vols.), Argentine (215 vols.), Brazil (320 vols.), Chile (225 vols.), Colombia (100 vols.), and Uruguay (105 vols.).

ALFRED L. POTTER,  
*Assistant Librarian.*



## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

In the field of history, topography, biography and antiquities of Latin America the Library of Congress possesses an excellent working collection of about 16,000 volumes. In original editions and other rare and expensive works (particularly the material of the period of discovery, exploration and colonization) it is not so strong as some other American libraries that have been enriched by the absorption of special collections. It contains, however, many original texts and the secondary authorities. The highly important chronicles dealing with the activities of the religious orders are well represented. The same is true of the various "colecciones," "anales" and publications of the historical societies and learned academies. It includes reproductions of the principal Mexican and Maya codexes. The collection of material on boundary disputes and claims is strong; that relating to the aboriginal inhabitants is not pre-eminent, but contains the monumental works and much monographic matter. Many works on the Indian languages are included, some in the rare first editions.

The growth of this section may be seen by comparing the number of volumes and pamphlets possessed by the Library in 1901 (cf. Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, page 298-299) with the number now contained:

	1901	1918
Mexico .....	685	3189
Central America .....	500	1606
West Indies .....	814	2721
South America .....	1894	7600

The collection of newspapers and periodicals is not notable but contains complete or partial sets of some of the more important earlier journals, e.g., *Revista de Buenos Aires*, *Nueva revista de Buenos Aires*, *Revista Argentina*, *Revista de Chile*, *Revista de Cuba*, *Revista del Rio de la Plata* and others. Additions are being made as opportunities present themselves. Among current periodicals received may be mentioned: *Revista argentina de ciencias políticas*, *Revista de derecho, historia y letras*, *Revista de legislación y jurisprudencia*, *Revista bimestre cubana*, *Cuba contemporánea*, *Re-*

*forma social*, etc. The collection may be said to be thoroly representative.

In the division of law, public documents and political, economic and social conditions the relative increase has probably been even greater, but exact figures are not available at the moment.

The official reports of the various ministries and other government departments and bureaus, published annually, as a rule, in the Latin-American republics, form invaluable source material for political, economic and social history. These the Library receives thru international exchange. Special efforts have been made, moreover, by correspondence, purchase, and the visit of an agent of the Library to complete sets and in general to strengthen this collection which, it is believed, compares favorably with that of any other library in respect to legislative, administrative and statistical material, not only of the national governments but of the provincial governments also.

Special attention has been given to the development of the material on law, legislative history and international relations and the collection is said to be excellent.

In literature the collection is not strong, but it contains most of the important critical and historical works and selected titles of many representative authors. Excluding linguistic works, it contains some 1150 volumes and pamphlets including duplicate copies retained. Among them are to be found not only the classics of the colonial period and the earlier years of independence, but representative works of some of the better known contemporaries: Amado Nervo, Gutiérrez Nájera, Rubén Darío, Gómez Carrillo, Julián de Casal, Guillermo Valencia, José Asunción Silva, Santos Chocano, Días Rodríguez, Blanco Fombona, Orrego Luco, Leopoldo Lugones, Rodó and others. This section is being conservatively developed.

In conclusion, the bibliographical and bio-bibliographical apparatus, the indispensable instrument of the cataloger and the bibliographer, is as complete as diligent efforts have been able to make it, and careful attention is given to filling gaps and securing new publications.

C. K. JONES, *Catalog Division*.

### NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

During the journey made thru South America by Dr. Walter Lichenstein occupying nineteen months on behalf of the several libraries co-operating in the endeavor to obtain from South American countries collections of their literature in the respective field of the individual libraries, Northwestern University was enriched, especially by a collection in Spanish-American historical literature of about 1350 volumes relating to South American history. This includes most of the standard historical works of South America and many of the most important sets such as the *Revista Trimensal do Instituto Historico Geographico e Ethnographico do Brazil*, all the work of Medina, and the publications of the various geographical and historical societies. In addition there is a large amount of manuscript and broadside material. This has been arranged in 65 volumes and portfolios. Included in this material is the manuscript of Bibolotti, *Moseteno Vocabulary and Treatises*, published by the University. The rest of the manuscript material relates chiefly to the modern history of Bolivia, and includes the correspondence for the years 1841-1852 of General José Ballivian, President of Bolivia from 1840-1847.

### THE BANCROFT COLLECTION AT BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

The Bancroft Library contains about 65,000 works published with reference to the Pacific Coast from Alaska to Panamá. It also has a large number of books dealing with the Spanish Southwest. It has devoted its special interest during recent years to the acquisition of Mexicana, and contains the best collection of Mexican official publications outside the Republic of Mexico. The collection of early Spanish and Mexican non-official historical imprints is the most complete in the United States. There is also an interesting and rare collection of early linguistics which is greatly sought by anthropologists.

In Spanish manuscripts the Bancroft Library is especially rich. First, there are nearly 1000 volumes of provincial records of California under Spain, originals and

transcripts, and as large a body of original MSS. dealing with Spanish America (chiefly Mexico) in general. Some 3000 original documents from the Louisiana archives are here, originally a part of the collection now in Seville and known as the *Papeles Procedentes de la Isla de Cuba*. In addition, there are perhaps 100,000 sheets of transcripts from the archives of Spain and Mexico. Housed in the Bancroft Library, also, is the Bolton Collection of some 60,000 sheets of Spanish manuscripts relating to the Spanish Southwest.

HERBERT E. BOLTON, *Curator*.

### BROWN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The John Hay Library of Brown University contains not only a fair number of general books about Latin America on its shelves, but houses also the remarkable George Earl Church collection of Latin-American Americana. Colonel Church, born at New Bedford, was Colonel of a Rhode Island regiment during the Civil War, and after its close followed his profession as a civil engineer in Latin America, later taking up his residence in London, where he became a vice-president of the Royal Geographical Society and its chief authority on Latin-American topics. Thru personal exploration, he knew Latin America from the Rio Grande to Terra del Fuego, and he published a number of monographs on South America, from the engineering point of view. Had he lived, his life work as an authority would have been completed by an elaborate work on South America, which he left unfinished, but the completion of which was undertaken by his life-long friend, Sir Clements Markham. Colonel Church was a careful collector of Americana relating to the southern part of the continent and spared no outlay to obtain copies of rare works and then to dress them in worthy and appropriate binding. His library was sent to Brown University from his London house in 1912, soon after his death, and one of the best authorities on the subject, who personally knew the library in London, Elmer L. Cothrell, has pronounced it one of the most valuable collections on its subject that exists. This collection includes in all about 400 volumes, selected for their rarity and importance,

having 47 works on Spanish America, 171 on Mexico, 25 on Central America, 56 on the West Indies and the Carribbean Sea, and 103 on South America.

Besides this collection, the John Carter Brown Library, also connected with Brown University, is rich in Latin-American works in its own collection of Americana.

#### NEW YORK BAR ASSOCIATION

The Library of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York contains an excellent Spanish-American collection. Limited, as it is, to works of a legal nature, this very specialization has enabled particular attention to be given to securing complete sets of reports of the decisions of the courts, of session laws, of codes with their commentaries, and of constitutional material. Not only federal material has been secured, but in several of the countries the constituent states are well represented. In addition to official material, legal treatises and commentaries on subjects of importance to the American practicing lawyers and also the student are available. This collection is the result of a consistent policy covering many years guided by the advice of a number of experts. In recent years, however, there have been increased accessions, and continuations are kept up to date thru agents in the various large cities. There is no space here to name all the experts who have favored the Association with advice in the selection of the works for the respective countries, but the kindness of Dr. E. S. Zeballos, formerly Argentinian minister of foreign affairs, thru whose efforts the collection for that country has been expanded to a gratifying completeness, cannot go without mention. In 1915 Dr. E. M. Borchard, at the time Law Librarian of the Library of Congress, thru his valuable advice and assistance enabled the Association to fill many gaps and add much valuable material in the various countries. To those familiar with the legal bibliography of the Spanish-American countries, it may be significant to add that the Library contains also sets of the Official Gazettes of several of the countries. None of these countries is unrepresented, but certain of them are particularly complete within the chosen limits.

#### YALE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The Latin-American collection now numbers about 40,000 volumes. It is made up chiefly of the libraries of Professor Hiram Bingham, of the Class of 1898, and of Mr. Henry R. Wagner, of the Class of 1884.

During the college year 1907-08, Professor Bingham deposited in the Library most of his books, pamphlets and manuscripts relating to South America, exceeding four thousand in number. There are also three thousand and more letters relating to the Wars of Emancipation, including letters written by General A. J. Sucre during the years 1821-1829; letters to and from Henry Hill, a resident of Valparaiso, 1817-1821; and letters relating to Bolivar. Among the printed material are many volumes of South American newspapers and periodicals, literary, scientific and political, and a large number of the official publications, especially of Colombia and Venezuela. The collection has been largely increased thru the generosity of the various national and provincial governments of South America, whose officers are sending us official documents and similar material, the importance of which increases each year as relations with the Southern Continent become closer.

In 1915, thru the generous co-operation of Mr. Henry R. Wagner and other friends of the University, the Library acquired the whole of the remarkable collection made by Mr. Wagner during many years. This collection includes books on Mexico, Central America, and the Philippines, Cuba, the West Indies, and Spain. It is particularly rich in the history of Mexico, both in manuscript and in rare early printed books. There are 531 manuscripts, 9653 printed volumes, 2600 broadsides and folios, and a large number of newspapers.

The newspapers in the collection have been cataloged, and are included in "A List of Newspapers in the Library of Yale University," published in 1915.

Mr. Carlos Alfredo Tornquist, of Buenos Aires, is preparing for Yale a collection "on a vast scale" of Argentine literature, illustrative of all that is best in the culture of the country. Mr. Tornquist's gift is not, however, limited to the Argentine.

MARY C. WITHINGTON.



## AMERICAN COLLECTIONS FOR SOUTH AMERICAN LIBRARIES\*

### The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Sends Valuable Book Collections to South American Libraries

The departure of the first steamers, re-establishing regular traffic between the Three Americas, carried many large cases containing the most valuable treasure of this country, gathered under the direction of the Inter-American Division of the American Association for International Conciliation, Carnegie Foundation Branch for International Peace.

Therein will be found, as in wonderful silent discs ready to have their vibrating voices ring when someone desires to hear them, the voices of all the great thinkers of this country from the early beginning of its history to the present day. There are the great Statesmen Washington, Hamilton, the Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Lincoln, Cleveland, Roosevelt and Wilson, and also the following literary men: Cooper, Poe, Hawthorne, Irving, Emerson, Thoreau, Stockton, Mark Twain, Cable, Stowe, Hopkinson Smith, O. Henry; also Bryant, Longfellow, Whitman, Lanier and Cawein. The names of all those who placed themselves above personal pre-occupations and interest are there, and have raised their voices to speak on what interests common welfare and progress. The historian, the philosopher, the sociologist, the educator and the science researcher in all its branches, are there imprisoned, waiting to make their trip overseas and be scattered on the reading tables of the libraries of Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Peru and Chile, to speak with deep sincerity to the spirits of a whole continent anxious to know all things.

The Carnegie Foundation Branch for International Peace, one of the divisions of which (Relations and Educations) operates through the American Association for International Conciliation was organized by the great philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie, and one of the purposes of this movement is to diffuse between the peoples of the world the ideas and knowledge of the characteristic activities of each group so as

to develop real mutual knowledge and genuine fraternal co-operation which, sooner or later, will tend to avert the causes of war and establish an everlasting peace. The Foundation is presided over by the eminent statesman, Elihu Root, Ex-Secretary of War and State, who is very well known and esteemed in South America, and the Board is comprised of such distinguished persons as Dr. Charles W. Eliot, for forty years president of Harvard University; Dr. James Brown Scott, counsellor of the Department of State; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University; Dr. Charlemagne Tower, former ambassador of the United States to Germany; Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, ex-president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at present director of the Carnegie Foundation for Educational Improvement; Dr. Robert S. Woodward, director of the Carnegie Institution for Scientific Research, and Mr. Robert Bacon, ex-Ambassador of the United States to France and ex-Secretary of State.

Dr. Peter H. Goldsmith, Director of the Inter-American Division of the American Association for International Conciliation, was interviewed by *El Norte Americano*. Dr. Goldsmith speaks Spanish with irreproachable correctness and is one of the first authorities in this country on Latin-American affairs. It was he who had charge of the selection, purchase and shipment of the above-mentioned collections of North American works, destined to South American libraries. In May, 1916, he was commissioned by the Foundation to take a collection of works along these lines to Buenos Aires, comprising 10,000 volumes, presented as a gift to the "Museo Social Argentino" (Argentine Social Museum) of that city. At the same time Dr. Goldsmith was commissioned to visit universities, libraries and other institutions of the different South American republics, with a view to studying them, delivering lectures and opening intellectual friendly relations with them, besides investigating which states would

\* Translated by permission from *El Norte Americano*, New York, Jan., 1919.

be more inclined to co-operate with the Foundation in its purposes of International Brotherhood.

During the trip he visited the countries above stated, inaugurated the North American Library in the Argentine Social Museum on July 3d, 1916, and on the occasion of the Argentine Centennial Independence Celebration, he represented the United States in the festivities of Tucuman, and later travelled extensively throughout Argentina and other republics. The Carnegie Foundation has proposed to donate the collections that are being shipped on his recommendation to the institutions that can make the most intelligent and fruitful use of them. The libraries selected to receive collections are the following: The Biblioteca Nacional de Rio de Janeiro, (Rio de Janeiro National Library), 2300 volumes; the Biblioteca del Estado de São Paulo, (São Paulo State Library), about 1000; the Biblioteca Nacional del Uruguay, (Uruguay National Library), 2000; the Paraguayo Instituto, (Paraguayan Institute), and the Universidad Nacional del Paraguay (Paraguay National University), 2000; the Biblioteca Nacional de Chile (Chile National Library), 3000, and the Universidad de San Marcos en Lima, (Lima San Marcos University), 3000, the allotments destined for Montevideo and Asuncion being the same as those which will be sent to San Marcos and the Chile National Library. Besides the works gathered for these collections through the co-operation of the federal government, the different state governments and many association and private institutions, the Foundation has spent the sum of \$25,000 in their purchase.

In order that the efforts on the part of the Foundation on behalf of the diffusion of ideas may be a real interchange, Dr. Goldsmith will recommend that important works published in other American countries be collected during the coming year and brought to the United States for distribution among its libraries.

No books of importance published in the United States could be mentioned as having been excluded from this collection, Dr. Goldsmith tells us. "We have used the services of bibliographic experts in all the

branches of knowledge for the selection of the works, and each book has been picked out with a definite purpose of interpretation and service. The institutions above named which will receive these collections are the ones believed to be notably disposed to popularize their contents, due to their organization, spirit of progress and their immediate contact with the public. We do not desire simply to fill the dusty shelves of obscure basements; with our message we strive to reach the mentality of the mass itself of the studying public."

"How did you find the Latin-American libraries?" we questioned Dr. Goldsmith.

"They are great, extensive and venerable archives, with rich treasures of human knowledge, both ancient and modern; but as it is manifest in the universities and the institutions of primary and secondary instruction, they are not acquainted with civilization in general as at present in existence in the various republics. The great libraries are of a passive character instead of a positive and aggressive character. We here believe that the library should be intimately related with the public and should supplement primary and university education in such a way that when what could be called routine education terminates, the student continues to form himself and to widen his knowledge in the light of a perpetual and vivifying flame, contemporaneous with each generation, which is the public library's mission. If we have learned important lessons of civilization, it is because a latent, restricted and isolated library is an anomaly, and that real libraries are live and growing organisms in our communities in which the public mind experiments in perpetual flux and reflux, a sway and reaction reciprocally fruitful."

"How do you think, Mr. Goldsmith, that the libraries of South America could be made more useful?" was our next question.

"I cannot attempt to discuss questions concerning sister republics," he answered. "Sooner or later they will reform the organization and management of their libraries, as has been done in the case of many other institutions. Each people develop according to its own tendencies and class. The experience has been that the medicine for one may be the poison for the

other. I will limit myself to saying that if some of the above named institutions desire to have us co-operate with them in the preparation of their personnels, we would be willing to offer a certain number of pensions to be used by young men of good talent, general intelligence and of formed character, selected and appointed by them, and who would devote themselves to library studies in our institutions. In fact we have offered pensions to two of these libraries, and we expect that candidates will be named."

He emphasized the necessity of employing for the benefit of the libraries, the same methods of publicity used by merchants in the sale of their goods, i. e., through advertising, notices, exhibitions, the circulation of books and even their distribution by messengers, the mails and automobiles, as is frequently done here. He closed by saying:

"Man is a naturally indolent animal and it is necessary to stimulate him, obliging him to read, study and expand his knowledge on new intellectual courses."

### CHECKLIST OF IMPORTANT MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS OF THE LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

COMPILED BY PETER H. GOLDSMITH, *Director The Inter-American Division of the  
American Association for International Conciliation.*

#### BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

##### Newspapers

La Nación  
La Prensa

##### Periodicals

La Argentina Económica  
Atlántida  
Augusta  
Boletín de Estadística  
Boletín Mensual del Museo Social Argentino  
Caras y Caretas  
Fray Mocho  
Helios  
El Hogar  
Ideas  
Mundo Argentino  
Nosotros  
La Nota  
Las Nuevas Tendencias  
Nuestra América  
Plus Ultra  
Revista Argentina de Ciencias Políticas  
Revista de Ciencias Económicas  
Revista de Filosofía  
Revista de la Universidad de Buenos Aires  
El Social  
Themis

#### CORDOBA, ARGENTINA

##### Periodical

Revista de la Universidad de Córdoba

#### TUCUMAN, ARGENTINA

##### Periodical

Revista de Tucumán

#### RIE DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

##### Newspapers

Journal do Brazil  
Journal do Commercio  
Journal do Estado de Sao Paulo  
O Piaz

##### Periodicals

Brazil-Ferrocarril  
Brasil Industrial

Revista Americana  
Revista Maritima Brasileira  
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

##### Periodical

Baja California

#### SANTIAGO, CHILE

##### Newspaper

La Nación  
Las Últimas Noticias

##### Periodical

La Revista Católica  
Revista de Artes y Letras  
Sucesos

#### ANTOFAGASTA, CHILE

##### Newspaper

El Mercurio

#### VALPARAISO, CHILE

##### Newspaper

El Mercurio

##### Periodical

South Pacific Mail

#### BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

##### Newspaper

Sur América

#### SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA

##### Newspaper

La Información

##### Periodicals

Atheneo  
Eos  
El Foro  
La Obra

#### HABANA, CUBA

##### Periodical

Boletín del Ejército  
Boletín Oficial de Marcas y Patentes  
Cuba Contemporanea  
Revista de Bellas Artes  
Revista Bimestre Cubana  
Revista de Instrucción Pública





THE NATIONAL LIBRARY, SANTIAGO, CHILE

## SANTO DOMINGO, REPUBLICA DOMINICANA

*Periodicals*La Pluma  
Revista de Agricultura

QUITO, ECUADOR

*Periodical*

Revista Comercial

GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR

*Newspaper*

El Telégrafo

*Periodical*

La Ilustración

TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS

*Newspaper*

El Nuevo Tiempo

GUADALAJARA, JALISCO, MEJICO

*Newspaper*

El Economista

El Informador

VERACRUZ, MEJICO

*Newspaper*

El Dictamen

MERIDA, YUCATAN, MEJICO

*Periodical*

Yucatán Escolar

NEW YORK, N. Y.

*Newspaper*

La Prensa

*Periodicals*América Futura  
El Arte Tipográfico  
El Comercio  
El Escritorio  
Inter-América  
El Norte Americano  
The North American Review  
Las Novedades  
The Pan American Magazine  
La Reforma Social

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA

*Periodical*

El Foro Nicaragüense

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA

*Newspaper*

La Voz del Atlántico

PANAMA, REPUBLICA DEL PANAMA

*Newspapers*

El Diario

The Herald

The Star

*Periodical*

La Revista Nueva

LIMA, PERU

*Newspapers*El Comercio  
Economista Peruano  
El Tiempo  
La Prensa*Periodicals*Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima  
Mercurio Peruano  
Revista de Ciencias  
Revista Universitaria  
Sociedad Geográfica de Lima, Mapoteca  
Variedades

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

*Periodicals*Boletín Histórico  
El Carnabal

SAN SALVADOR, SALVADOR

*Periodicals*Actualidades  
Ateneo del Salvador

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

*Periodicals*El Comercio Español  
Pegaso  
Revista del Centro Militar  
Noval

CARACAS, VENEZUELA

*Periodicals*Cultura Venezolana  
El Herald Industrial  
La Revista  
Revista de Derecho y Legislación  
Revista Universitaria

SAN CRISTOBAL, VENEZUELA

*Newspaper*

Horizontes

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*Periodical*

Boletín de la Unión Panamericana

## THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CHILE

THE National Library of Chile has hitherto occupied an edifice which is one of a series of government office buildings, near the capital. The old building, which our illustration gives, already too limited for the expansion of a national library, was somewhat shattered by the great earthquake and some three years ago Chile began to provide a new and adequate building, which is to excel any library building in South America and compare favorably with the great library buildings in the United States. A full

square of ground, covering 11,000 square feet, was set aside for the purpose, at the head of the great Alameda, the chief avenue of Santiago de Chile, where the central street ends at the splendid Hillside Park of Santa Lucia. On this the new library building is in course of erection, and we hope soon to give a view of the facade and plans from the architect's drawings. The librarian, Carlos Silva Cruz, who has now held that post for nearly five years, has visited the United States and studied American methods of running libraries.

## LATIN AMERICA IN THE CHILDREN'S ROOM

BY MARY G. DAVIS, *Children's Librarian, Fifty-eighth Street Branch of the New York Public Library*

MUCH might be done to stimulate the interest of the children in Latin America.

For the younger ones there is a fund of interest in the natural resources of a country, unfamiliar in itself, and yet producing many things that are a part of the daily life of every child. In a number of *St. Nicholas*, many years ago, there appeared a little story in which each article on the breakfast table becomes suddenly vocal. Salt, pepper, sugar, butter, coffee, tea—each tells its own story, bringing the atmosphere of strange and distant countries into the breakfast room of a New England home. In the same way the products of Latin America might be made to bring their own background into the Children's Rooms. On this sister-continent of ours, on these far-away islands grow so many of the articles that we eat and wear and use. To an imaginative child each might carry its message.

W. L. Hudson's "A Little Boy Lost" weaves a fascinating background for the wild life of South America. Little Martin, with his frank affection for all the creatures that dwell in the forests and in the lakes and rivers, has done for this land something of what Kipling's Mowgli has done for India. Thru him the children feel the bigness, the strangeness of the great plains, the rushing rivers, the high, mysterious hills. To many of them the book is a fairy tale; but as they read it they absorb enough of the atmosphere so that the birds and beasts, the winds and the wide spaces become the natural attributes of the country to which they belong. "Far-away and Long Ago" brings the "unrealness" of "A Little Boy Lost" to the reality of things as they actually exist. As a background for South American plant and animal life this book is invaluable. Mary H. Wade's "Twin Travelers in South America"—very attractively bound and printed—and Edith Browne's "South America" in the "Peeps in Many Lands" series as well as the "Boy Travelers" and tales of the Spanish explorers would interest the younger children.

For the older ones we cannot think of Latin America without a vision of untold delights—of buried treasure and pirates who "sailed the Spanish Main," of revolutionary heroes who made and unmade governments overnight, of slaves who struggled for freedom, and of explorers who risked their lives on uncharted seas. Against a background of such books as Prescott's "Conquest of Peru," Hezekiah Butterworth's "South America" and "A Book of Discovery" by M. B. Synge, we can place a host of others, Frank Stockton's "Buccaneers and Pirates of Our Coast," Dr. Brady's "South American Fights and Fighters," Stackpole's "Bird Clay" and Howard Pyle's "Stolen Treasure." The sister continent and the far-away islands are peopled now with such figures as Conan Doyle's "Copley Banks" and "Captain Sharkey," "Robert Clay" in "Soldiers of Fortune" and the heroes who really lived and fought—Miranda and Bolivar and Toussaint L'Ouverture.

It is a far cry from these to the well-ordered cities of to-day; but traces of the old struggles still remain, and boys whose minds are rich in these colorful backgrounds are going to have more sympathy with the effort, for instance, of the American Marines to maintain order in Haiti and with our difficulties in Mexico.

There is much that will appeal to the older boys, too, in the great natural resources of this part of the world, the tropical birds, the beasts of the jungle, the splendid fight against Nature that the modern explorers have made.

In Children's Rooms where it is possible exhibits might be made of the various products, with a few facts added to give life and character to each one. But thru the books alone there is an opportunity to connect a past rich in romantic figures and incidents, filled with a history and legend that reflects its own color and abundance, with a present and a future that calls for all the energy, all the insight and idealism that the coming generations can bring to it.





VIEW OF SOME OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FREIGHT DOCKS IN BROOKLYN  
AT ONE OF THESE DOCKS EIGHT CARGO VESSELS CAN LOAD SIMULTANEOUSLY

## NAVAL LIBRARIES—PRESENT AND FUTURE

By CHARLES H. BROWN, *Supervisor, Library War Service, Western Long Island*

THE work of the Library War Service has given to many of us a new and greatly enlarged vision of the possibilities and value of books. There is no doubt of the appreciation of reading matter by the soldiers and sailors. To any group of men shut up in a camp or on board ship with limited possibilities of recreation books and magazines are far more necessary than to those free to come and go as they choose. In addition men in the army and navy are for the most part engaged in new occupations with opportunities for advancement thru study. Both these factors, the first even more so than the second, at least so far as naval vessels are concerned, have emphasized the desirability of library facilities. The Library War Service, however, arose only in time of great emergency. It could not be continued as a permanent institution and it is not desirable that it should be. Its work must be definitely abandoned or conducted directly by the military and naval authorities. In the latter case some combination with the present system of libraries in the Army and Navy Departments would be necessary. If such a combination is to be considered, the following notes, collected for the use of the Brooklyn Office of the American Library Association, may be of interest.

Unfortunately little has been published on the libraries maintained by the Navy De-

partment. Some attention however has been given to such libraries by the Library War Service in order to supplement and not to duplicate existing collections. Naval libraries existed on board ship decades before the American Library Association was even conceived. Speaking of ship's libraries, Robert W. Neeser in his "Landsman's Log," a book, by the way, which every civilian who has to do with naval vessels should read, states:

"The American Navy was the first to institute the custom, and the first ship's library was placed on the old ship-of-the-line 'Franklin' in the early twenties. Few agencies in recent years have done more to raise the tone of the enlisted men in the service, to improve their standards of character and efficiency, and to add to their contentment, than these well-selected libraries which are now placed on board our ships."

The Navy has been liberal in its allowance for books for the larger units of its fleet. In general the individual battleships of the first line have an annual appropriation from the Navy Department of about \$600 each for books. The cruisers have a somewhat less amount, depending upon the size of the vessels. The destroyers average about \$125 annually. For reasons which will be mentioned later, no provision is made at present by the Navy Department for the smaller vessels such as the submarine chasers, the submarine patrol boats,

etc. The books from the Fleet Supply Base are shipped as collections in what might be called traveling library cases. The Fleet Supply library until last fall was located in very crowded quarters at the New York Navy Yard. Now it is well housed in the magnificent Fleet Supply Base near the Bush Terminal docks, Brooklyn.

In addition to the annual appropriation each of the larger vessels had at various times an emergency fund which could be used for the purchase of books, magazines and newspapers. This fund was at the disposal of the Commanding Officer and reading matter purchased from such fund did not pass thru the Fleet Supply Base.

The books from the Fleet Supply Base are sent to the vessels as Title "B" equipment, which means that the Paymasters are personally responsible for the books and must account or pay for all entrusted to them. Furthermore, the collections are selected at the Fleet Supply Base usually without requisition as to author and title from the individual ship. This means that a Paymaster of a certain vessel takes whatever books may be sent him and is held personally liable for the return of all books.

Now what could the American Library Association offer which would supplement and not duplicate the existing library resources of the Department? In the first place, the Fleet Supply Base does not furnish books to the smaller vessels, the submarine chasers, submarine patrol boats, mine sweepers, etc., owing to the fact that there is little space on such vessels in which the books could be locked and safeguarded. There is little means of recreation on these boats, life is at times tedious, and books and magazines are much appreciated. Take, as an example, the case of a man on board a patrol boat, lying idly in the trough of the sea for five days at a stretch. At times he listens intently, with all his senses keyed to the breaking point, for the sound of the propeller of an invisible submarine. Later he watches a companion listen. There is nothing to see but an occasional boat, there is no variety to his occupation, and no recreative facilities to ease the nervous strain. If you were that man, would you not welcome any means

whatsoever which would take you away for a few hours from the deadening grind and give you a change of thought which is necessary for every normal life? Or imagine yourself on a vessel not over 110 feet long, with scarcely room to move, running for two days from Ambrose Channel on the first lap to France, returning and starting at once over again, with no recreation and the only hope of excitement depending upon the sight of a German periscope. Would you not agree with the Petty Officer who exclaimed, "that books almost saved his reason?" If you do not, just try for one hour to locate at a distance of ten feet, the point of a needle on a blank wall, with the possibility that an unseen needle might send hundreds to their death and you to an everlasting memory of responsibility.

In the great and rapid expansion of the navy, new bases and Naval Air Stations sprang up almost over-night—eight on Long Island alone. The Fleet Supply Base did not attempt to furnish libraries to these bases. The bases, as compared with military camps, were small. There were in most cases no Y. M. C. A. or K. of C. huts. The camps were located oftentimes at inaccessible points at a distance from railroad stations and centers of population. The men were well educated and eager for advancement; the officers-in-charge were interested in their men and eager to help them. Naturally books were welcomed; the officers at times even expressing a desire to pay for certain books which their men wanted. And it should be noted that our most successful and most used libraries were, as might be expected, at these points where the officers-in-charge took personal supervision. Incidentally the interest of the officers in the welfare of these men extended also to the supply of gymnasium facilities, encouragement of sports, etc., etc.

In addition to the small bases and Naval Air Stations there were larger camps such as the Naval Training Station at Pelham Bay Park, at which a library building has been erected for the Library War Service; the Receiving Ship at New York, which, of course, is not a ship at all but a camp, and which contains over 9000 men; the City Park Barracks, which was a Receiving

Ship for gunners for the merchant vessels; and very many others thruout the country. These camps did not exist before the war. No attempt to supply them with books had been made by the Fleet Supply Base of the Navy Department. The American Library Association naturally found in these camps a fertile field. In some cases, as at Pelham Bay, the library was housed in a separate building; in other cases the men were reached thru the Y. M. C. A., K. of C., Red Cross or Chaplain. This phase of the work, however, has been well described in previous numbers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

From the Bush Terminal docks in Brooklyn were shipped during the war a large proportion of the supplies for our army in France. From the same docks also were shipped supplies to the Naval Bases overseas and to our fleet in European waters. These shipments were made on a great variety of boats. Hoboken acquired fame thru the shipment of hundreds of thousands of troops to France. No less important was the plant built on the Brooklyn waterfront within a few months for the shipment of supplies. Fifteen months ago the Army and Navy had not a building on the South Brooklyn waterfront. To-day there is the largest government freight plant in the country extending in length over thirty blocks with immense warehouses built within a few months.

The Army Transport Service, popularly known as the A. T. S., carried supplies from the Army Quartermaster; the Naval Overseas Transportation Service, popularly known as the N. O. T. S., carried supplies from the Supply Officer of the Navy. These boats in general were not equipped with books by the library of the Fleet Supply Base. The vessels were often small, the crews usually varying from fifty to three hundred. They did not have the speed of the big liners, many averaging only nine knots and taking four weeks for a trip. The books were therefore all the more desirable. One hundred and fifty-one of the vessels of the N. O. T. S. alone were assigned to the Brooklyn docks; practically all of these were supplied with books by the Library War Service. Usually the original supply was initiated by us. We found usually that on the return trip our

service and location had become known and that one of the officers would make it a point to get into communication with us and request an exchange of books. Other officers would request special books which their men desired. Such special requests were almost invariably non-fiction. As an example of the use of books take the U. S. S. *Walter D. Munson* which was supplied originally in June, 1918. Books were exchanged on Aug. 12, Sept. 23, and Dec. 31. The report given below shows that each book in the collection circulated twice during one month. What public library can show a circulation in proportion to the book collection equal to this?

WALTER D. MUNSON LIBRARY

At Sea,

July 31, 1918.

From: E. Malish, QM3c, Acting Librarian,

To: W. F. Larsen, Lieutenant (jg).

Subject: Recapitulation and Monthly Report

1. Books on hand June 30, 1918 .....	80
Books donated to library .....	11
	—
Total....	91
July 31, Books loaned out at present	48
July 31, Books available in library..	43
	—
July 31, Total books accounted for.	91

2. With the willing co-operation of the entire crew I have reason to believe that the Munson Library has been a great success. The circulation of books for the month ending July 31, 1918, was one hundred and sixty-one (161) books, nearly double that of the month of June.

All books have been returned while at times a little late, yet with a few exceptions have been returned in good condition.

3. Thru the courtesy of Paymaster Allen, E. O. Adler, G. O. Phelps, Chief Giddings and J. McGinness eleven (11) good books have been donated to the Library, the list under separate cover is enclosed.

4. The Reading and Writing Room has also been quite popular with the boys and can always be found patronized, during hours that it is open, there being furnished free paper, envelopes, pen and ink.

Respectfully submitted,

EMANUEL L. MALISH,

Act. Librarian.

Q. M. 3c, U. S. N. R. F.

The acting librarians on board these vessels were volunteers. The position usually drifted into the hands of the man on board who was most interested in books. In the majority of cases the Radio operator took



charge of the books, and you may be assured that in such cases the operator presented his claim for books on wireless forcibly. There may have been a Radio man in the U. S. Navy who was not studying to perfect himself in wireless, but the local representatives of the Library War Service failed to meet him. In many cases the Medical Officer extended the limits of his profession to include librarianship. In still other cases the Supply Officer, or the storekeeper, was in charge of the books. On certain of the vessels there were conflicting requests with several volunteers expressing a desire to act as librarians. In such cases priority ruled.

The ready adaptability of the officers and men of the navy to the library system of charging books was an interesting feature. Our methods, altho not emphasized by us, were quickly adopted by the larger vessels. Indeed certain of the vessels—U. S. S. *Preble* (Destroyer) and U. S. S. *Rappahannock* (Fleet Supply), for example—requested cards and pockets in order that books on board from other sources might be prepared for use in accordance with the A. L. A. practice.

At the beginning of the service books were placed on board these boats with instructions that the books be left on the other side for the use of troops in France. We found very quickly that we could not control such a deposit. The crew was too eager to retain the books for their return trip. Furthermore, the docks were so congested in France that the deck shipments could not be regularly handled. Therefore the Library War Service made arrangements to place on board these vessels permanent libraries to be exchanged at the home port if desirable. A few of the deck shipments, however, did reach the other side and formed a foundation for libraries over there. A copy of a letter from the Camp Quartermaster, Camp No. 4, Base No. 2, follows:

SERVICE OF SUPPLY  
OFFICE OF THE QUARtermaster  
CAMP NO. 4, BASE NO. 2

Aug. 4, 1918.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,  
Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I take great pleasure in thanking you for your kind gift of a box of books to the boys

of the 302nd Steve. Regt. Thru the kindness of the boys on the U. S. *El Occidente* we received the books this morning. I assure you the boys regard them as a real treat and they will while away many hours that otherwise might be very dull. Gifts like these tend to bring home the fact more forcibly that our people back in God's Own Country are at all times thinking and doing all in their power for their own boys over here. I might also add that the books are the cornerstone of a library which we hope will provide good, clean amusement for the boys of the Regiment. In time we will pass them along to some other Regiment. Thanking you once more and assuring you of our appreciation, I remain,

JOHN DELMAR,  
Capt., QMC., N.A.,  
Camp Quartermaster.

The vessels of the N. O. T. S., the A. T. S. and the A. C. T. (Army Chartered Transport), were chartered or purchased by the Government for war emergency use. Many of them now are being returned to their private owners. The books supplied by the Library War Service are removed from these vessels when they go out of commission. Nevertheless, the supply of reading matter in the future for the use of the crew on these slow privately owned freight boats presents a problem for the American Library Association. It is not a problem for the Navy Department. Whether these vessels should be supplied with reading matter by the library at the home port, by the State library or by some other organization deserves consideration.

In addition to the freight vessels making their home port at the Bush Terminal docks there was a fleet of N. O. T. S. boats—sixty-five in number—plying in European waters. Many of these carried coal from Cardiff, Wales, to Brest and other French ports of debarkation and embarkation. Late in the year a shipment was made to Cardiff for the use of these vessels before they went out of commission.

The above notes cover imperfectly the naval vessels and camps not supplied with books by the library of the Fleet Supply Base.

The Library War Service naturally gave its first attention to the supply of reading matter to such naval points. In response to requests made during 1918 certain books were supplied to battleships, cruisers and

destroyers, partly thru the Y. M. C. A., partly directly. But no systematic and thoro attempt was made to cover such vessels satisfactorily. Upon the return to home ports of the fleet operating in European waters a systematic attempt was made to discover what reading matter, if any, in addition to the supply by the library of the Fleet Supply Base, could be used on board these vessels. This was done in co-operation with the Commission on Training Camp Activities of the Navy Department. The work was assigned by the American Library Association to its Brooklyn Office, both because its collection of naval books in variety was somewhat more extensive than at other Dispatch offices and because of the location of the New York Navy Yard at Brooklyn. Mr. Harold A. Wooster of the Brooklyn Office, also an Ensign on the Reserve list of the Navy, who had had considerable library experience, was assigned to visit the various vessels of the fleet and to consult with the Chaplains as to the need of reading matter in addition to that already supplied. In every case certain books or magazines were requested.

The reasons why the American Library Association could be of some aid in the supply of books to these battleships and cruisers, in spite of the fact that a supply, adequate as to number, had already been sent to these vessels by the library of the Fleet Supply Base, were two. First, there was no restriction as to personal financial responsibility as to the books supplied by the Library War Service. As one Chaplain stated, he wanted books for the Sick Bay, which is the hospital on board ship, but could not use for such purposes the books supplied by the Fleet Supply library as the Paymaster was personally responsible and did not wish to take any chance of any book being lost. Another Chaplain stated that he should like to supply books to the various divisions of the vessel where the men congregated. For the same reason he could not use books entrusted to the Paymaster as he could not guarantee that an occasional book might not be lost.

But there also was a call for certain special technical books and some definite books of non-fiction desired by officers and men.

It is possible for the Library War Service to obtain books quickly. If a requisition is made upon the Fleet Supply Base there is delay and there is no surety that the books will be eventually obtained. For instance, there were calls for such books as Belknap, "Routine Book"; Marshall, "Explosives," etc. But the greatest call was for the latest edition of the "World Almanac." Practically every vessel in the fleet wished one or more copies of this book. Altho the fleet was visited on Jan. 27 and 28, three days before the fleet left New York harbor, it was possible to supply many of the special requests. Sixty copies of the "World Almanac" were purchased for the various units of the fleet.

The gratifying part of the work has been the further requests received from the Chaplains for certain definite books. It is evident that even with the supply of books by the Fleet Supply library there is a need and a desire for the Library War Service with its more liberal provisions as to the use of books and its promptness in supplying special requests.

Also information was requested as to the best books on certain subjects. The knowledge obtained by previous library experience and by previous service to naval vessels was of much value. Many letters were received requesting further service. The following, which came this week, will serve as an example:

UNITED STATES SHIP WYOMING  
CARE POSTMASTER, NEW YORK.  
OFFICE OF THE CHAPLAIN

Guantanamo, Cuba,  
1 March, 1919.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,  
4411 Third Avenue,  
Brooklyn, New York.

GENTLEMEN:

We have aboard one copy of Captain Lecky's "Wrinkles in Practical Navigation." It is in great demand and two more copies could be used to good advantage. Several officers and men have asked me to get them as soon as possible copies of Admiral Jellicoe's new book that has been given so much publicity. Perhaps you can help me out in that matter also.

All the books you have put aboard this ship are doing good service and are appreciated by all the ship's company. Thank you

very much for your help in getting good reading matter to the crew.

Yours sincerely,

A. J. HAINES,  
Lieutenant (JG) Ch. C. U. S. N.

The results of these few days' visits to the fleet seem to warrant further service on our part. The Library War Service decided to send a representative to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, where the fleet is assembled for spring manoeuvres, in order to follow up the work already done, to supply certain books needed and to serve as an aid to the Chaplain of the fleet in the distribution of books to the different divisions of the various units. There are also many vessels in the fleet assembled in Cuban waters which were not in New York harbor and have not been supplied.

The representatives of the Library War Service who have served in both military and naval camps have had the possibility of interesting comparison. I think most will agree that the men in the navy are far more eager for reading matter and far more appreciative of such books and magazines supplied them than are the men in the army. There are several reasons which might account for this state. The men in the navy are enlisted men while a larger portion of the men in the army are drafted men. The navy therefore had a better opportunity to pick its men than did the army. The men in the navy are eager for advancement as a possibility of promotion is held out to them. Especially is the navy an excellent school for many varieties of civilian work. Furthermore, on board ship there is not the possibility for relaxation in other lines or for personally conducted courses of study. The men are out for long cruises with some free time and with little distraction. This makes a very favorable opportunity for reading and self education, an opportunity which the men in the navy are quick to take advantage of if the means are at hand. Some convictions as to the value of recreational reading to men on board ship have been expressed by several not connected with the American Library Association. A commander of a destroyer from France stated that in his opinion the most useful work done by the seven organizations acting under the Com-

mission on Training Camp Activities was the placing of books and magazines on the vessels. "You cannot realize how every scrap of paper is read over and over again on the long trips. Even newspapers several years old were sought by the men to divert their thoughts which in spite of all we can do tend more and more to become self-centered." Two Y. M. C. A. men, both engaged in naval work, stated that they believed the most valuable work they did was the distribution of A. L. A. books to the various vessels.

If in any way it should be possible for the libraries of the American Library Association to be turned over to the Navy Department it might be desirable to incorporate into the library service of the Navy Department certain features which have made the work of the Library War Service possible and effective in the navy. Such features might be summarized as follows:

1. The assignment of a librarian as Supervising Librarian in the Navy Department at Washington.

2. The assignment of a librarian, preferably as an officer, who has had experience, in library work, to the Atlantic fleet and to each of the larger Navy Yards and Naval Stations.

3. The removal of restrictions as to the use of books which is caused now by the placement of books under Title "B" equipment. This restriction means naturally that a paymaster is unwilling to allow access to the books. If he is personally responsible he must be very careful in the control of the books. This method results in the closed-door and locked-closet system. It is not conducive to satisfactory library facilities.

4. The possibility of requesting certain books and obtaining them immediately when wanted is a necessary condition of good library service. It is a condition which is appreciated by the officers and men of the navy; all of us want books when we need them and not several months hence. If this feature of the Library War Service could be incorporated into the permanent library system of the Navy Department it would be a strong factor.

In the work of the Brooklyn Office of the



American Library Association we have received the cordial co-operation and help of the library of the Fleet Supply Base. The Librarian has been helpful in her suggestions, in the time she has given to our representative and in the reference of certain officers to our office in cases when she was not authorized to supply them. The thanks of the Library War Service are due her.

For a civilian in contact with the United States Navy during the last few months it is impossible not to be aroused to the highest enthusiasm for the effective work the navy has done. The impression at

present that stands out in my mind is the fact that with the great expansion of the navy the ideals and the standards of the service have not in any way been lost. After visits to many naval camps and naval vessels not a case can be cited of an officer who failed to give a decided impression of efficiency, high business qualifications and ideals, combined with gentlemanly conduct and consideration for others. Such a condition speaks well for the success of American democracy and for the defeat of even a tinge of Prussianism in our navy whether it be "the navy that floats, the navy that flies or the navy under the sea."

## BOOKS FOR THE AMERICAN RURAL HINTERLAND

BY A. L. SPENCER, *Chairman of the Rural Libraries Committee,*  
*New York Library Association*

WHAT is the most important field for library book circulation as a means of educational extension? I believe the answer admits of no doubt. It is not to the city with its manifold activities, its play, photoplay, pageant, its newstand on the corner with its choice of every current publication spread out in alluring fashion to the public, but rather to the back country districts with their poverty of other means of culture that the custodian of the community store of books should look for his most imperative field of labor. I do not wish to decry the efforts already made to solve this problem. Much has been accomplished and the methods already worked out for organization and supervision are of permanent value. It yet remains that the larger part of the farm population is quite unreachd. Books are going to the back farm neighborhoods by the tens of thousands while an equal urban population is taking millions.

I approach the problem from the point of view of the farmer and rural library worker. I have observed the reverse side from that which has presented itself to the sponsors of our wonderfully successful urban and village library system and it is my contention that we farm people are not to be regarded as a different species of the genus homo but rather that,

the physical disadvantage of the country districts taken care of, those same efficient methods that have been so well worked out for the city may be adapted to the back country as well. It is further my contention that the machinery is already in operation, but unused, that should bridge the chasm of inaccessibility and bring local library into direct and vital touch with the farm home two, five or eight miles outlying. The difficulty is not so much to get the books out as to secure their return within a reasonable time as every one knows who has tried it. Often a special trip of several miles would be necessary for this purpose. There is just enough annoyance about the return so that, once back, the borrower does not care to take another book, the literature reposes on the library shelves which should be doing its work in that farm home. Nor is there anything occult about it. Accessibility is a big word in city library work. It is equally vital with the farmer. Nor have we far to look or great expense to incur to find a means of conveyance that will allow the farmer to borrow and return directly, conveniently, inexpensively, at will from the village library in such way that he can select as all intelligent borrowers wish to do.

It is not best to make too much mystery

of the physical problem. It deals with the most simple and obvious factors. We have the rural delivery passing nearly every farm door in the United States in its daily rounds from the village center back to it again. Then why do not the books go? Lack of capacity? Indeed no. Lack of local parcels has been the disappointment of the rural delivery system since its inception of the parcels post in adequate form. I will state here that lest my analysis be considered a theoretical one I am now supplementing my long observation of the rural delivery by actual service, at the most disagreeable time of year in running one of the bleakest and hilliest routes to be found in the Eastern states, tho a fertile and well populated district. I know from inquiry thruout the union that my route is fairly typical as to cargo and I can positively state that there is no reason whatever why this custom is not most desirable to supplement the exceedingly scant load of local parcels, the most profitable of all to the federal treasury. The mechanics of the situation would lend itself to this purpose in every way. For example: The load of the four classes of mail diminishes from the time that the carrier starts on his route while the most important function of rural carriage being the return of the book, this slight load would be an accumulating one. Equally well would the size and shape of the books harmonize with the service. An outgoing magazine would require no special receptacle whatever but would pack most conveniently with the second-class mail. A burlap case with the name of a regular borrower on one side and the library on the other would be all the direction necessary for this local carriage. Nor would there be the difficulty, as with so many parcels that they will not go in the regulation mail boxes, thus endangering exposure to the weather, as these boxes are ample for any ordinary book. Nor is it true that these parcels do not go because of too high a rate. The present rate is not intended to average for parcels more than a penny a pound, indeed fifty pounds go for thirty cents, twenty-five pounds for seventeen cents. The difficulty is not that the rate is too high but that it is inapplicable for this purpose. As stated

the local rate of five cents for the first pound and two pounds for a cent thereafter is liberal for commercial and heavy parcels. But, as in normal and desirable circulation of a small community stock of books, but one or two would go to a place, little beyond the initial pound rate can be made use of, it costing a borrower ten or twelve cents to borrow and return a book, a rate that has proven a complete bar to this desirable class of local parcels. What is needed is a flat rate, not an unremunerative one, but such flat rate as will be low enough to attract the custom but still high enough to narrow the hiatus between cost and earning of the rural delivery service. In fact, tho, it is a question if the return from such carriage would not be almost net, taking up, as it would, merely the slack in a service that has already incurred the full cost. Be that as it may, however, we are merely asking that the postal authorities, or Congress, if it must be carried there, state at what flat local rate the library books, mailed as other parcels may be carried. Not one rod out of his way would the carrier go and therefore any reference to the far different conditions of city delivery are irrelevant. We are merely asking then, that the library that sends out fifty pounds of books, though to forty boxes, shall not have to pay two dollars and a quarter, while the grocer may send out fifty pounds of lard for thirty cents.

Another most desirable characteristic of this custom would be the comparatively even and never embarrassing flow of the parcels, in contrast with the congestion caused by the periodic shipment of the huge mail order catalogs. Indeed, the probable number of library books carried would scarcely be noticed at all.

A word about the adaptability of local carriage by R. D. wagon as affecting the various plans of rural library extension.

In case of the local village libraries the use would largely depend on the willingness of the farm people to come forward with the necessary added equipment. Will they do it? Why not? Are they not already liberal supporters of those sister institutions the church and school? I am convinced that there would be an equal response here, the privilege of convenient borrowing once

given. But what of those communities where no libraries now exist? Here would result a powerful impulse for library extension by the establishment of local libraries by united effort of village and farm population where neither is strong enough alone. But it is in the case of the more adequate county or district organization that the greatest aid could be rendered. Here is intended at least a library station in every village center, there remaining only the problem of direct and convenient transmission to the individual and the family from two to five miles from that center. As Dr. Bostwick has written me the practical use of the rural delivery is the final, necessary step to complete the county library system.

But if this flat local rate for the books is so desirable both from the standpoint of the farm people and the federal treasury, still what reason is there to expect that enough interest may be aroused, no possible selfish or commercial motive being present, to secure either an order from the postmaster general or an act of Congress, should that be necessary. In answer I can only point out the progress already made with but a very slight effort on my part, covering in fact in all not more than two months' time, this being of course before the war rendered all such propaganda inadvisable. Among those endorsing on the side of the farmers are the National Grange, the Farmers' Congress, the National Agricultural colleges of the U. S. In the educational world Dr. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, is a firm supporter, the Carnegie Foundation has approved and, most important of all we have the reiterated endorsement of the A. L. A. Beyond all this, in order to show that the city business man favors rather than opposes this rural privilege four of the best known chambers of commerce, those of St. Louis, Buffalo, Seattle and Battle Creek, have passed resolutions of endorsement. Opposition? We already know that we have only to overcome the reluctance of official Washington to vary for a special purpose the rules of a smoothly running system. In this regard it does not yet appear that there will be any reversion to the principle of Molière's doctor who said it was bet-

ter that a patient should die than that the rules of a great profession be violated.

I feel sure that neither the Postmaster General or Congress, should we need to carry our case there, will feel that convenient access of the 30,000,000 people of the rural hinterland of America to local library facilities, as fast as they can be provided, is a matter too small to deserve special attention.

Finally I will answer the question, what can I do to help? Merely give your full moral support and make a reasonable effort to see that state organizations pass the proper resolutions in its favor and, where feasible, that chambers of commerce follow the lead of those already on record, in order to show that the city business man favors, not opposes, this measure of rural betterment. The opportune time has come to secure action and we shall press our cause at Washington within a few months. This local privilege over the R. D. lines once secured, all rural library problems will not be solved but a nation-wide aid will have been gained that will react powerfully in the consummation of our aim—adequate service for that part of our American commonwealth most in need of library facilities.

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Assembly bill 192 was defeated in the California legislature 59 to 4. The bill provided for certification of librarians by the State Board of library examiners.

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The library of the Bureau of Medical Research of the American Red Cross has been removed into the luxurious quarters at 12, place Vendôme, formerly the Reinhardt Art Gallery. The library contains a valuable collection of standard works on medicine and surgery and many of the medical journals. All Red Cross and Army physicians and surgeons are invited to make use of its reading room.

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A man who is good enough to shed his blood for his country is good enough to be given a square deal afterward. More than that no man is entitled to and less than that no man shall have.—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.



### NATIONAL LIBRARY SERVICE

What is National Library Service?

A service thru which librarians will be informed of authoritative sources from which to obtain authentic information concerning Government affairs.

What are its aims?

To acquaint the millions of public library patrons with what the government is doing thru intelligent publicity given by librarians to government affairs.

How will National Library Service accomplish this?

1. Thru a pamphlet published periodically giving digests of current government news and stories of the various government bureaus, with details of what they have to offer to libraries, and brief annotated notices of popular and important government publications.

2. By maintaining connections with thousands of librarians, thru state directors according to the system followed by the United States Food Administration.

3. By maintaining a government news file and reference library thru which information can be immediately furnished to the state library directors.

4. By surveys made of library needs with suggestions as to how those needs may be met.

5. Thru two conferences yearly with a committee of five members representing libraries in different parts of the country.

6. Thru an annual meeting of the states' library directors.

What has the National Library Service done toward accomplishing these aims?

1. It has held together the library directors formerly connected with the United States Food Administration.

2. It has sent out hundreds of letters asking for suggestions and criticisms. From these letters the above plan has been developed.

3. A government news file and information library has been started.

4. Connection has been established with the heads of numerous government bureaus and with news representatives of eleven government departments.

5. Ten thousand copies of one bulletin have been issued; the second bulletin is out of the press and the third is prepared.

### THE MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY COMMISSION

According to an amendment of the Constitution, 1918, to limit the number of Commissions and Boards of the Commonwealth, a bill has been reported to the Senate (No. 3) which consolidates under one "Department of Education" the Board of Education, the Free Public Library Commission, Trustees of State Schools and the Bureau of Immigration.

This is satisfactory as the Library Commission under supervision of the Department director would continue its work. According, however, to another bill proposed (House No. 322) the Commissions, including the Free Public Library Commission, and Boards are abolished, and their duties would be taken over by a small "Board of Education and Registration."

The Massachusetts Library Club points out to librarians and trustees the danger to their profession and to their libraries in the passage of House Bill 322, begging them to use their best efforts to secure its defeat, both by appeals to their senator and representatives and in the enlightenment of the general public.

The Library Commission of the Commonwealth was the first one to be established, it has been copied in almost every State, it has steadily increased its work and usefulness during its twenty-eight years of existence, and its members plan extension of benefits.

### THE WESTFIELD ATHENEUM SITUATION

A misleading report in the *Springfield Republican* gave an entirely erroneous view of the affairs of the Westfield Atheneum. In spite of the fact that the circulation had, within a few years, more than doubled, the library appropriation for the coming year was so inadequate that Mr. Lewis felt he could not assume responsibility for the carrying out of the work. The trustees came cordially to his support, and while it is very difficult to secure increased financial assistance, the taxes being as high as \$27 per \$1,000, a fair portion of what is needed is now recommended by the Appropriations Committee, whose report in such matters is almost invariably followed.

## BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND AMERICANIZATION

By JOHN FOSTER CARR, *Director, Immigrant Publication Society*

AMONG requests for advice which have come to me regarding the value of foreign books in libraries for non-English reading people is this: "The question of circulating foreign books in our libraries seems to have taken on a new aspect since the war. A good many of the library board members and members of the Legislature feel very strongly against spending any money for foreign books and some of our librarians say that they are losing all of their foreign readers by pursuing this policy. I have been asked for my opinion and, while I still feel that foreign books are necessary as the first step in Americanization, I should like to have this opinion fortified or maybe corrected if it is not right."

A second reads: "Please let me have your opinion of the value of foreign books in libraries for non-English reading persons. There is a move here to forbid foreign traveling libraries in the supposed interests of Americanization."

To this I have replied:

I am very glad indeed to answer the question which you raise because I have more at heart than anything else the need of giving to our foreign-born a practical speaking and writing knowledge of English and of getting over to them in the most effective way some idea of the message and meaning of America.

It is the most natural thing indeed to assume that books in foreign languages are only circulated in our libraries at the expense of English. The logic of this argument, however, is faulty. The experience of librarians, who are most active in this work among our former immigrants, is overwhelmingly in favor of the use of books in foreign languages. Far from having a tendency to restrict the circulation of books in English, they are unanimous in reporting that the foreign department is the most practical and direct means of increasing the circulation of books in English among the foreign-born, particularly books on learning our language, books of American history, biography, books about citizenship and others of wholesome and useful sorts.

I could quote you case after case. In New York, the results have been so satisfactory that within a single year the library added twenty per cent to its foreign department. And another library, one of the most important libraries in the country, in one of our largest cities, had this experience: Until just a few years ago, not more than five or six, I think, due to a very conservative board of trustees, the library had refused to circulate books in foreign languages that were not books of culture. But the new departure was made and a short time ago the supervisor of branches, writing to me, delighted with what he had accomplished, said, "When you can get results like that with these people, what librarian is there who would not be willing to do any amount of work?"

Now, the necessity for having books in foreign languages is of two sorts, and may be briefly stated in this way: In the first place, they are necessary for the double purpose of luring the newcomer into the library, surrounding him immediately with the best of American influences, that the library so effectively represents. Then, first to give him the best literature in his own language dealing with America, as well as books for learning English, to help and inspire him in every way to appreciate this country and to realize the necessity, if he is to live here, of becoming a vitally friendly and effective part of it.

In other words, the foreign book forms the bridge, and as far as the library is concerned, the only possible bridge from one language to another. The proof of this, as I have already indicated, lies in the unanimity of the multitude of librarians who are interested in this work.

And the second need is this: While children learn a new language with surprising rapidity, yet among adults there is a heavy percentage of those who cannot gain a practical speaking knowledge of a new language, no matter how great their desire. It involves a far greater difficulty than most people who have not had the experience can imagine.

The Baker, in my little booklet, "War's End," one of the most intellectual and idealistic of all my workingman friends, has been going to night school for five years, and cannot yet speak an English sentence in a way that would be intelligible to you.

Nor is this a handicap peculiar to the foreigner. I am familiar with the teaching of foreign languages in this country, and I think there is no doubt that this is one respect in which our schools and universities have almost completely failed. Their students simply do not learn to speak and write another language fluently.

I lived in Europe for many years; I have known intimately the American colonies in a number of cities on the continent, and I believe that I have never known more than a dozen people who had learned to speak well the language of the land in which they had long resided. How many Americans there were in Paris, Rome, and Florence, who in spite of many years of residence, remained completely ignorant of the language, and worse still, were proud of their ignorance!

So, for this second point, the alternative that we are forced to is this: That in dealing with those who cannot learn, with those who work desperately long hours at some manual trade, who are without much intellectual ambition, have perhaps never been at school a day in their lives, and who have patiently, painfully picked up only a little knowledge of reading, who are discouraged in going to night school by impractical and uninteresting teachers and by stupid books—you must either give them books in their own language, or be content to let them sink deeper in ignorance, and cut off from them all chance of learning about this country, in the only way that is open to them. And there is the further view, the pathetic case, urged upon me by a Grand Rapids librarian, who said that foreign language books would be well worth while, if their only effect were to make some of these good people feel a little more at home.

Of course, the foreign books must be carefully chosen. If the librarian depends upon the chance and irresponsible advisor, she will soon find her shelves crowded with books of radical socialism, anarchism, bartenders' guides, books of religious propa-

ganda, trash. Within the week, a librarian has sent me for advice a list of books in Italian, urged for purchase. With a single exception they were books of lurid and indecent sort. But it is a part of the librarian's duty to exercise even greater care in choosing foreign books than she does in choosing books in English.

To sum up the whole matter, these rigorous and "Prussian" methods of Americanization accomplished nothing but bitterness, stirring incredible resentment and antagonism among our foreign-born. They directly nourish the Bolshevism that we fear. I know whereof I speak.

Whereas, the one effective means of combatting this present social and political menace is to put before these people fairly the friendly view of America, to give them in just as many ways as Yankee ingenuity can devise, the concrete and appealing things that teach the principles of old-fashioned Americanism. And for enormous numbers of recent immigrants, the approach can only be made thru books in their own tongue.

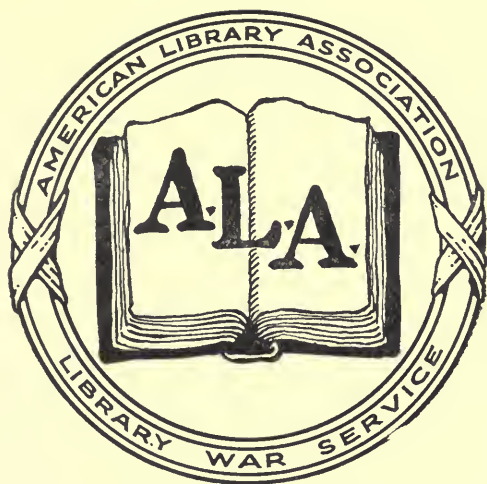
All this says nothing, of course, of the need with which your own work is not perhaps specially concerned—the need, I mean, that we Americans have for a more intimate acquaintance not merely with the great literatures of other lands, but of the important books now being published on the continent of Europe, in what promises to be the most vitally constructive period in the world's history.

As you know, our Society is not endowed; it is a patriotic philanthropy that must in large part pay its own way. We make a profit on our books, and the extension of the work of our Society depends upon the sale of these books, the major part of which, as you also know, are in English. Naturally, therefore, we have a certain, shall I call it, enlightened selfishness in urging methods that will give our work efficiency and power. And our experience is clear!

I think that this must give emphasis to my opinion in the matter. So that you may, if you wish, quote this opinion as coming from me in two capacities—as director of the Immigrant Publication Society, and as chairman of the American Library Association Committee on "Work with the Foreign-Born."



## LIBRARY WAR SERVICE



BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS!—FOR THE MEN  
OVERSEAS.

THE call for more books becomes increasingly urgent and insistent.

On March 3rd, Dr. Putnam and Mr. Stevenson sent from the A. L. A. Headquarters in Paris, the following telegram:

ENTER subscription 50 copies each 15 to 20 representative American magazines. Send by mail. Last cable order 15 sets Curry History should now read cargo 5 sets New York Times Current history complete 20 volumes. Mail 5 copies each 50 titles plays for soldier acting similar Samuel French edition. Mail 300 Gaylord pressboard pamphlet binders 6x9. *Educational* 500 copies American academy, Housing and town planning cloth. Consult Kingsbury New York Y. M. C. A. about this. Twenty each following House decoration: McClure and Eberlein; Rolfe; Wallick; Wright. *Educational* 500 each Douglas, Littleton; Butterfield, Farmer's new day, both new MacMillan; also 600 Adams, Growth of the French Nation; 700 Hazen, Modern European History. Twenty each Palmer, Penmanship budget; Freeman, Teaching handwriting; Blackford, Character analysis; Emerton, Introduction to the middle ages; Adams, European civilization; Duncan, New knowledge; Hunt, How to choose a farm. Ten each White, First Latin; Bennett, Latin grammar; Vic-

tor Book of the Opera. Following your selection 10 volumes each; Electrochemistry; Optometry; Public Utilities; Rate-making; Municipal accounting; Railroad freight rates; 5 each Embalming; Electrification of steam railways; Textile mills processes and management; 20 each Industrial education; Manual training; Furniture and cabinet making; Religious education; Sunday School administration; 30 each Army baking and cooking; Horseshoeing; Shoe repairing; Pageantry; Folk dancing; 200 volumes Art; Sketching; Drawing; Commercial illustration; Fosters. Subscription Book review digest. Five dictionary sets Lib. Con. cards educational list. Ask 200 principal colleges, normals, universities mail direct 5 copies current catalogues. Ask Burpee and other seed houses send 50 catalogues each.

Want current information and publications 20 copies each Homestead opportunities returning soldiers. Five copies each December (and) succeeding (numbers) World's Work containing Pershing biography. Understood hereafter you subtract recent purchases from cable requests unless specified additional also you mail up to 25 copies all new items. Requires 15 copies central libraries. Address all mail packages American Library Association (Bibliothèque Americaine) Service Armée Americaine; 10 Rue de l'Elysée. Registration unnecessary. Send no more military, naval, aeroplane, juvenile or personal reminiscences war without our approval. Can use hundreds following camp library books: Accounting; Agriculture; Auditing; Automobiles; Civics; Engines; Law; Politics. Thanks prompt book service. Educational list splendid. Print revised edition soon including recent purchases; revise carefully headings and classification titles. Put Cement, Concrete under Engineering. Print author title index including warehouse numbers. Will cable our added titles. Print 2000. Mail all. Tell Bailey sufficient to line boxes top and bottom with heavy paper, manufacturer placing bottom sheet before inserting shelf. Ship cargo magazines assorted 7 pound bundles. All books both mail and cargo should be labelled,

carded and pocketed before shipment. No shipments necessary to Antwerp or Rotterdam. Mail 5 sets Wilson History. 5 volumes net 15 dollars. With arrivals yesterday our personnel now sufficient. Any retrenchment should not affect overseas work the most important and distinctive still remaining. Today's mail alone brought over 2000 individual requests for non-fiction.

PUTNAM—STEVENSON.

Miss Florence A. Huxley, who is doing canteen work with the American Red Cross at Le Mans writes:

. . . I believe that there is at the present moment the greatest need for books in the A. E. F. that there has ever been. With the excitement of battle or its prospect taken away from them, with no incentive for further military study or training, the boys' one thought is of when they will go home, and they are discontented and impatient of restraint. Here in the area about Le Mans, which is the Embarkation center for Brest, St. Nazaire and Bordeaux, there are now approximately 200,000 men, and outside of the Army of Occupation it is the most important American center in Europe.

Last week Mr. Stevenson wrote me that he was sending down 15,000 books of a general nature, and some 70 cases of reference books (you can figure how far these will go with 200,000 men in the area of about 100 square miles). He further said that reserves in Paris were about exhausted, that the books were coming slowly, and that the drive in America had been almost a complete failure. I hope that isn't true, that last, for we could use a million books here in France right now if we could only get them, and I'm sure if the people at home realized the seriousness of the situation here as we realize it, we should have no trouble at all in getting the books. We don't want our boys to become lawless and destroy the good reputation they have made for themselves, but in a land where they do not speak the language and consequently do not understand the people, they are developing a recklessness and a lack of consideration of the rights of others, that frightens one. . . .

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS!—FOR MEN ON THE WAY HOME.

The case of the "Mongolia" as told here by Mr. H. H. B. Meyer is a typical case.

When the transport "Mongolia," carrying 4400 men, was six days out from France on her most recent trip to America, every one of the 1700 American Library Association books aboard the vessel was out in circulation. H. H. B. Meyer, of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., was aboard the Mongolia when it docked at Hoboken, as the first A. L. A. librarian aboard a transport, although the Association has installed libraries on more than 100 transports. Books in every other case have been given out by some other of the welfare organizations or by some ship's officer detailed to the library. "The men were hungry for books," Mr. Meyer said. "As soon as they came aboard at Saint Nazaire, and discovered the presence of a library, I had a fighting line ranged before my window which lasted several days."

The biggest demand was for western stories and American love stories. Then came the call for books on agriculture. All the books in the transport library found readers. Books on machinery went out rapidly and there were specific demands for books on boiler-making, beekeeping and navigation.

There was also a surprisingly large demand for poetry—Longfellow, Tennyson, Whittier, Service, Kipling and Poe. One man asked for Masefield, one for Dante, and one for Omar Khayyam. There were several readers for Ruskin and Emerson's Essays. Shakespeare was in demand too, especially Macbeth, Hamlet, and Romeo and Juliet. One man, an Italian, read all the Shakespeare that the A. L. A. collection contained, five plays. Eight large armfuls of magazines were distributed to the men on deck in the first afternoon, and during the rest of the voyage were passed from hand to hand.

Every book aboard found a reader. "I studied my men carefully," said Mr. Meyer, "I knew that the books in the library were well selected and that there was a potential reader for every one. In the case of some books, I was not wholly successful the first time. Hawthorne's 'Blithedale Romance,'

for instance, came back to me twice. The first man brought it back to me after half an hour. He said it was 'too slow.' the second man kept it a little longer, but brought it back finally with the observation that it was 'too highbrow,' but with the third man it found its reader. He kept it for two days and returned it to me with the declaration that it was the finest book he had ever read. He asked for more Hawthorne."

Reading continued up to the very time the vessel docked. There was a rush in the last day or two of the voyage to return books to the office, but the demand still continued. When the books were gathered together again at the end of the trip, it was found that they had received remarkably good care from the men and that practically every book could be accounted for.

#### BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS!—FOR THE MEN BACK AT HOME

The men who are returning every week have got "the library habit" as they had not before their acquaintance with the A. L. A. libraries overseas. They are asking not only for recreational reading, they want the books which will fit them to take up work in civic, art, trades, profession and handicraft, and they take for granted that every library will supply them with the books they want WHEN THEY WANT THEM on the subjects as widely diversified as the following, compiled by the Brooklyn Public Library:

Bricklaying, building construction, carpentry, concrete-working, gas-fitting, heating, ventilating, masonry, painting, plastering, plumbing, and roofing; drawing, designing, drafting, architectural drawing, lettering, machine drawing, sign-painting, and sign-writing; civil engineering, electrical engineering, gas engines, locomotive engineering, marine engineering, mechanical engineering, railway engineering, refrigeration engineering, road-building, steam engineering, and surveying; farming, agriculture, dairying, fruit growing, and poultry husbandry; automobile mechanics, blacksmithing, brazing, coppersmithing, electroplating, forge practice, foundry practice, machine-shop practice, metal-working, pattern making, sheet-metal working, textile working, tool-making, and welding; book-binding, garment designing, industrial chem-

istry, journalism, laundry working, shoemaking, tailoring, telegraphy, and telephony; advertising, bookkeeping, accounting, auditing, banking, business correspondence, office management, salesmanship, secretarial work, stenography, and typewriting, printing, seamanship, navigation, and ship-building.

#### "YOUR JOB BACK HOME"

"YOUR job back home" has been published by the Library War Service of the American Library Association for use on transports, in camps and hospital libraries both here and overseas, and a special edition is being prepared for public libraries. The general style and composition of the National Geographic Magazine has been followed, and most of the plates used were loaned the Association by that magazine. The purpose of the book is to pictorially present the vocational books to the men returning to civil life. It is profusely illustrated and is composed of 64 pages, containing the work of well-known artists; also excellent photographs depicting the trades, with forceful title carrying the book suggestion of the job back home to the returned soldier. Books on agriculture, artisan trades, vocations, business, railroad and sea trades, engineering mining and metal trades are referred to thruout the volume, and publishers are prepared to expedite deliveries. The interesting text has been endorsed by the Labor Department and adds to the value of the volume. The special edition is bound in cloth, gold lettered, to sell at cost price, fifty-cents.

In an invoice received from one of the field parties sent into Austria by the American Commission to Negotiate Peace is a possible suggestion for cataloguers in their efforts to handle books written in the Turkish script. No one would fail to interpret this as a volume of Turkish statistics referring particularly to the Ottoman debt:

"No. 4. 16.618

fol. (The Diary of an Industrious Turkish Fly, Who Fell in the Black Sea, and Got his legs all covered with Ink); besides 500 pages of fly tracks this book contains a green and red map of Asiatic Turkey: I placed a slip of paper between the maps as I can not read what pages they occupy."



RECENT MOTION PICTURES BASED ON  
PUBLISHED BOOKS OR PLAYS

These pictures have been selected for listing by the National Boards of Reviews of Motion Pictures:

**Blind Man's Eyes**, 5 reels, Metro. Star—Bert Lytell.

Film version of the novel by William McHarg and Edwin Balmer, which deals with the possibilities of false evidences.

**Forfeit, The**, 5 reels, Pathé: Hodkinson. Star—House Peters.

Adapted from Ridgewell Cullom's novel of the West.

**Lion and the Mouse, The**, 6 reels, Vitagraph. Star—Alice Joyce.

A screen adaptation of the stage drama dealing with politics and love.

**Little Orphant Annie**, 6 reels, Pioneer-Selig. The famous poem by James Whitcomb Riley.

**Long Lane's Turning**, 6 reels, Exhibitors-Mutual. Star—Henry Walthall.

Founded on Hallie Erminie Rive's novel.

**Man in the Open, A**, 6 reels, United Picture Theatres of America. Star—Dustin Farnum.

Founded on Roger Pocock's novel of adventure in the Northwest.

**Marriage Price, The**, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky: Artcraft. Star—Elsie Ferguson.

A marriage drama adapted from the book "For Sale" by Grisfold Wheeler.

**Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch**, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky:Paramount. Star—Marguerite Clark.

Comedy drama adapted from the story by Alice Hegan Rice.

**Paid in Full**, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky: Paramount. Star—Pauline Frederick.

From Eugene Walter's stage drama.

**Romance of the Air, A**, 6 reels, Independent Sales. Stars—Bert Hall, Edith Day.

Based on the book "En l'air" by Lieut. Bert Hall.

**Suspense**, 6 reels, Independent Sales. Star—Mollie King.

Adaptation of the novel by Isabel Ostrander.

**Who Cares**, 5 reels, Select. Star—Constance Talmadge.

A society problem melodrama taken from a novel of the same name by Cosmo Hamilton (Little, Brown & Co.).

THE ROUND MAN IN THE ROUND HOLE

THE following extract from an article by Herman Schneider, Dean of Cincinnati University, in the *American Magazine* recently, gives the librarian reader "furiously to think."

"If your job gives you three things: a decent living; development and discipline; satisfaction in the doing, give back to it

the best work of your mind and brain. If it fails to give you these, face the fact that you are a misfit.

It is hard, sometimes, to determine a student's aptitudes. We have to keep on experimenting until we make sure.

One youth came to us with a splendid record from a rigorous high school. He was a most attractive fellow, strong, clear-eyed, cheerful, but without preferences for a life work. The whole world looked good to him; he was willing to try his hand at anything.

We put him into a foundry. He was a fizzle. In a new job he was still a misfit. For two years we shifted him from one type of work to another. Always he worked hard and faithfully, always without satisfying either himself or his employer. Meanwhile we were tabulating his traits. Finally he was asked:

"Smith, how would you like to be a librarian?"

"Why, that's it!" he exclaimed. "Why didn't we think of that before!"

To-day he is making good in a library school.

The above is typical of a good many of the things written on librarianship as a profession. Probably it does not mean to imply that library work is a safe haven for derelicts from other vocations, but is it likely we ask you (and ourselves) that a young man who had been a "fizzle" and a "misfit" in half a dozen jobs would now without further struggle be "making good" in a library school? For our comfort, let us remind ourselves, however, that he was the product of a "rigorous high school" training. Probably, if there is "any sich person" he is an inveterate reader on broad lines, and that, together with his high school training, is why he is making good, and not because, as seems to be implied, librarianship is just the thing for any healthy, fairly persistent young person who has proved inefficient in (say) mechanics, merchandising, teaching, secretarial, office and newspaper work, insurance and advertising, but who must do something.—*Staff News Bulletin* of the Cleveland Public Library.

## THE ATLANTIC CITY MEETING

The twenty-third joint meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club took place at Atlantic City on March 7-8, at the usual delightful headquarters at the Hotel Chelsea. An unusually large number of members of the two associations and of the American Library Institute and visitors from various states were present.

The first meeting, being the annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association, took place on Friday afternoon. In the absence, thru illness, of the president, the secretary, Miss Irene A. Hackett, presided.

Mrs. Mabel E. Colegrove, of the Newark Public Library, read a paper on The Collection and Care of Material of Temporary Value; Mr. Dana, of Newark, outlined a scheme for the securing, sorting and distributing to libraries of pamphlets by the New Jersey Public Library Commission; Miss Guerrier gave the plans for National Library Service of the Department of the Interior. A more detailed account of this meeting will be found on page 261.

The opening general session on Friday evening was a second session of the New Jersey Library Association, Mr. Charles L. Lum, vice-president, presiding in the absence of Miss Edna B. Pratt, the president of the year, whose absence because of illness evoked general sympathy. The meeting was opened by a welcome on behalf of Mayor Bacharach, who was kept away by illness in his family, given by the city clerk, who told of Atlantic City's still increasing popularity and gave the usual cordial welcome to its guests. The chairman announced that three addresses of fifteen minutes each had been planned and regretted the absence of the first spaker on the program, Col. Lewis T. Bryant, Commissioner of Labor for the State of New Jersey. The opening address was therefore "A Word From the War," given by Captain A. P. Simmonds, representing the federal government, who occupied nearly an hour. He emphasized the thought that the war was not yet over and that we should be willing to raise seventy millions, if necessary, for its conclusion.

His epigram that the red flag "should wave only over a sewer" elicited applause, and at the close he gave a few minutes to an appeal to librarians to co-operate in the War Savings Stamps campaign. The rest of the evening was occupied by Prof. Charles Zueblin, whose topic was "Education For Freedom," and his pyrotechnic witticisms evoked frequent applause and some after-criticism. He made a severe arraignment of the old-fashioned college education, declaring that Greek should be studied only to speak Greek, and laid down the general principles that the child's wishes as to what it should learn next should be followed, illustrating by the suggestion that if a child tried wood-working for a month and did not take to it, vocational education demanded that next month he should be given opportunity to try something else. Neither of the addresses dealt with the library relations of their topics.

The morning session on Saturday, March 8th, was a joint meeting with the American Library Institute, Mr. W. N. C. Carlton, librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago, and President of the Institute in the chair. His address: "The American Library Institute and the Research Problem" is given in full in this number. Dr. Richardson, Librarian of Princeton, gave an outline of his paper on the essentials and literature of public international co-operation, a preprint of which was in the hands of the members, and which, abstracted, is also to be found in this issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. Mr. Frederick C. Hicks, Law Librarian of Columbia University summarized earlier schemes of international organization. International library co-operation schemes and programs were then discussed. The Rev. Paul T. Foik spoke of The Louvain of the Past, and Dr. Theodore W. Koch, of The Louvain of the Future giving an account of what is planned toward the building up of the university library and a list of material which has already been offered to that end by various institutions and by individual donors. Next came International Cataloguing by Mr. Currier, Assistant Librarian of Harvard College

Library and Mr. I. C. M. Hanson, Associate Director of Chicago University Library. Professor Frederick J. Teggart brought to the Institute the invitation of the American Association of University Professors to co-operate in the publication of current bibliographies and in particular in continuing the work of making an international catalog of humanistic literature. The session closed with an appeal by Miss Elva L. Bascom for international library co-operation in new measure for child protection resulting from war experience.

A discussion of the education of librarians led by Miss Emma V. Baldwin of the Brooklyn Public Library opened the afternoon session, the remainder of which was devoted to the consideration of the preservation of permanent historical records of the war, of the nature and amount of material desirable to preserve, of mechanical problems of arrangement, and of the agencies at present at work which might co-operate in the establishment of a Central War Library and Museum. Much of the discussion centered on how to mount and catalogue posters, and sample photostat cards of standard size for co-operative cataloguing described on page 255 were exhibited; Mr. Louis N. Wilson, Librarian of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., gave the report of the A. L. I. Committee on a War Library and Museum, and Dr. Richardson said that Mr. Wilson's report ought to be supplemented by a reprint of his very interesting account of the war collection in Clark University Library, than which nothing gave a better resumé of the situation as to national war libraries and museums abroad.

The session on Saturday evening was under the direction of the Pennsylvania Library Association, its president, Mr. Henry F. Marx, librarian of Easton Public Library, presiding. Pennsylvania had brought together a group of three persons, representing the art world of Philadelphia, whose combined portrait is one of the interesting features of the current Philadelphia exhibition, one of these, Dr. Burton, of the Academy of Fine Arts, the others the two speakers of the evening. The first of these, the well-known portrait painter, John McLure Hamilton, speaking of "The Mak-

ing of Portraits," told interesting anecdotes about the portrait sittings of Gladstone and Bismarck and his ineffectual endeavors to obtain a sitting from Leo XIII. The second speaker was Joseph Pennell, the well-known illustrator and all round art genius, who illustrated his informing address on "Book Illustration" with a rapid succession of screen pictures of representatives and most interesting illustrations from the chief English and American illustrators of the past and present generations. He urged librarians to collect books for their illustrations as well as for their library contents, and emphasized especially the desirability of cataloguing such illustrations under artist entries.

Tea served in the sun parlor on Saturday by the Atlantic City Public Library gave an additional opportunity for the making of new and the renewal of old acquaintances, and this exceptionally busy meeting was felt to be one of the most successful of the Atlantic City spring meetings.

#### THE QUEENS BOROUGH DISMISSAL

The Board of Trustees of the Queens Borough Public Library abolished on Monday, March 24th, the office of Chief Librarian, and thus dismissed Miss Jessie F. Hume after twenty-three years of service. The Board had for some time past been divided into two camps, one having a high regard for Miss Hume's ability and administration, the other opposing and criticizing her. Trustees Carpenter and others resigned in protest against the opposition to Miss Hume, and Mayor Hylan filled their places by opponents. Miss Hume's resignation was immediately requested by the reorganized Board, but on her asking for charges without results, she declined to resign, whereupon the Board took peremptory action. Statements in the press that the action was because of inefficiency, disorganization and favoritism within the library administration, are in a vague and indefinite form, without specification. The action was taken just as the LIBRARY JOURNAL was going to press, so that only this brief statement can be included. There has been much criticism of the peremptory action of the Board.



## ABOUT LIBRARY REPORTS

A library report has been ably defined as "An account of library activities within a given period: not a history of the library." (A. E. Bostwick, St. Louis Public Library.) Bearing in mind this limitation, it is quite possible to add to the interest of a column of statistics by comparison with the same figures of the last report. Add to this a brief statement of the year's gifts and experiments. In the reports which come to the office of the Library Commission the phrase "Items of progress" is quite apt to be ignored. A progress day-book is suggested as a remedy; in it write for example the date when the first Boy Scout meeting was held in the Auditorium.

It is only by keeping account of activities from day to day that a full report is possible. Every library, everywhere, must realize that reports are valuable, not because the state asks for them, but because they shed light upon twelve-months work. Are we any nearer the goal of universal service to our community than we were in the summer of 1917? Have we circulated more books and better books? Have we loaned books to more people? Are more of our citizens reading magazines and reference books in our rooms? Have we more books or fewer books than a year ago?

Every one will agree that information of this kind has great value in the study of what to do next, where to change the work and how to strengthen it. The question is where shall we get it? It can only be done by keeping such items from day to day, compiling them each month into a general report sheet, to which may be added items of progress during the month, suggestions of new plans made each month to the board, results of experience good and bad, successful or unsuccessful. Reports of this type are not difficult and furnish a splendid basis for the annual summary. Very good blanks for the keeping of the daily record and monthly and annual report statistics are published in cheap form by library supply houses.—*The Library Messenger*.

## NOTICES

THE Kansas City Public Library has had taken from its shelves a copy of Roorbach's *Bibliotheca Americana: 1820-1852*. The title page and fly leaf of the book are embossed Kansas City Public Library, a library book plate is on the inside of the front cover and the classification numbers are to be found on back of title page and on page thirteen. Any one having a copy of this book offered to them for sale will kindly examine it for these identification marks.

PURD B. WRIGHT, *Librarian*.

THE Royal Horticultural Society has at last definitely undertaken to carry out the work of issuing a new edition of Pritzel's *Dictionary of illustrations of plants* with the assistance of botanists attached to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, the Natural History Museum, and the Linnean Society, and in friendly co-operation with the United States Government Plant Bureau. The original Pritzel, which must of course be reprinted, contains about 100,000 entries, and it is estimated that at least 125,000 more entries will have to be incorporated with them. The Society appeals to all interested in this book of reference to subscribe to the work.

IN order to introduce students to books outside of prescribed reading the librarian of the Oregon State Agricultural College, Mrs. Ida A. Kidder, has near the door of the reading room a table with a placard marked, "Interesting"; on this are beautiful art books and beautifully illustrated books of travel, the *Morning Oregonian*, and a notice of specially interesting magazine articles. There is also a special collection of books in the reference room. These are often selected to pique the students' curiosity and arouse their interest. Among these is a set of the Harvard Classics, bound in facsimile of the beautiful old bindings. They are in groups of five, of each color, and much less monotonous-looking than the ordinary blue binding. The experiment has proved very successful, for these volumes are found to circulate freely.

# LIBRARY WORK

## Notes of development in library activity

### GENERAL: ACTIVITIES OF ONE LIBRARY

Newark's good repute. *The Library and the Museum therein*. v. 1, no. 3. March, 1919. p. 3-6.

The Newark Library and Museum have issued many publications which have not only aided their work but have answered requests for expert advice from many sources and have brought credit to the city itself. Newspaper notices of their activities have appeared in this and in foreign countries. An important part of their work is the help given to other institutions and to individuals in the preparation of articles for publication in newspapers and journals, or as pamphlets. The two institutions are advertised in the local press for their respective activities, activities which the newspapers speak of freely and thus indicate that they think them helpful. Of this advertising the two institutions received last year about 200 items, which would in total fill 80 newspaper columns.

Both library and museum publish many posters, broadsides, leaflets, pamphlets and journals. These numbered last year about 200 different items, of which were printed over 200,000 copies.

Eight important compilations have been prepared by the Newark Library in 1918, in response to requests from journals, Federal Government Bureaus, publishers, etc., as follows:

The Library edits a page on Business Books, in *The Nation's Business*, monthly, the organ of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

It compiled eleven carefully annotated book lists for "The Woman Voter," which were published at intervals, in the first half of the year, in the *New York Evening Post*.

The Library is aiding the Association of Directory Publishers in the compilation of a textbook for use in Boston University.

For the United States Shipping Board it compiled annotated book lists on the merchant marine, exporting, and other shipping subjects. These have been printed in four pamphlets.

For a forthcoming bulletin of the United States Bureau of Education was prepared a paper of 1200 words on "The use of periodicals in education for foreign trade service," with two accompanying bibliog-

raphies: (1) 51 periodicals; (2) 400 magazine articles.

To the British Embassy at Washington was sent information about books giving reliable descriptions of American internal conditions. This was for promoting a knowledge of things American thruout the British Isles.

For the United States Signal Corps was compiled a list of books and articles giving the best available information on airships.

For the United States Bureau of Education, in collaboration with the American Library Association, the library is preparing an article and a list of books for the use of soldiers returning to civil life who wish to fit themselves to enter different branches of business by reading and study.

For many years the Library, and later the Newark Museum Association, have held exhibits in the library building. Many of these have gone to other cities, and have been shown as "Newark Exhibits."

In 1918 the Library and Museum together prepared and sent out 63 exhibits to 57 different cities; among them were:

The Museum's Exhibit of Wood Engravings by Rudolph Ruzicka, to 15 cities, and the Library's exhibit of war posters, two sets of which were traveling at the same time, to 28 cities. The latter was prepared at the request of the Committee on Public Information, at Washington.

The Library sent two collections of posters to Japan, to illustrate the kind and extent of advertising done with posters during the war.

It gave a collection of war posters to a town in South Dakota, which were there displayed and drew many visitors.

The Museum's model of Camp Dix was shown in two camps, and in museums and libraries in three other cities.

Pictures and posters were sent by the Library to decorate barracks, and recreation buildings in camps, and headquarters of war organizations.

The Library and Museum arranged and transferred to the Bush Terminal Sales Building, where it is seen by hundreds daily, the best part of the exhibit of Colombia.

The Library sent books for the soldiers to nearly every army and navy center in New Jersey, to a total of 50,000, with many thousands of periodicals.

The Library printed advertising posters and other material as contributions to the work of the local offices of the United States Food Administration, The American Red Cross, Newark Association for Community Singing, Civic Celebrations Committee, Mayor's Committee of Women of the Council of National Defense, and for the American Library Association War Service.

#### WAR POSTERS

As a preliminary step to any attempts at making recommendations regarding the systematizing and economizing of effort to obtain and preserve war posters, a committee of the American Library Institute consisting of Louis N. Wilson, Clark University Library, Worcester, Mass., and T. Franklin Currier, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass., is seeking to pool information on the subject thru the following questionnaire:

#### A. Statistics:

1. How many posters have you? 2. How many duplicates? 3. Have you made estimates as to the probable maximum number of posters printed: (a) in this country; (b) Canada; (c) England; (d) France; (e) Russia; (f) Italy; (g) Germany and Austria; (h) other countries?

#### B. Use made:

1. How are your present collections being used? 2. Do you expect this use to continue after the present interest in the war dies out?

#### C. Methods of Handling and Recording:

1. As full a statement as possible is desired of the methods you have followed in handling—or of your conclusions as to ideal methods. Matters to be considered embrace mounting, storing, exhibiting, classifying, numbering, cataloging, preparation of check lists, photographing, photostating, etc. If possible, send drawings, samples, and cost of figures in full detail. 2. Would you consider subscribing to a set of 10,000 standard reproductions (possibly 3 x 5 inches) at 2 cents each?—at 5 cents each? 3. Would such reproductions be useful to you in arranging or making use of your collections, assuming that they bore standardized location numbers, author and subject-headings, etc.

#### D. Acquisition:

1. Names of officials, bureaus or agents who can furnish or procure posters. 2. Existence of duplicate collections. 3. Would you consider the transfer of any of your posters in order to strengthen the collections in nearby regional centers, provided that

arrangements could be made to borrow freely from the common stock thus formed and with the assurance that a sufficient number of record sets be carefully preserved for the future historian?

#### NUMISMATICS

The St. Louis Public Library is beginning a file of illustrations of medals and coins, clipped from the catalogs of dealers and mounted on large cards, so that they can be used by students and other interested persons who do not have access to the coins and medals.

#### BINDING REPAIRS

Old books to mend. *Bulletin of the Vermont Free Public Commission*, March 1919. p. 45.

In order to reduce binding and repairing costs the Vermont Commission is planning a trip by Miss Kingsland of the Traveling library department to libraries wishing to avail themselves of instruction given by her in the best ways of mending books and how to tell when a book should be withdrawn for rebinding. If a number of libraries in the same locality avail themselves of the offer the expense would be small.

#### JUVENILE BOOK COVERS

In the St. Paul Public Library, picture books for the Branches and Stations are rejuvenated after re-binding by the addition of an appropriate illustration pasted on the cover. The pictures are taken from discarded copies of juvenile books. A light coat of shellac protects the surface from the wear and tear of handling. It is possible to handle about thirty books in an hour, thus adding very slightly to the expense. Books decorated in this way seem to be as attractive as new copies to the children, newness being evidently not an essential with them.

#### RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

To anticipate the wants of the returned soldiers who will probably be interested in history and travel as never before; to provide French grammars, lexicons and novels not too difficult, or too characteristically French; to put a room at their disposal where they can meet and tell what happened at Soissons and Chateau Thierry; to preserve all historical material relative to the great war; to obey faithfully and painstakingly orders from government headquarters; to look sharp, step lively, and do as we are told—this will be our reconstruction program.—LUCY LEE PLEASANTS, *Librarian*, Menasha, Wis.



## IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

### Massachusetts

*Worcester.* The American Antiquarian society has collected under the direction of Clarence S. Brigham, librarian, probably the most complete set of war newspapers there is in America. The collection includes not only *Trench and Camp*, the newspaper of the cantonments in the United States, but also the publications from the cantonments in France, most notably *The Stars and Stripes*. To supplement the material which history writers will derive from these camp papers, a collection of war clippings from nearly every newspaper story written since the beginning of the war has been kept and filed at the American Antiquarian society.

### Connecticut

*Hartford.* To the already valuable "Lincolnia" at the Watkinson Library collected during the Civil War by Mrs. Mary Trumbull Prime has now been added the collection made by Gilbert A. Tracy, who was a clerk in the War Department from 1863 to 1868. There are about 200 titles, with many additional photographs, cuttings, etc., and a very valuable letter by Lincoln, which is not found in the Nicolay & Hay, or Lapsley's editions of Lincoln's writings.

### Rhode Island

*Westerly.* The Memorial and Library Association has received a fine collection of fractional currency, consisting of paper commonly known as "shin plasters"), copper, silver and gold coins. They are artistically arranged under glass and will hang in the reading room of the library. There are 26 pieces of paper money; from the three-cent to the 25-cent, 58 copper; 6 silver and 4 gold pieces, all of which have been withdrawn from circulation. The library already possesses a collection of different bank notes of the old Phenix Bank of Westerly, issued from 1836 to 1902.

### New York

*New York City.* Altho the actual number of readers and of books issued both in the Reference Department and in the Branches of the New York Public Library has decreased, the work of the year has been more intensive during the year 1918, the report for which was presented at the March meeting of the Trustees. The Jewish division, for example,

has been much frequented by speakers and writers devoting themselves to Zionism, and by artisans and agriculturists, chemists and engineers, business men and promoters, physicians and nurses, teachers and journalists, many of whom are preparing to settle in Palestine as soon as conditions will permit. The Oriental Division has had greatly increased calls for material dealing with the Near East, due to the entry of the United States into the war; the Manuscripts Division has furnished information on the diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany; in the Science Division have been made, among others, studies of platinum alloys and their special application to war problems; the absorption, toxicity, and liquefaction of gases, especially poison gases; food-stuffs: their chemical composition, nutritive values, ash content, etc.; acids of fruit products; the composition of vegetable juices; the treatment of tea for the improvement of color and taste; butter substitutes; the use of sphagnum moss as a surgical dressing.

Trade information, particularly in relation to foreign trade, has been in constant demand in the Economics Division. During the latter half of the year, especially, inquiries about reconstruction have been frequent. With the termination of the War there was a marked increase in the use of the Technology Division. The month of December showed an increase of 472 readers over December, 1917. A large proportion of the work of the Division had to do with war conditions, especially with the technology of coal tar dyes, chemicals, machine shop work, automobiles, aeronautics, wireless telegraphy, mining, and metallurgy. The books on ship-building and marine engineering were constantly used by officers and sailors preparing for examinations. A marked increase in the use of periodical references was noted, the technical book seeming not to keep pace with the rapid industrial changes. During the preliminary organization period of the Community Councils of National Defense the Municipal Reference Library gathered information and data concerning New York's social and civic agencies, as well as giving advice in the matter of organization and publicity. At the request of the Board of Education the Library has been gathering information and literature on community civics for use in connection with the new civic courses in the public schools. A news service covering the principal newspapers

and civic magazines has been inaugurated for the Mayor and monthly reports are submitted.

During 1918 764,589 readers in the Reference Department (being 101,004 less than last year) were recorded as using 2,063,261 books (189,398 less than in 1917) and in the Circulation Department 9,627,505 books were loaned for home reading, being about 10 per cent less than in the previous year. Bequests to the Library include one of \$10,000, to be used for the purpose of adding to the "Joseph W. Drexel Music Library" and one of about \$800,000 from the estate of the late Mrs. Russell Sage.

*Syracuse.* Of the total book circulation of the Public Library 37 per cent of the number of books taken home now lies outside the main building and by far the larger part of this outside circulation has been in the small deposits in school houses and drug stores. One branch at the corner of two unpaved streets has ten per cent of the total city circulation for the year and another, open only three afternoons and two evenings, circulated 21,761 books.

Thru the practical patriotism of Mrs. Linda Hull Larned, one of the leading authorities in this country on the preparation and use of food, a large collection of tested recipes for persons of moderate means has been given to the library along with Mrs. Larned's own library of standard works on this important subject, and a file of pamphlets, bulletins and other printed matter dealing with household economics generally. The Linda Hull Larned Collection has been set up in the Art and Science Room on the second floor of the library.

### New Jersey

During the past year the great demand for increased efficiency in the administration of libraries in the state has led to their being placed under municipal control in six communities—Haddon Heights, Bradley Beach, Cliffside, Roselle, Pennington and Pleasantville. This is the largest number in any one year during the past decade.

*Newark.* There are six different collections on exhibition at the Free Public Library Building. One is of Textiles, Bronzes and Metal Work including recent purchases and gifts and some loans from Newarkers; a collection of Chinese and Japanese objects of art, a descriptive catalog of which is in preparation; an exhibit of 101 engraved portraits of Washington; some etchings and drawings by Mahonri Young of New York; Letters and autographs of famous people, in-

cluding Napoleon Bonaparte, Wellington, Dickens, Gladstone, Ruskin; and the Disbrow science collection.

### Pennsylvania

*Pittsburgh.* An exhibit of material showing what is being considered in Pittsburgh in the way of municipal improvements, and, for purposes of comparison, what has been done in other cities, was opened to the public on the twenty-first of February in the central building and all the branches of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. The exhibit comprises maps which show the proposed improvements in Pittsburgh, books on city planning, and a collection of photographs loaned by the Art Commission of the City of Pittsburgh. The photographs are arranged progressively to illustrate city planning, municipal improvements and housing in the United States and in foreign countries. In connection with the exhibit, the Library has prepared and published for free distribution a pamphlet on "Some facts and opinions concerning public improvements."

*McKeesport.* The McKeesport Chamber of Commerce has developed its library facilities to an unusual extent, with the purpose of establishing a means of access to business information and commercial and statistical literature. In establishing the library the census reports for 1910 containing statistics and facts of every nature were accepted as its nucleus. The library has been increased by the addition of annual reports of the Departments, of the State of Pennsylvania, the County and the City. It now contains a library of directories of other cities and has recently extended its research material to cover housing, community problems and civic research, business methods and management, problems of reconstruction, higher personal standards of living and character, and the probable effects of the War upon business and labor conditions. The library is maintained by the Chamber of Commerce for public use, its reading rooms are well patronized, and every request for information made has been met promptly.

### Maryland

*Baltimore.* An anonymous gift of \$80,000 forms the nucleus of a fund for the erection of a medical library at Johns Hopkins Hospital. The proposed Library will cost approximately \$100,000 and it will be used not only to house the hospital's collection of books, but also as headquarters for philanthropic work.

### North Carolina

*Chapel Hill.* The University of North Carolina has purchased the Stephen B. Weeks Collection of North Carolina comprising 10,000 books, pamphlets, bound and unbound periodicals, bound and unbound newspapers, maps, reports of state officers and state institutions, and some of the first books published in North Carolina. Altho there are several other fairly extensive collections of North Caroliniana, the most important of them being in the State Historical Library of Wisconsin, the Weeks Collection has long been recognized as the most distinctive in the country, and as such it will at once take rank with the Draper Collection of Middle Western History in the State Library of Wisconsin and the Bancroft Collection of Western and Mexican History in the Library of the University of California.

### South Carolina

*Greenville.* Plans are being prepared by Beverley S. King of New York for a \$25,000 Carnegie library building, which is to be put up during the summer.

### Texas

*El Paso.* The El Paso Public Library has received recently a substantial increase in appropriation. On Thursday, February 15, the city granted the library the full amount due the institution under the city charter, which is 3.7 mills of the taxable valuation of the city property. The yearly amount is \$22,500, and this will be given to the library in monthly payments, beginning April 1. For many years this library has suffered from lack of funds. It was necessary to create public interest, and to work very hard to secure the money which was due the library. A short, enthusiastic campaign roused the interest of the citizens, also, the fact that a new ticket is up for election March 1, and women are voting here this year, made a great difference in the attitude of the men. The work in El Paso is very interesting, and the field for children's work is rich in opportunities, notably the Americanization work done with the Mexican children. The talks given in regard to this part of the work by the librarian did much to help secure the better appropriation.

### Wyoming

The Fifteenth Wyoming State Legislature passed a law providing that: "The Board of County Commissioners shall have the power to establish and maintain in their respective counties, a County Law Library, for the use

and benefit of the Judge of the District Court and shall have the power to appropriate and set aside for the maintenance and support of said library, such monies as it shall deem necessary or see fit. The District Court of such county shall superintend and direct all expenditures made for said library, and shall have full power to make any rules and regulations, proper and necessary for the preservation, increase and use of the library, not inconsistent with law."

### California

The state has bought the architectural and engineering library of the late Allen D. Fellows of Auburn for use by state architects and engineers.

*Los Angeles.* An increase in the revenue of the Public Library of \$50,000 has been voted by the city. The most interesting thing in connection with the vote, however, is shown by a chart which Mr. Perry, librarian of the Public Library, has made from an analysis of the election returns. On this chart the vote is shown by precincts, and in the districts where there are branch libraries the vote was almost solid for the increased appropriation.

The historical and genealogical libraries of Los Angeles, included in the city library and the Repository of the Southwest, the library of the Sons of the Revolution, have increased from 2000 to 10,000 books in five years.

The department given over in the Los Angeles Public Library to this class of Reference is composed of about 2500 volumes of well selected works.

Most of the remainder of the collection in Los Angeles is to be found in the Historical and Genealogical Reference Library of the Society, Sons of the Revolution in Los Angeles, known as the Repository of the Southwest.

Los Angeles now ranks as the first city on the Pacific coast for books on this line. The city library has a fine collection of historical references covering the southern states, while the Repository of the Southwest has an excellent collection covering the New England states. The Repository of the Southwest stands in the western part of the United States much as the New England Historic and Genealogical Society Library, the New Hampshire Historical Society and a number of others, as well as the Public Libraries of New York and Boston, and the Newberry Library of Chicago and the Minnesota State, and Wisconsin State Historical Society libraries.



## LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

### AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President Bishop has, with the authorization of the Executive Board, appointed a Committee of Five, consisting of Arthur E. Bostwick, St. Louis Public Library, chairman; Linda A. Eastman, Cleveland Public Library; Carl H. Milam, Library War Service, Washington; Azariah S. Root, Oberlin College Library; and C. C. Williamson, New York Public Library; to make a general survey of American Library Service, particularly in view of the post-war conditions of readjustment. The following letter, addressed by Mr. Bishop to those whom he invited to serve, expresses very clearly what he has in mind for this Committee to accomplish:

"The Executive Board at its meeting on January eleventh authorized the President to appoint a committee to survey the whole field of American library service, particularly in view of the after-war period of readjustment. This Committee is to present a preliminary report at the Asbury Park Conference in June, 1919.

"The President feels that a survey analogous to the famous Reports on Secondary Education and Primary Education made by the Committee of Eleven and of Fifteen of the National Educational Association is the sort of thing wanted now. There is crying need for a survey of actual library service, for a statement, concrete and actual, of just how American libraries are meeting, or failing to meet their opportunities, and for a program setting forth in plain and simple words the great possibilities that lie before us. In other words, we librarians want a plan of operation, a form with which we can measure our own efforts.

"Such a survey will perhaps help us to keep the swing and momentum gained, in our American Library Association War Service. It should be divided among various groups—should be most concrete, rather than horatory or theoretical. It should tell what the field is, how far it is being filled, and how much remains to be done. If successfully carried out, there should result standards for libraries—standards of equipment, buildings, service of all sorts, salaries and income generally. In short, we should do consciously and objectively the sort of thing the Carnegie Foundation has done for legal and medical education, and should do it better, because this survey would be made sympathetically by competent persons actually working in the fields discussed."

It is hoped that the Committee will be prepared to make a preliminary informal report at the Asbury Park Conference in June, which can be discussed by the Association at large. This is one of the most important movements under way in the library field and librarians everywhere will await with interest the conclusions of the Committee. In the meantime the librarians of the country are urged to co-operate with the Committee in furnishing it with whatever information it may need.

GEO. B. UTLEY, *Executive Secretary.*

### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The midwinter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Thursday, February 13, 1919.

Following the introductory remarks by the President, Mr. Lowe, Miss Anna M. Bancroft spoke briefly on Child Welfare Work.

Miss Katharine P. Loring spoke on the topic "The King's English and the librarian's." Miss Loring disclaimed any intention of pointing out a contrast but she wished to "induce librarians to make the King's English their own and to influence others to value it."

The origin of the phrase "The King's English" was found in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," but it is thought that the expression was present in common speech before Shakespeare made this direct use of it. A brief reference to the literature of the period of Queen Anne and Queen Victoria offered some basis for believing that the correct use of language might with equal appropriateness be called "The Queen's English" . . .

At the close of Miss Loring's remarks Mr. J. Randolph Collidge, Jr., read the poem "Great-heart" which had recently been written by Rudyard Kipling and dedicated to the memory of Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. Henry N. Sanborn, librarian of the Bridgeport Public Library, gave a very complete review and analysis of the growth and underlying ideas connected with the subject of "Standardization of library service." Mr. Sanborn considered that it is essential, before undertaking a constructive program towards standardization to adopt some form of classification. He pointed out the necessity for some form of certification which should serve as a credential and at the same time make the public aware of the professional character of library service. The most acceptable form of certification would, he thought, be possible

thru a board of examiners made up of "persons conversant with and preferably actually engaged in library work." The certification of librarians, Mr. Sanborn declared, by way of summary, "requires grading of libraries and leads to increased appropriation, increased salaries, pensions, greater and more authoritative state control, some system of library instruction and a general improvement of service. The body issuing certificates should not be hampered by detailed legislation, but should be given power to set and enforce standards which it may change as changed conditions demand. These standards should be set for each community according to its ability, not its disposition, to pay. The examining, certifying and instructional powers should be centered in one body, naturally the state library commission. In Massachusetts and other New England states, this means that libraries must no longer depend for income upon the whim of some city council or board of select men, who are generally politicians, but must be guaranteed by a compulsory tax laid for an adequate annual budget."

The subject "Pensions for librarians" was discussed briefly by Mr. Charles K. Bolton, and that of "Organization of high school libraries" by Miss Mary E. Hall, librarian of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn. Miss Hall urged librarians to visit the schools and see what is needed. Librarians can help in buying books. They can call the attention of teachers to standard lists and they can let teachers now that there are standards of instruction for the use of books . . . The report on Standard Equipment for High School libraries was especially commended as a useful aid. A standard library training of at least one year should be required of the attendant who is present in a school of one thousand or more pupils. Miss Hall considered that in high school library work the librarian is all important. Without equipment, even, she can do much in answering questions.

At the opening of the afternoon session Mr. Walter B. Briggs, of the Widener Memorial Library, spoke on the topic "Some thoughts on libraries and reconstruction," reviewing some aspects of his year's library service in France. Mr. Briggs was thoroly convinced that our men are coming back hungry for facts. There is no better place to provide these, in Mr. Briggs' opinion, than the public libraries. He urged that librarians devote themselves to a more intensive program of reading. He found personally that he had come back with a desire to read fewer books and to read them more carefully.

Professor Albert Bushnell Hart spoke on the subject "The record of the war." The kind of record which has come down to us about the Civil War was first reviewed. After this outline Professor Hart asked, what are the presumptive records of the present war? "One of the first necessities," he said, "would be a resumé of the literature of the war." He advised librarians to prepare a select bibliography which could be made up with provision for later additions. Professor Hart mentioned first the group of secondary books. These are necessarily sketchy and they provide little more than publically known facts. Then there are such books as Simond's and The New York *Times* History of the war which are written on a larger scale. Later facts, however, will cause considerable alterations in these books. The letters of soldiers will furnish exceedingly valuable testimony. They will not, however, possess as great a value as they did in the Civil War because no individual soldier can describe a battle, in the present war, except in a limited way. Volumes of reminiscences will provide some striking material, but here, again, no individual soldier in these days has an opportunity to make extensive observations. Of prime importance will be the official records now being collected. Early in the war the United States appointed a Board of Historiographers who have been busily employed in collecting all essential material. The reports from the Central Powers are not yet available. Sooner or later the Government will provide an official history. Professor Hart spoke of the value of posters and he reminded librarians that this is the time to collect material of all kinds on the war, closing with a paraphrase of a saying which he said had already been consecrated on the battle-field, "Librarians go to it."

FRANK H. WHITMORE, *Recorder.*

#### NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The New Jersey Library Association held its regular annual meeting at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, on the afternoon of March seventh, 1919. In the absence of the president, Miss Edna B. Pratt, the secretary took the chair.

The minutes of the last annual meeting and of the special meeting of October 31 having been printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL and the New Jersey Library *Bulletin*, the reading of them was omitted. The report of the secretary was read by Miss Emilie Hill of Summit acting as secretary pro tem., and was followed by the report of the treasurer, Miss

Mary P. Parsons. Both were accepted as read and ordered filed.

The subject for consideration by the meeting was "The collection and care of material of temporary value," which was ably presented by Mrs. Mabel E. Colegrove of the Reference Department of the Newark Public Library.

Mr. Dana spoke of the accumulation of pamphlets sent thru the mail, many of them not of special value to the particular library receiving them, and of the time and postage required to request the desirable ones, as well as the difficulty in the small library of finding out what were available on request. He suggested that a library service might be performed by the state government thru the New Jersey Public Library Commission, in securing and sorting pamphlets published by various organizations and corporations, and distributing to each library the ones of especial value to that library, it in turn paying a small sum pro rata for the service rendered. He moved, and it was seconded and carried, that a committee be appointed to take up with the Library Commission the method of approaching the legislature to ask that an appropriation be made for collecting, by purchase or otherwise, the pamphlet literature as published, to be sorted and distributed to libraries as requested.

There followed a brief talk by Miss Edith Guerrier of the Food Conservation Department, outlining a plan of National Library Service under the Department of the Interior. This would include a monthly bulletin issued for libraries, containing information about government departments, their publications and possibilities; and would promote a closer understanding and an increasing usefulness. The following motion was made and carried: Resolved, that the New Jersey Library Association endorses the idea of a National Library Service and approves the connection thus to be established between the Government and the libraries, to the end that libraries may be enabled to place before their patrons authentic government information.

A nominating committee, consisting of Miss Winsler, Mr. Hatfield, and Mr. Hughes, was appointed to report at a later session.

The rest of the time was devoted to three book reviews, namely, Lord Dunsany's "Sword of Welleran," a fine appreciation by Miss Margaret Jackson; Charles Kingsley's "Tutor's Story," by Dr. Van Hoesen; and Willa Sibert Cather's "My Antonia," by Miss Ella B. Cook; with a closing talk on the importance of good books for boys by one who

writes them, Mr. William Heyliger, known to the boys as Hawley Williams.

On the evening of March 7th, with Mr. Charles M. Lum of Chatham presiding, the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club were officially welcomed, in the name of the Mayor, by the City Clerk of Atlantic City.

Captain A. P. Simmonds gave a vigorous talk on the war and the need to support it financially to a finish.

The address of the evening was made by Charles Zueblin on "Education for freedom." Mr. Zueblin has many radical reforms to suggest, based upon the three objects of education—for creation, service, and harmony, which he would substitute for the more material terms, citizenship, occupation, and character. The talk was illuminating and suggestive, and most entertaining.

On Saturday, March 8th, the morning session was in charge of the American Library Institute whose programme was concerned with International Co-operation. Mr. William N. C. Carleton, the president, occupied the chair and made an address on research. Dr. E. C. Richardson, and Mr. Frederick C. Hicks outlined plans of international co-operation; while Louvain, past and future, was described by Paul J. Foik and Theodore W. Koch.

A motion was here made by Mr. Frank P. Hill, expressing the regret of all attending the convention for the absence thru illness of Edna B. Pratt, president of the N. J. Library Association, and suggesting a telegram of sympathy from the three organizations. The sentiment in its favor was unanimous.

Miss Elva L. Bascom made a plea at the end of the session in behalf of library co-operation in the child welfare plans of the Children's Bureau.

The final joint session, presided over by Henry F. Marx of Easton, Pennsylvania, had the pleasure of hearing the experiences of John McClure Hamilton in painting portraits of famous men; and Joseph Pennell, who showed many fine illustrations by well-known painters and illustrators, giving the history of book illustration thru its best examples.

The election of the officers of the New Jersey Library Association was announced as follows: Presidents, Dr. Henry B. Van Hoesen of Princeton University; Vice-presidents, Irene A. Hackett, Englewood; Charles M. Lum, Chatham; Secretary, Mary P. Parsons, Morristown; Treasurer, Adele W. Lupton, Rahway.

Tea was served in the sun-parlor on Satur-



day afternoon, the librarian of the Atlantic City library, Miss Abbott, and Mrs. Endicott, a trustee assisting. Dancing followed the Saturday evening session, and the meeting was unofficially voted one of the most enjoyable of the annual conventions.

IRENE A. HACKETT, *Secretary.*

#### CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

An unusually large gathering of the Sixth District of the California Library Association took place on February 15, at Alhambra, California. Mrs. Theodora Brewitt, the Alhambra Librarian and President of the Sixth District, presided at the meeting and acted as toast mistress at luncheon when the members and visitors were guests of the Alhambra Chamber of Commerce. The morning session was opened in the Library Auditorium with brief addresses of welcome by Mr. James Stuart, President of the Alhambra City Commission, and Mr. J. L. Davidson, President of the Alhambra Library Board. Mr. Ferguson, State Librarian, was present and spoke of some recent developments in library progress, as did Mr. Perry of the Los Angeles Public Library. After a short business meeting, the program was begun by Miss Louise B. Krause, librarian of the H. S. Byllesby & Co. of Chicago, who discussed "What the small public library can do to serve the business man." She said that librarians often forgot that it was the business man who paid the taxes which supported public libraries, and that his needs were often overlooked in the library. Miss Arlena Chapin, librarian of the A. K. Smiley Library of Redlands, explained the charging system used in that library, which was devised by Miss Jeanette

Drake, now principal of the circulation department of the Los Angeles Public Library. After a discussion of it and other new methods and devices, the meeting adjourned to the Woman's Club House for luncheon and the afternoon session. There were three interesting luncheon speakers: Judge W. M. Northrup, President Alhambra Chamber of Commerce; Dr. O. S. Barnum, President of the Alhambra Community Council; and Miss Marguerite Cameron of the Junior Red Cross, Pasadena. When the afternoon session was called to order, Miss Helen E. Haines read a paper, "Speculum vitae," in which she reviewed three biographies, John Keats by Sidney Colvin; Morley's recollections; and Mrs. Humphrey Ward's "A writer's recollections." "The personal element in library service," as given by Miss Drake, made everyone present feel anew the importance of untiring and sympathetic service to the library patron. Miss Warren, librarian of the San Diego Public Library, followed with a discussion of the reconstruction problems. She especially asked that in furnishing books to the public, librarians should not forget the ideals for which the men in France fought and gave their lives. The Association was fortunate in having Mrs. Gibson, member of the California Commission on Housing and Intmigration for the closing address, in which she treated one phase of reconstruction work, that of Americanization. This subject was further emphasized by an exhibit prepared by the students and faculty of the Los Angeles Public Library School.

FRANCES R. FOOTE, *Secretary,*  
*Sixth District California Library Association.*

## NOTES FROM THE LIBRARY SCHOOLS

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The field practice work began March 3. Seven students remain in Albany for staff service in the New York State Library. Five are in the New York Public Library and Columbia University. Two have gone to the Brooklyn Public Library. Six are doing organization work under the direction of Anna G. Hall of the Educational Extension Division at Tonawanda, Perry, Oneonta and Endicott. The remaining students are serving in the public libraries of Newark (N. J.), Trenton (N. J.), Springfield (Mass.), the Forbes Library and the John Crerar Library.

A substantial addition to the school's col-

lection of lantern slides of library buildings and library work has been made thru the courtesy of Mr. W. R. Eastman who has turned over to the school much of the material he had collected in his long study of library buildings. Mr. Wyer has also secured a set of slides showing the camp library service of the A. L. A. A series of photographs of the Denver branch libraries has been secured thru the kindness of Anna R. Phelps and Chalmers Hadley.

The vice director is acting as supervisor of the library work at the Watervliet Arsenal and the Army Reserve Depot at South Schenectady.

The biennial visit to libraries of New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Washington and vicinities will begin April 1.

F. K. WALTER.

*PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY  
SCIENCE*

The annual luncheon of the Graduates' Association was held in the Wedgewood room of Lord and Taylor's on Saturday, March first. The Director and Vice-Director each spoke about some phases of the new world in which libraries and librarians find themselves. Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt, who has been in France, talked very interestingly about the Y. W. C. A. The officers for 1919-20 are: President, Frank Place, Jr., assistant librarian of the Academy of Medicine; Vice-President, Mrs. Flora de Gogorza, librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library; Secretary, Florence A. Adams, librarian of the Polytechnic Preparatory Country Day School; Treasurer, Miss Marion H. Fiery of the Children's Department of the New York Public Library.

There has been an exhibition and demonstration of the actual processes of lithography by Bolton Brown in the Art Gallery of the Library. The class attended in a body one afternoon and watched each step from the first drawing on the stone.

The recrudescence of influenza that swept over New York in January did not bring any very serious illness to the class, but it appeared in the form of lassitude and weariness in a number of cases, so it was decided to close the school for a week to give everyone a chance to rest and catch up. This will not entail any loss of work, for Commencement is a week later than usual and the whole schedule is simply pushed a week forward. This will advance the spring trip into April, which, as we go up to New England, may not be a bad thing.

The Library School gave a musical evening at the Women's Club on February 6th for the benefit of the Neighborhood Chapter. Three of the class and three outside friends took part, the result being a concert of unusual merit and interest.

Mr. Frank K. Walter of the New York State Library School spoke before the school on January 7th on the Library and the Community. On January 21st Mr. Henry N. Sanborn spoke on the reorganization of an old library, based upon his recent experiences at Bridgeport, and on February 4th Miss Mary E. Hall on the work of the High School Library.

The class attended the January meeting of

the New York Library Club and were much interested in the discussion of the comparative rewards of business and public library work.

The Vice-Director attended a meeting of the Executive Board of the A. L. A. at Buffalo on January 11th, and stopped over in Albany for a meeting of the New York State Committee on Standardization and Certification on January 13th.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,  
*Vice-Director.*

*LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC  
LIBRARY*

The regular students returned from their field work for the re-opening of instruction on Monday, March 3. In addition to the various divisions and branches of the New York Public Library there were represented among the assignments this year the libraries of Union Theological Seminary, the Western Electric Company, and the Girls' High School, Brooklyn.

A recent opportunity to hear two unusually interesting and valuable lectures grew out of the stay in New York of Lieutenant Seymour de Ricci, the French bibliographer, who is at present under assignment with the French educational mission, which has been visiting and inspecting school systems and educational institutions thruout the United States. In connection with the advanced courses Lieut. de Ricci delivered an address on French book collectors and book collecting, this following a lecture on English and American collections by Miss Henrietta Bartlett; while before the joint classes he discussed the European book-trade, his presentation covering conditions in Italy, Spain, pre-war Germany, Holland, France, Belgium and England.

Miss Effie L. Power, Head of the Children's Department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, gave to the regular students in the week of March 3-10 a series of ten hours on children's work and literature. Lectures on order work have been given to by F. F. Hopper, Chief of the Circulation Department of the New York Public Library and by LeRoy Jeffers, Manager of the Book Order Office of the New York Public Library.

On January 17 we heard an address by Mary E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, entitled "Our inheritance as librarians." Other recent lectures of interest have included one on "Periodicals" by Mr. F. W. Faxon, proprietor of the F. W. Faxon Co., Boston; one on "Problems of library re-organization" by Henry N. Sanborn, librarian of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Public Library; one on "The

place of the library in a democracy" by Miss Lutie Stearns; one on "Libraries in institutions for defectives, delinquents and dependents" by Miss Florence R. Curtis, Assistant Professor in the University of Illinois Library School; and one on "Literary men and librarians of other days" by Mr. R. R. Bowker, editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

The Principal, together with Miss Sutliff, Miss Hyde, Miss Newberry and Miss Jackson attended the annual meeting of the Association of American Library Schools at Atlantic City, N. J., on March 7 and 8.

ERNEST J. REECE, *Principal*.

#### COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SUMMER COURSES IN LIBRARY ECONOMY

The following courses are offered in the summer session from July 7 to August 15, 1919. They are planned especially for persons who already have had some practical experience in library work.

*Library economy s1—Bibliography.* 2 points. Miss Keller.

*Library economy s2—Administration of the school library.* The high school, Miss Hall; The normal school, Miss Wilson. 2 points.

*Library economy s3—Cataloging, classification.* 2 points. Miss Keller and reviser.

*Library economy s5—Indexing, filing and cataloging as applied in business.* 2 points. Miss Warren.

HELEN REX KELLER,  
*Instructor in Library Economy.*

#### SIMMONS COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The second term of the school year opened on February 10. On February 13 all classes in technical work were cancelled to permit attendance at the Massachusetts Library Club meeting.

The course in High School Libraries had the privilege not only of hearing Miss Hall at that meeting speak on "Organization of a high school library," but also of having a visit from Miss Mabel Williams, who talked on "The co-operation between the New York Public Library and the New York High Schools."

A number of the students who are interested in work with children and with schools take advantage of the talks at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls.

Mr. Clarence D. Kingsley, Supervisor of High Schools of Massachusetts, spoke on "High school libraries in relation to the objectives of education, as proposed by the Committee on reorganization of secondary education"; Mr. John A. Lowc, Agent of the

Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission, generously gave an illustrated lecture on "Library war service, and the Camp Devens Library"; Miss Stearns spoke on "The reading of the adolescent girl"; and Mlle. Marguerite Clément on "The selection of French books for the library."

From the other departments of the College we have had valuable help. Dr. Lefavour added to the course in Documents two lectures on "The State Constitution" and "The City Charter." Miss Anne Strong discussed "Books on public health nursing," and Miss Mary B. Stocking gave a Budget study of the distribution of a librarian's individual income under present living conditions.

Among the many notable visitors to the College, whom the students and faculty have had the opportunity of hearing speak, were Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., and Mme. Breshkovskaya.

Two important visits were made, that of March 1 to the hospitable libraries of Providence, and of March 15 to Camp Devens.

The meeting of the Association of American Library Schools at Atlantic City was attended by Miss Blunt, Miss Donnelly and Miss Howe.

At this time of year the School usually sends out a request to its graduates for information as to salaries, and it has been much gratified this season to have such a prompt response that within a week 75 per cent of the returns were in, with a substantial increase recorded in almost every instance.

An interesting project for next year has been authorized by the Trustees of the Boston Public Library and the Corporation of the College, whereby the Simmons students will have the benefit of instruction in children's work under Miss Jordan at the Library, with practical work in the children's rooms, and reciprocal privileges will be extended to members of the Public Library staff who may desire to attend some of the technical courses at Simmons.

In addition there is to be a course in Reference given at the Library to members of its staff, in which the heads of the departments of the Library and instructors of the Library School will co-operate.

#### SUMMER SESSION

The usual summer session of six weeks will be held July 7-August 15. The courses are open to all persons now in library positions who have had a high school education or its equivalent. High school teachers who have been assigned part time duty in their high school libraries are also eligible. Kindergarten teachers find the course in children's



work profitable, and are admitted to that course without library experience.

During the first three weeks the time is given to the study of reference work and library economy, under Miss Florence Blunt, who gives the same courses in the regular school.

Cataloging and classification occupy the three weeks from July 28 to August 15. Miss Harriet Peck, librarian of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, who has conducted this course during several seasons, will again be the instructor.

The course in Children's work is separate, taking the full time of the students from July 7 to July 28. We are fortunate in having this year Miss Alice Hazeltine, Supervisor of Children's work in the St. Louis Public Library, conduct this course, whose experience both in Pittsburgh and St. Louis, where she gives the children's work in the Library School of that Library, qualifies her to make the course a helpful one to those who are meeting the various problems of the children's room.

Any one of the three courses may be taken separately, or Cataloging and Classification may be combined with either one of the courses that come in the first three weeks.

An announcement in more detail may be obtained from the Registrar of Simmons College.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director*.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Books themselves "came true" in a very real sense to the Library School during the last week of the Semester, for Miss Jessie B. Rittenhouse of New York brought the message of the new poetry. Her lecture on "The poets as recorders of the war" was so filled with the spirit of the times, her knowledge of the poets themselves and her reading of their poetry so sympathetic in its understanding that all in her large audience felt that she had left a personal message with every one.

Drama as well as poetry helped the class to realize the power of the printed page, for Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton" was presented as a dramatic reading by a group of eleven. So dramatically did each read his part that the audience of over a hundred was unmindful of the lack of scenery, costuming, and action.

The last story-telling evening by the group of students electing this work can well be recorded as another proof of the appeal of the book. After Mrs. Thorne-Thomsen's

lectures on Story-telling the study was continued under Miss Hazeltine's direction. With the class as guest, the group that had been studying tried their new found powers of story telling much to the enthusiasm of all.

After a semester of work devoted largely to theory and technique it was reward, indeed, to discover the pleasure that can be shared with others thru books. The closing weeks of the semester completed the courses in classification, cataloging, library economy, and loan, continued the work in reference and book selection, included the lectures in publicity given by Prof. Bleyer and Miss Hazeltine, besides carrying on the work in story-telling.

Prof. W. J. Chase, of the History department, met the class to discuss the "Bibliography of United States history"; Miss Bernice Oehler, of the Art department of the Madison High School, lectured on the "Aesthetic principles of poster bulletins," and Miss Mary A. Smith of the Madison Free Library, gave the instruction on "How to teach the use of the library in the eighth grade." In connection with the lessons on Publicity the annual exhibition was conducted by the students in the foyer, and library printed matter of many kinds including newspaper clippings, book-lists, folders, display cards, signs, and dodgers, was displayed in the gallery, classified and labeled for definite instructional value.

Miss Caroline C. Shaw (class of 1915), librarian of the Marshfield (Wis.) Public Library, gave the instruction and practice in mending during the week January 13-18. The class was divided into groups of six, each group having three appointments of two hours each. In the six hours every student received instruction in the necessary types of mending, actually learning the processes and motions by doing the work.

This year, on account of the influenza, it was deemed advisable to shorten the field practice period from eight to six weeks in order to avoid all risk for the students. This gave two weeks for additional study, which was well utilized.

The opportunity to attend the opening of the Legislature, a convocation addressed by Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, and the appearance of Mrs. Pennybacker before the Girls' Patriotic League, afforded the connection with the outside world which is so vital for a class studying to serve the public.

The class of 1919 has adopted a French orphan. The faculty and the class of 1918 have renewed their pledges for the care of the orphans adopted last year.

## SUMMER SESSION

The twenty-fourth summer session of the School is announced for June 30 to August 8, 1919. The course is designed to meet the needs of librarians of the small public libraries and the school libraries of the state, and of those assistants in Wisconsin libraries who are unable to take advantage of the training offered by the full year's course of study.

As the object of the Summer Session is to train those already engaged in library work for more efficient service, only such candidates will be admitted as come within this class. The number of students is limited by the desk capacity of the School, and the course is open only to properly qualified workers in Wisconsin, unless it is found that the number applying is less than can be properly accommodated in the school room. In this event, other library workers who meet the requirements and send satisfactory recommendations will be considered after all from Wisconsin have registered. Wisconsin librarians are urged to file their applications at an early date, by May 15 if possible, that those desiring to enter from other states may have such opportunity.

Entrance examinations will not be required, but candidates are expected to have had a high school course or its equivalent, as the minimum basis of general education.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor.*

## UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

Courses in both elementary and advanced Library Science will be given by the University of Illinois Library School during the summer session beginning Tuesday, June 24.

The instructors will be Miss Ethel Bond, Mr. John S. Cleavinger, Miss Anne M. Boyd, Mrs. Eva Cloud Taylor (one week), and two revisers.

(a) Eight weeks' courses in Cataloging, Reference work and Order, Accession and Shelf work, will be offered to college graduates who desire to prepare for librarianship as a career. These three courses will occupy the full time of the student and are of the same character and grade as courses in the regular session of the Library School. They will, therefore, be a convenience to college graduates who are employed in libraries and who find it impossible to attend the regular session. The same requirements for admission hold for these courses as for admission to the regular library school classes. Application blanks should be secured and mailed to the School before registration day.

(b) Six weeks elementary courses for librarians and library assistants, especially those in Illinois libraries, who cannot spend a year in a library school and who cannot meet the entrance requirements to the more advanced courses named under (a). These six weeks courses constitute what has heretofore been given at the University in the summer, and will follow the same general outline as heretofore. The University offers these courses in order to help our own Illinois libraries to give the best service possible. Since the beginning of these courses in the summer of 1911, a total of 195 librarians and assistants have been enrolled, of whom 146 have been from Illinois libraries. In the summer of 1918, 30 students were in attendance, of whom 23 were from Illinois. Graduation from a high school is required for admission to these courses.

Librarians and library assistants from Illinois libraries who register for any of the above courses are exempted from the payment of incidental or tuition fee.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director.*

## ST. LOUIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The teaching of Book Selection, in charge last year of Miss Margery Quigley, librarian of the Divoll Branch, who has now left to become librarian of the Free Public Library at Endicott, N. Y., has been assumed by Mrs. Jessie Sargent McNiece, chief of the circulation department of the St. Louis Public Library.

In the course in Serials each student now reports to the Applied Science Department for one week's practice work in checking periodicals.

On the last Friday in the month each student in the school will hereafter be scheduled for a ten-minute interview with the Principal, in which opportunity will be given for a discussion of the work and the student's individual progress in it.

A special committee of the faculty to supervise the practice work of students and to report on its progress and efficacy has been appointed, to consist of Dr. Geo. R. Throop, assistant librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, Mrs. Jessie Sargent McNiece, chief of the circulation department, and Mrs. P. F. Drury, chief instructor of the Library School.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Director.*

## CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL OF PITTSBURGH

Dr. Jessie Hayes White, Professor of Psychology, University of Pittsburgh, has been appointed to the staff of lecturers and is con-

ducting a course in child psychology in the course in Library Work with Children. Another recent appointment to the staff of lecturers is Mrs. Irene Farnham Conrad, Acting Head of the Department of Social Work, Margaret Morrison Carnegie School. Mrs. Conrad is giving a series of lectures on social agencies, required of students in the General Library Course and in the course in Library Work with Children. The annual visit of the school to other libraries will be made April 2-5. This will be followed by a week's recess and the third and last term of the school year will begin April 14.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Principal*.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA

The course in children's work was given this year by Edna Whiteman, supervisor of story-telling of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, from February 10-21. Twenty-four lectures were given on children's literature, story-telling and the administration of a children's department.

On February 14 the camp and hospital librarians for the southeast were assembled in conference at the Carnegie Library and the class had the opportunity of hearing Caroline Webster from headquarters and others speak on the library war service.

TOMMIE DORA BARKER, *Director*.

#### CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The annual conference of the county librarians of California was held in Sacramento in the State Capitol Building from February 8th to 11th. During those days class work and afternoon practice work were suspended in order that the Library School students might attend the meetings. Aside from questions of general administration, the dominant points of discussion were certification of librarians, co-operative cataloging, Americanization, library work with the returning soldier. During the meetings and at the reception and tea which the State Library staff extended to the visitors, efforts were made to have each county librarian become personally acquainted with each student. After the close of the conference, class discussions were carried on, in which the students had an opportunity to talk over their impressions, and make their own connections between theory and practice.

To visualize and make alive the books discussed in the course on children's literature, the California State Library is now collecting representative titles of children's books.

Since the library is distinctly a reference library, with no children's department, juvenile books as a rule are not purchased. The collection now being gathered together will be selective, including the old-time favorites, and the best of the new publications, and paying particular attention to the beautifully illustrated works, so many of which are now being published.

The collection will be shelved in the classroom, to be entirely accessible to the students at all times. In addition to serving as a laboratory for the Library School, the books will be used as an exhibit for visiting librarians, parents, teachers and others who come to the State Library, who are interested in juvenile literature. Every effort will be made to keep the list up to date. The catalog, which will be kept near the books themselves, gives such information as would be most useful to the possible purchaser, such as edition, price, illustrator, etc.

Another set of books collected for exhibition and laboratory purposes is the collection of standard novelists in the best editions. This, too, will be kept up-to-date, will be shelved in the class-room, and will be cataloged so as to give all necessary information.

MILTON J. FERGUSON, *Principal*.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

Emphasis has been placed recently upon the special courses in high school library work and library work with children. Graduates of the Los Angeles Library School who are college graduates are eligible for the state certificate required of high school librarians. Eleven students have elected the special course. As a supplement to the lectures and class discussions of school library problems each student has drawn a plan and indicated the necessary equipment and outlined a course of lessons in the use of the library. Lectures by Winifred Skinner, librarian in the Pasadena high school on Administrative problems and Blanche Coveney, formerly librarian of the Glenville high school in Cleveland on Methods of co-operation with teachers have added to the interest in the work.

Practice in story-telling under Jasmine Britton's direction is offered in the course in children's work. An unusual opportunity is given to those who wish to tell stories in the smaller branches and in the settlement house of the International Institute, where the Mexican and Russian children form an appreciative audience. Thru the courtesy of the Story-tellers' League the school heard



Mrs. Dessa Fultz tell a group of Chinese folk-tales.

The regular work of the school was diversified by a number of special lectures given during February. In the course in Administration, Althea Warren, librarian of the San Diego Public Library spoke on Publicity methods that have proved successful there, and Mr. Perry described the organization of the Los Angeles Public Library. Two successful booksellers completed Miss Haines' course in "Publishing houses" by lectures on their specialties. A. C. Read spoke on "University presses," and C. C. Parker on "Younger publishing firms."

After the lecture on "Business libraries" by Louise B. Krause of Chicago, the school was fortunate in visiting two unusual special libraries, in Los Angeles, at the Lasky Film Corporation, and at Krotona, the theological society, where the librarians have developed interesting adaptations of library technique for the needs of their patrons. The Hollywood library staff served luncheon after the inspection of the libraries and the motion picture plant.

Other special lectures have been given by

Mademoiselle Marfaing of the Lycée de Jeunes Filles in Bordeaux, on "French women and the war," by Ruby Baughman, Supervisor of immigrant education in the Los Angeles City Schools on Americanization, and by Milton J. Ferguson, State librarian, on "The county library system in California."

The following officers have been chosen by the class of 1919: Gladys Caldwell, Santa Barbara, president; Lieurena Greenfield, St. Helena, vice-president; Leora Griffin, Los Angeles, secretary-treasurer.

The school attended the meeting of the sixth district of the California Library Association at Alhambra, for which the students had prepared an Americanization exhibit, made tangible by a select bibliography.

MARION HORTON, *Acting Principal*.

#### RIVERSIDE LIBRARY SERVICE SCHOOL

The short course or summer school of the Riverside Library Service School will begin June 23. It will include besides the usual subjects a course for business librarians, and will offer demonstration lectures in office filing for office clerks and stenographers.

JOSEPH F. DANIELS, *Principal*.

## AMONG LIBRARIANS

ANDERSON, Mrs. Rachel Rhoades, Library School of the New York Public Library 1916-17, formerly with the U. S. Employment Service, is now Assistant Division Agent for Civilian Relief in the southern division of the American Red Cross.

ANDRUS, Gertrude, Superintendent of the Children's Department of the Seattle Public Library, is giving a series of ten lectures on work with children to the Senior Class of the University of Washington Library School.

BEDINGER, Margery, New York State 1917-18, has resigned her position as assistant in the Technology Division of the New York Public Library, to become librarian of the Main Office Library of the Du Pont de Nemours Co., Wilmington, Del.

BEMIS, Dorothy, Pratt class of 1916, of the Guaranty Trust Company, has been selected to organize the library and files of the National Bank of Charleston, South Carolina. Miss Bemis has been given a leave of absence from the Guaranty Trust Company and will probably be two or three months in Charleston.

BOWLER, Marion, who has been assistant librarian at Camp Devens, has returned to her work as librarian of the Springfield (Mass.) Public Library.

BRENNAN, Wintress, B.L.S. Illinois 1917, has finished cataloging the Library at St. Mary's-in-the-Wood, Indiana, and has become an assistant in the University of Illinois Library.

BROWN, Ellen, Library School of the New York Public Library 1916-17, formerly an assistant with the U. S. Food Administration for Virginia, is now an associate editor of the *Business Digest*, New York City.

BROWNING, Earl W., N. Y. State 1915-18, has been appointed librarian of the Jackson (Mich.) Public Library.

CARLTON, Marjorie F., Wisconsin 1917, who held a war position in the Bureau of Ordnance for a year, has left the service to accept the position of cataloger in the Racine (Wis.) Public Library.

CLEAVINGER, John S., librarian of the City of Jackson (Mich.) Public Library was married at Lansing (Mich.) on Feb. 15, to Cora Whittingham Todd, until recently librarian of the Henry M. Utley Branch of the Detroit Public Library.

COLLAR, Herbert C., Library School of the New York Public Library, 1912, Chief Cataloger of the Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y., died on March 14.

CUSHMAN, Josephine A., who will receive her B.L.S. from Illinois in June, 1919, has been appointed Associate Librarian of the Municipal University of Akron, Ohio, her duties to begin July 1st.

DAVIS, Mrs. Winifred L., Wisconsin 1916, resigned as librarian of the Fort Atkinson Public Library in February to become acting-chief of the Traveling Library Department of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

DICKEY, Philena, Library School of the New York Public Library 1914-16, who until February 1st was librarian for the U. S. Food Administration at Washington, has taken a position as librarian for the Section of Subject Matter, Savings Division, War Loan Organization, U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

EARHART, Frances E., librarian of Duluth Public Library, has been appointed member of the A. L. A. Committee on Work with the Foreign Born, to take the place of the late Mrs. Adelaide B. Maltby.

EDWARDS, Mrs. Sarah Scott, N. Y. State 1915-16, is temporarily in charge of the Bluffton (Ind.) Public Library.

FURBECK, Mary E., B. L. S., N. Y. State 1916, will leave the Forbes Library to become an assistant in the Reference Department of the New York Public Library.

GEDDES, Helen C., Simmons 1907, has been appointed librarian of the Second National Bank, Boston, Mass.

GILFILLAN, Emily L., N. Y. State 1914-15, formerly of the Library of the Rockefeller Foundation has gone to Pekin to become librarian of the Union Medical College.

JACKSON, Bettina, Wisconsin 1910, is joint author with her sister, A. F. Jackson, of "How to select furninshings for the home," published by the *Good Furniture Magazine* of Grand Rapids.

JAMES, Helen, N. Y. State 1913-15, has been granted leave of absence from the New York State Library to become temporary assistant in the U. S. Debarkation Hospital, No. 2, Fox Hills, Staten Island, N. Y. Her place in the New York State Library is being filled by Martha W. Suter, B.L.S., New York State Library School, '13, a former member of the staff.

KELLOW, Ethel, Carnegie certificate 1912, has resigned a branch librarianship in the Public Library of Brookline, Mass., to take charge of the children's work in that library.

LAING, Hazel, Wisconsin 1917, was elected librarian of the Buhl (Minn.) Public Library on February first. Since graduation she has been assistant in charge of extension at the Hibbing Public Library, likewise of one of the "Range" libraries.

LEVIN, Nathan R., B.L.S. N. Y. State 1918, has returned from camp library service at Kelly Field, Tex., to take charge of the Deposit Department of the Chicago Public Library.

MACPHERSON, Harriet, Library School of the New York Public Library 1916-17, has left her position as assistant in the cataloging department at Columbia University, and is now an assistant at the library of the McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York City.

MALTBY, Mrs. Adelaide Bowles, Pratt 1900, librarian of the St. George branch of the New York Public Library, died after a brief illness on February 21. For three years after her graduation Mrs. Maltby was head of the Children's Department of the Buffalo Public Library. She came to the New York Public Library in the fall of 1906 as special children's librarian at the Chatham Square branch and shortly after was made branch librarian. In 1908 she became librarian of the Tompkins Square branch where she remained until November, 1917, going thence to Staten Island to become librarian of the St. George branch and take charge of the Staten Island extension work.

MARSHALL, Mrs. T. E., has been elected librarian of the Sheridan County Public Library at Sheridan, Wyo.

MOORE, John Trotwood, was on March 1 appointed Tennessee State Librarian, to which office is about to be added that of Keeper of the State Archives.

OTT, Martha, N. Y. State 1917-18, has been appointed librarian of the Franklin (Ind.) Public Library.

PORTS, Marion E., Wisconsin 1912, sailed on February 18 for Paris, where she will be at A. L. A. headquarters. Since June she has been a statistician for the shipping board at Washington, D. C.

RAMSBURG, Alice M., has returned from Red Cross work in France to the New York Public Library where she has been appointed assistant in the Technology Division.

ROSBROOK, Fred E., formerly statute law indexer of the New York State Department of Education and for the past year acting librarian of the State Law Library, has been appointed librarian of the Appellate Division Law Library of New York State.

SHOEMAKER, Helen R., Drexel 1912, died January 8, 1919, of pneumonia. She held a position as assistant in the Bryn Mawr College Library from 1912 until 1914 when she was appointed librarian-in-charge of the Oak Lane Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia. At the time of her death she was on a year's leave of absence from this position

attending the New York School of Journalism.

SKEFFINGTON, Mary, since 1903 librarian of the Tennessee State Library, has retired and is not a candidate for re-election. Under the supervision of Miss Skeffington the traveling library was inaugurated, which has resulted in the placing of books in seventy-six counties of the state.

STAUFFER, Robert E., N. Y. State 1917-19, has been appointed first assistant in the Accessions Division of the Reference Department of the New York Public Library.

STONECIPHER, Dr. John Franklin, for seventeen years librarian at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., died suddenly on February 19.

TURNER, Mrs. E. M., succeeds Mrs. W. S. Ingham as librarian of the Carnegie Library at Laramie, Wyo.

WRIGHT, Agnes R., has been re-appointed State Librarian of Wyoming for the term of two years.

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

In connection with an exhibit relating to municipal improvements the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh has published a booklet entitled "Some facts and opinions concerning public improvements," illustrating the "Importance of public work now" and showing "What some other localities are doing."

Among recent "Opportunity Monographs" in the Vocational Rehabilitation Series of the Federal Board for Vocational Education are: Safety and fire protection engineering; Oxy-acetylene welding; Concrete construction and cement manufacture; Electrical employments with utility companies, Electrical construction . . .; and The law as a vocation.

The State Librarian, Milton J. Ferguson, has prepared a pocket "Handbook of information for the use of the members of the California legislature," containing notes on the State Library Service, proposed legislation for the year, a directory of California state offices and commissions, lists of state capitals and governors for 1919, state legislatures, and a brief Sacramento directory.

Part I, Series IV, of the Classified Catalog of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, which covers the classes General works (000), Philosophy (100) and Religion (200), is now off the press. It includes the books in

these classes which were added to the Library from January 1912 to January 1917 and is issued in sheet form ready for binding. The price is fifty cents postpaid.

"Books on the industries of Youngstown," issued by the Reuben McMillan Free Library for the use of technical men in Youngstown, Ohio, lists books and serial material under subject. At the head of the scarlet, attention-compelling cover is, in white lettering, "Read about your job." The list has been distributed to the mills and employment bureaus of the city.

"A thousand of the best novels," issued by the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library in January has been thoroly revised, 173 titles having been dropped and replaced by others. This revision, the first since 1913, has been undertaken by Myron R. Williams, professor of English at Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., in co-operation with the members of the Newark library staff.

"Clothing for the family" outlines in 107 pages a course designed especially to aid the women and girls of the country to meet intelligently the economic clothing situation of to-day and concludes with a good bibliography. It is prepared by Laura I. Balddt, of Teachers' College, New York City, and



was issued in December as Home Economics Series, No. 1, being Bulletin 23 of the Federal Board of Vocational Education.

A new monthly magazine was started in March, devoted entirely to the English language—the first of its kind in the British Empire. The title is *English*, and the price sixpence. The editorial, advertisement and publishing office will be at 121, Charing Cross Road, W. C. 2. It will advocate the rights of English as a study subject in the present overwhelming wave of foreign language study. It will set forth the imperial idea of English and advocate its claim to be a world language.

Under the general heading "Exceptional civics books, The New York Municipal Reference Library *Notes* will furnish from time to time short articles on standard civic books of interest to all municipal employees. Among those already reviewed are "My story" by Tom L. Johnson, which tells the story of Cleveland's fight for civic self-expression, Morris Llewellyn Cooke's "Our cities awake" and Professor Zueblin's "American municipal progress."

"What does your boy read? What does he play?" A list of books and games that boys enjoy and mothers should know, is prepared

by the Newark Free Public Library for the Y. M. C. A. Community Work with Boys. The lists which are also issued by the Library with the title "Good books to read, good games to play," were prepared at the request of Mr. Robert K. Hanson, executive secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Community Work with Boys, to be used for distribution and discussion at Mothers' meetings which he conducts. The Library has a supply of the lists for distribution.

"Heroes of Freedom," prepared by the State Commission of Immigration and Housing of California, has a foreword "To those who prepare the youth of our lands for citizenship": an outline program covering the "Study of nationalities," "Graphic presentation of heroes of all nations," and the "Presentation of the ideals of America thru stories of our national heroes"; an account of the "Family-tree of America," and an indexed bibliography of nearly 30 pages prepared for the use of teachers. The bibliography is divided by country and by class, for example: Heroes of the Great War including Heroes of hospital service, Heroes of the air and Heroes of hospital service, Heroes of service. It is illustrated by apt quotation and is the work of Miss Marion L. Horton of the Los Angeles Library School.

## RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

### FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

#### CHILDREN

Andrews, E. V., *comp.* A graded list of library books for the elementary and the intermediate school. Ypsilanti, March. [9] p. O (Michigan State Normal College. *Library Bull.* no. 3.)

Good books to read, good games to play. For grammar school grades. Newark Free Public Library. 1918. 2 p. S.

A list of books for school libraries. *North Carolina Library Bulletin.* Dec., 1918. p. 4-7.

See also COLOMBIA.

#### BOY SCOUTS

Books for the Boy Scouts of America. Issued by the Binghampton Public Library. 1919. [5] p. D.

### SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

#### ALFRED THE GREAT

Lees, Beatrice Adelaide. Alfred the Great; the truth teller, maker of England 848-899. 3 p. bibl. Putnam, \$1.90 n. (Heroes of the Nations ser.)

#### AMERICANIZATION

Americanization movement helped by the library (Brooklyn Pub. Library. *Bulletin*, Feb., 1919. p. 77-81.)

#### BIOGRAPHY

Self-revelation: Twenty autobiographies. Published 1915-1918. City Library Association of Springfield, Mass. [1919] 2 p.

#### BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY

Shoes. In U. S.—Supt. of Docs. Commerce and manufactures. (Price list 62. 3d ed. p. 34-35. Dec., 1918.)

#### BOTANY

Gardner, Max W. Anthracnose of cucurbits. 3 p. bibl. O (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. *Bulletin* 727.)

#### CANADA

Griffin, Grace G., *comp.* Writings on American history, 1916; a bibliography of books on the United States and Canadian history published during 1916. Yale Univ. Press. 200 p. O. \$2.50.

#### CAPE BRETON IS.

Nichols, George E. The vegetation of northern Cape Breton . . . 5 p. bibl. O. Yale Univ. Press. \$2.40 n. (*Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts.* v. 22. 1918.)

#### CARPENTRY

Carpentry and contracting; a practical reference work. Chicago. Amer. Tech. Soc. 5 v. bibls. O. \$17.80.

#### CHINA

Overlach, T. W. Foreign financial control in China. Macmillan. 5 p. bibl. O. \$2 n.

#### CIVICS

Giles, Frederic Mayor, and Giles, Imogene Kean. Vocational civics; a study of occupations as a background for the consideration of a life-career. Macmillan. bibls. O. \$1.30 n.

#### COLOMBIA

Some interesting books about Colombia for young people. In Colombia: The Land of El Dorado. Newark Museum Association [1918]. p. 11.

#### COMMERCE

Prevost, M. L., *comp.* A list of books on world trade. Compiled for the U. S. Shipping Board by the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J. Washington: Gov't Prtg. Off., 1918. 7 p. O

Commerce. In U. S.—Supt. of Docs. Commerce and manufactures. (Price list 62, 3d ed. Dec., 1918. 40 p.)

See also SHIPS.

#### COTTON

Cotton. In U. S.—Supt. of Docs. Commerce and manufactures. (Price list 62, 3d ed. Dec., 1918. p. 16-18.)

## EUROPEAN WAR

Hobbs, William Herbert. The world war and its consequences . . . Putnam. \$2.50 n. bibls. O.

The European War: some works recently added to the Library. (*Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, Jan., 1919. p. 51-57.)

## ENGLISH LITERATURE

Cunliffe, John William. English literature during the last half century. Macmillan. bibls. D. \$2 n.

## FICTION

A thousand of the best novels. 4th ed. rev. Jan., 1919. Newark: Free Public Library, 1919. 36 p. D.

## FOLKLORE

Brown, William Edgar. Echoes of the forest; American Indian legends. Boston: Badger. 4 p. bibl. D. \$2.

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Prevost, M. L., *comp.* A list of books on foreign countries. Compiled for the U. S. Shipping Board by the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1918. 25 p. 8<sup>o</sup>.

## FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Prevost, M. L., *comp.* A list of books on foreign languages, compiled for the U. S. Shipping Board by the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1918. 7 p. O.

## GUILDS

Laidler, H. W., *comp.* Books on the National guild movement. (Survey, Feb. 1, 1919. v. 41. p. 643-644.)

## HOUSE ORGANS

House organs in the Applied Science Department of the St. Louis Public Library. Pt. 2. (*Bulletin of Bibliography*, Jan.-March, 1919. p. 92-93.) (To be continued)

## IMPORT TRADE

Imports and exports. In U. S.—Supt. of Docs. Commerce and manufactures. (Price list 62. 3d ed. Dec., 1918. p. 23-25.)

## INSURANCE, HAIL

Hutchins, Margaret, and Shaw, H. Y., *comps.* List of references to the literature of hail insurance in France and Germany. 12 typew. p. 60 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

## LATIN AMERICA

Sweet, William Warren. History of Latin America. N. Y. and Cin.: Abingdon Press. bibls. O. \$3 n.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The league of nations [a selected annotated list]. City Library Association of Springfield, Mass. 4 p. S.

Stuart, Graham H., *comp.* A league of nations. 5 p. bibl. D. 10 c. (Univ. of Wisconsin. *Bulletin*.)

## LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE

Kansas Library. List of references on the League to Enforce Peace. 7 typew. p. 35 c. 1918. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

## LINCOLN, ABRAHAM

Recitations and speeches suitable for school grades. New York City, Board of Education. School Library Bulletin, Feb., 1919.

## LITERARY GEOGRAPHY

Hawley, E. J. Roswell. Bibliography of literary geography. Pt. iv. (*Bulletin of Bibliography*, Jan.-March, 1919. p. 93-94.) (To be continued)

## MANUFACTURES

Manufactures. In U. S.—Supt. of Docs. Commerce and manufactures. (Price list 62, 3d ed. Dec., 1918. p. 27-28.)

## MEDICINE

Bayliss, William Maddock. Intravenous injection in wound shock . . . Longmans. 6 p. bibl. O. \$3 n.

## MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Gregory, Winifred, *comp.* Improvement of the Upper Mississippi River. A bibliography. (Bulletin of the Affiliated Engineering Societies of Minnesota. St. Paul, Minn. Annual Edition, v. 3, 1918. p. 218-240.)

## MONOPOLIES

Trusts. In U. S.—Supt. of Docs. Commerce and manufactures. (Price list 62. 3d ed. Dec., 1918. p. 38-39.)

## NAVAL ARCHITECTURE AND SHIPBUILDING

Sawyer, Rollin A., *comp.* Naval architecture and shipbuilding: A list of references in the New York Public Library. (Bulletin of the N. Y. P. L., Jan., 1919. p. 13-50. (To be continued.)

## PAPER

Paper. In U. S.—Supt. of Docs. Commerce and manufactures. (Price list 62. 3d ed. p. 30-31.) Dec., 1918.

## PHYSICAL TRAINING

Physical training for the elementary schools, grades 1-4. 3 p. bibl. (St. Louis: Board of Education. *Public School Messenger*, 1918.)

## POETRY

Snyder, Floy, *comp.* Index to current magazine poetry (concluded) covering Dec., 1918. (New York Public Library. *Branch Library News*, Feb., 1919. p. 5-10.)

## POLITICS

Wilson, Woodrow. The State . . . Special ed. rev. to Dec., 1918, by Edward Elliott. Heath, 1918. bibls. O.

## RACE PROBLEMS

List of bibliographies on racial relations. (Americanization. Jan. 1, 1919. v. 1. p. 9-10.)

## RAILROADS, GOVERNMENT CONTROL AND OPERATION

A list of references to the more important books and articles on government control and operation of railroads [in the United States, Great Britain and Canada]. Library Bureau of Railway Economics, Feb., 1919.

## RECONSTRUCTION

Pilcher, Margaret L., *comp.* After the war: a selected [classified] reading list on peace and reconstruction. (St. Louis Public Library. *Monthly Bulletin*, Feb., 1919. p. 57-75.)

## RELIGION

Snowden, James H. The coming of the Lord: will it be pre-millennial? Macmillan. 6 p. bibl. D. \$1.75 n.

## ROMAN HISTORY

Platnauer, Maurice. The life and reign of the Emperor Lucius Septimus Severus. New York: Oxford Univ. Press., 1918. 5 p. bibl. O. \$5.40.

## ROOSEVELT, THEODORE

Theodore Roosevelt: writings, biography. Salem (Mass.) Public Library. *Bulletin*, Feb., 1919. p. 151.

## SHIPBUILDING. See NAVAL ARCHITECTURE AND SHIPBUILDING.

## SHIPS

Prevost, M. L., *comp.* A list of books on ships, commerce and the merchant marine. Compiled for the U. S. Shipping Board by the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1918. 7 p. O.

## SOCIOLOGY

Selected list of books on social subjects published in 1918. New York: Russell Sage Foundation Library, 1919. 3 p. O (Bulletin no. 33.)

## SPIRITUALISM

Liljencrants, Johan. Spiritism and religion. New York: Devin-Adair Co. [c. 1918] 4 p. bibl. O. \$2.85.

## SUGAR

Sugar. In U. S.—Supt. of Docs. Commerce and manufactures. (Price list 62. 3d ed.) Dec., 1918. p. 37.

## TECHNOLOGY

New Technical Books: a selected list on industrial arts and engineering added to the New York Public Library. Oct.-Dec., 1918. 12 p. O.

## TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Textiles. In U. S.—Supt. of Docs. Commerce and manufactures. (Price list 62. 3d ed. Dec., 1918. p. 37-38.)

## LIBRARY CALENDAR

May 8. Annual meeting of the New York Library Club at the Metropolitan Museum.







DETROIT'S NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY DESIGNED BY CASS GILBERT. FROM THE ARCHITECT'S DRAWING.

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Vol. 44

MAY, 1919

No. 5

THE demand for books overseas is so urgent that every librarian who can collect more books should give heed. At the meeting of the American Library Association War Service Committee in New York, April 5th, this was a subject of special urgency, and it was found that nearly half a million volumes chiefly fresh fiction must come from the public to satisfy the requisitions from abroad. Large purchases have been made and will be made for this purpose, but the Committee found itself limited by the slowness of payments of the United War Drive subscriptions, on which less than \$130,000,000 out of the \$205,000,000, pledged had been received. It is hoped that at least the \$170,500,000 originally asked for, may be collected, but assurances could not be given that more than \$150,000,000 would be received. This is owing in part to the mistaken feeling of the public that such service is unnecessary since the armistice, and partly to the prejudice, largely undeserved, against the Y. M. C. A. administration brought back by returning soldiers. Under these circumstances, the American Library Association budget was cut to \$3,000,000, with instructions to Headquarters at Washington not to make commitment beyond the amount justified by actual receipts in the general treasury. It was not felt that a general book drive could wisely be attempted, but local book drives, by special means, should be started everywhere, and every endeavor should be made to increase the supply of books, for which men overseas, with time heavy on their hands, are calling.

WE cannot Americanize our residents of foreign birth by taking them by the throat, nor redeem them from illiteracy by blind-

folded them. Patriotism, so called, of this sort is worse than foolish, since it makes rebels instead of citizens. In the library field, the proposal to banish all books in foreign languages from the shelves is a mistaken endeavor of this sort, as Mr. Carr, entitled to speak as the best authority on this subject, has so vigorously pointed out. The children of immigrants soon learn to speak and read English, and are indeed avid beyond most readers for histories and civic books in English. But their fathers and mothers are slow to learn a new tongue, and if they are denied books in their own language, are denied books altogether. We must not destroy for them the bridges which they must cross to the better land. They are not readers by habit, but if they acquire the reading habit thru books which their children can read to them in a tongue which they can understand, they come to appreciate books, and acquire first the hearing and then the reading habit, and at last, by easy stages, some of them become readers of the best sort. Therefore, our libraries should be liberal in placing on their shelves works in the tongue of the local foreign population, especially those which deal simply with American history and civics, and librarians, as a class, should set themselves stoutly against a mistaken zeal for an enforced Americanism, which is anything but vital and helpful.

THE trustees of the Boston Library took a most useful and effective step in inviting a survey of its condition and problems from such eminent librarians, as Mr. Anderson, Dr. Bostwick and the late Mr. Brett. Their report, hitherto treated as confidential, has now been made public in connection with the annual report of the

library, and this publication is the best evidence that the work of the Committee will not be in vain. The Boston Public Library was for many years in the vanguard of the American library system, but of late years its administration has lost for Boston that proud position. This was largely because of the intervention of the trustees, in weekly meetings, in the administrative affairs of the library, which interfered with administrative efficiency and led to staff demoralization. The Committee has frankly pointed this out and on this point its recommendation should not be misunderstood. Right of appeal from staff members to a Board of Trustees should not be jeopardized by use of such procedure in petty matters, or in a way to challenge without reason the action or the authority of the librarian, who is the working and responsible executive. Under the present mayor of Boston there are likely to be changes in the personnel of the trustees, which will be useful to the library, and with so good an executive as Mr. Belden in command, supported loyally by his trustees, Boston should regain its old leadership.

IN connection with a hearing some weeks since, on the request of the Brooklyn Trustees for authority to re-arrange the hours at certain branches, Mayor Hylan called in representatives of the library union in the New York Public Library, and encouraged them in abuse of the library administration and library authorities. He is reported as saying that if the city had control over the libraries it would cut down the salaries of the people at the top to \$2500 and "give the rest to you who do the work," and manifested thruout a thoroly Bolshevik attitude toward "the intellectuals." Nothing could be fraught with more danger to public libraries than that they should be administered or controlled in this spirit, and happily the attitude of New York's chief magistrate is not paralleled elsewhere. It may be noted that the division among all the staff

of the three library systems of Greater New York, of all the amounts over \$2,500 paid from city appropriations—under \$12,000 among 1,200 persons—would result in a very small addition to the salary of each employee, quite inadequate to meet present conditions and much below the sum provided for by the scheme of library service, for which the Board of Estimate, including the Mayor, has been asked to make provision.

This state of mind on the part of New York's Mayor has shown its fruits in the recent demotion of Miss Jessie F. Hume, chief librarian of the Queens Borough system, one of the three library systems of Greater New York. Miss Hume has been at the head of that system for twenty-three years past, in which time it has developed from the single library at Long Island City to a system of 21 branches and 19 stations, with an increase in circulation from a few thousand to nearly two million volumes. Some time ago an attack upon Miss Hume's position was made by certain members of the Board but was repelled by the majority of the trustees. The resignation of several of these, in protest against continuing political methods, gave the Mayor opportunity to appoint others, whose prompt action was to vote the abolition of the office of chief librarian, and on the same evening notified Miss Hume that she was no longer in the employ of the library. If there are valid reasons for displacing Miss Hume from this position, which have not appeared, they do not in the slightest condone the outrageous manner in which this Board of Trustees has acted. Miss Hume, it is understood, asked that she should be heard on any charges presented against her, but no charges were forthcoming. Nothing more disgraceful than this removal is to be found in the history of the library profession, and we cannot make too earnest protest against it.



# THE LIBRARY PHALANX

## A Presidential Address at a Phantom Convention

BY GEORGE WINTHROP LEE, *Librarian, Stone and Webster Company, Boston*

Ladies and Gentlemen:

"Who knows about effect of labor legislation in Australia on capital investment, especially government-owned railroads?" was a question telegraphed from Philadelphia to Boston. I ask you, one and all. What would you have done had it been addressed to you? It is my personal opinion that many librarians would have expressed little hope of being able to help the questioner to find the authority he was looking for, or else would have disposed of it lightly, suggesting some banking house, or the Library of Congress or other general source. I believe, too, that the majority of librarians would not, either by word or gesture, have encouraged the questioner to refer to them again, in case the suggestion they offered should not bring satisfaction, but would have conveyed the impression that neither "who's who" in knowledge, nor the search for specialists comes within the scope of their work. And yet, will you not agree that in our profession sources of knowledge on every topic should be regarded as vital to our study and to our custodianship? Furthermore, from the very nature of the question and from the fact of its being telegraphed, should it not be assumed that he who made the request was eager to get into touch with some one who could answer the question?

Let me say, in passing, that Philadelphia did not make the request with the idea of shirking responsibility; for when Boston returned the compliment by requesting the address of somebody who earlier in the year dwelt in Philadelphia, but of late had failed to acknowledge letters and had perhaps left town, the response was so quick, so complete, and so painstaking, involving even a trip to another state, that it would seem as if a detective agency had been employed to make the search.

In assuming that most librarians would have considered the Australian question as something they felt they would be justi-

fied in sloughing off with but little concern, I would not have you consider me as condemning them for doing so. Rather I would have you consider me as calling attention to what seems an important problem in library service and as indicating a readiness to be helpful in solving it; for I hope that day is near when such service will be expected by the public.

The illustration I have cited typifies (does it not?) what business people are asking every day, questions which other people can well answer, but which too often go unanswered; and this not only because of our indifference about accurate information, but also because of our inadequate connection between demand and supply in that large realm called "Information."

Can we, therefore, without taking extraordinary measures, do anything to better this connection between demand and supply? I believe we can, and that we can do it in a most natural way; and that as a result we shall find ourselves expending less total effort than we do today. But to do it we must have that with which we are all familiar, in conversation if not in our own experience, namely, team work.

In the interest of team work, let me express the hope that suspicion existing between the various library associations, general and special, will soon be a thing of the past. If individual members are so constituted that they ascribe hostile thoughts to other people and then listen to utterances of their own men-of-straw, let us look on them with pity, but let us believe that they mean well in their pessimism and that sooner or later "they will come home wagging their tails behind them." Perhaps there was good ground for lack of adjustment between the associations several years ago. When John Cotton Dana at Bretton Woods in 1909, with a coterie of insurgents, founded the Special Libraries Association, I dare say he did a good thing by reminding the American Library Association (through this overt act)

to wake up and be more businesslike. It so happened, however, that the A. L. A. was even at that very time in the process of waking up, and I think you will agree with me that America's entry into the war furnished an unexpected means of putting the Association on the *qui vive*. Who will ever forget the splendid work of the American Library Association and its war councilors in these days when the call has been so definite and so irresistible? How the Louisville and Saratoga meetings thrilled us! They made us confident that the Association, when aroused by the time and hour, had all the business sagacity of the "Standard Oil." Do I need to dwell on this? Is not the mere mention almost sufficient? Let us with the same momentum, same cooperation, same co-ordination and sense of its importance, take up with our united effort one by one every need that concerns the library profession.

This, then, brings me to the precept I would advocate as essential to satisfactory team work, namely, that all of us librarians should consider ourselves mutually introduced and ready to serve one another and work together in every way practicable. Note that word "practicable," by which I mean "reasonably possible." To work together as much as is reasonably possible means a great deal. Among other things, it means thinking of the library world as a unit, in which each member is doing his bit and doing it in the firm belief that in working with and for one another we are working for the whole, and that in working for the whole we are working for ourselves. It means great regard for the general headquarters: dependence on it and expecting much of it in return. It means such long distance service as the telephone boasts of; every library a long distance station in the facilities it commands. But to enjoy these resources from far and wide, librarians must direct their attention to more sources of information than they have hitherto availed themselves of.

Sources of information within the library walls are a familiar subject and indeed are the stock-in-trade of most of us. But sources of information within the human mind, except as to our immediate environment, is a subject much overlooked. In

matters of daily need and of business experience such sources play, of course, a large part; for, after all, our habitual thought is part of our environment, whether our occupation be bookkeeping in a grocery store or trading with our antipodes; while the environment of bookkeeper, trader and everybody else should be the librarian's also. It is for the librarian to study where to "make connection," if ever it happens that our corner grocer needs to connect with the antipodes to get their advice.

Sources of information, therefore, in the big sense, I hold to be a decidedly important study for the librarian, in addition to his learning by rote or absorbing by experience the ways and means of answering ninety-nine questions out of a hundred. Too often the keen satisfaction over the "ninety-and nine" and the forgetfulness of that hundredth and stray question reveals the hireling and not the good shepherd, reveals the laggard and not the progressive member of the profession. The so-called old fashioned librarian (who still exists) is pictured as interested only in the maintenance of a book collection and as handing over the counter the book that is asked for if it happens to be easily available, and as answering questions only if the answers are readily obtainable. And yet merely this dealing over the counter (with, of course, the preparedness that renders it possible) may still and may always constitute the bulk of all library service. But that one per cent of demand, that request for something out of the routine, something which calls for originality and for enthusiasm may, if there is failure to respond, easily result in the library not being asked many an easy question, and this for the simple reason that the public does not believe the library can answer it.

Perhaps some of you are saying, "We know all that you have suggested better than you do; but our time is filled already. Why, then, expect so much of us within our severe limitations?" And my answer is: Yes, perhaps you in particular are overworked and even underpaid; yet if you are sick for a week does not the library run on without you? It certainly does. Consequently in your present week's absence from your library, while it is still running

on and when I hope you are not sick, I ask you to devote your thoughts and your enthusiasm (between sessions) to considering possibilities of marshaling your time a little differently. I would have you consider how you could so co-operate within and without your own library that eventually you will be working less and accomplishing more, and paid a higher wage than is the case today. Who was it that told us the difference between labor and work? Who said, "My yoke is easy and my burden is light"? I ask this question rhetorically, by way of suggesting that to enjoy the privileges I am pointing to, you will need your religion. Religion, however, is frowned on in public addresses of this kind, so that although it be all important I must leave it to personal interview.

"What about all the different sessions?" you may then be asking, "Should we not attend as many of these as we can?" Yes, attend them and attend to them; they need your attention; they need to be taken more to heart than they generally are; they need your presence; they need your *self*. Good papers are on the program and good things will be said in discussing them, and don't let personal interviews stand in the way. Nevertheless, if I mistake not, it is a common saying of people who attend these conventions in any capacity, whether as leading members of the inner circle, or as obscure members of the large and modest majority, that they get far more from the conversations they hold and from the acquaintances they make than from the papers and the discussions. This because they find the "lobby" the great attraction and so are at their best between the acts. I trust, then, that in my appeal to have you talk things over with me (which means to avail ourselves of the lobby) I am taking many of you at your word. More seriously, however, let me add that behind my plea is the desire to better the relationship between the sessions and the recesses, so that what we listen to and discuss formally we may also find ourselves talking about informally. To a certain extent this is and always has been done; but I would plead for a program in which the president's address and at least a dozen of the papers read at various sessions should be on one

general subject, thus giving the convention, as a whole, an *atmosphere*.

In this connection it would seem pertinent to ask, what has been the character of the addresses of my predecessors? Did you ever start to read them? I have recently looked over these addresses and have found them pleasant reading, though as a whole they remind me of the terse comment I once heard Professor Barrett Wendell make to a class in English. He had just read aloud a student's theme, and then he disposed of it with merely these three phrases: "Perfectly simple, perfectly well expressed, and perfectly useless." The epithet of uselessness I would not apply to any of the addresses of our presidents, for they all served to put the audience in a receptive frame of mind for what was to follow, even as that criticism of the sophomoric theme must have helped to put the class *en rapport* with the professor. A just observation, however, might well be that as an average these addresses of the presidents have not been co-ordinate with the programs of the sessions and have not given the delegates a dominant thought to have at the convention and to take home with them. Ought not the president's address to sound the key note of the program? And should not the president be the central figure of the convention? And should he not endeavor to focus attention on matters that the delegates have come together to consider? Moreover, is he not, by virtue of office, pre-eminently the one to whom all should have ready access? Of course he ought not to be burdened with questions that are trivial or that for obvious reasons ought to be referred to some other official; yet he should be receptive to everyone that wishes to approach him as a member of the convention or of the association. Therefore, I ask you all to feel free to speak to me about everything that pertains to the convention.

Note that I have referred to the "average" presidential address, for there are splendid exceptions; several have been constructive, have been related to the program and have savored of the problems most in need of solution. I ought not, however, to mention names, lest the failure to mention other names should be interpreted



with sinister meaning. Suffice that the presidents of the association have been chosen for their ability or their devotion to its interests, and that they have "deserved" election to the office, though it is regrettable that the office seems to be regarded as an honorary position, one of "desert" rather than as one of opportunity for service.

Naturally, because I have made this departure, you are justified in assuming that I earnestly desire to make this address useful even at the sacrifice of pleasantness. And you may notice that I am saying nothing in detail of the papers on the program, which omission may seem inconsistent with the co-ordination that I am prating about. "Physician, heal thyself." I need to offer excuse, and my excuse is this: In working out the program we invited the participants to choose their own topics, but encouraged them to fix on titles in keeping with "America at War." We expected they would take the hint and have the titles savor of unity in library work, because mindful of how in these "khaki" days we have a veritable phalanx in getting literature to the soldiers, and realizing that the phalanx should not be broken in post bellum days. But no; while in their individuality the participants have elected topics of decided interest, the topics are of such variety as to defy selecting more than two that sound a common note. We may find, however, that, though diverse in title, the papers may prove to have much unity in content, so that as our convention week proceeds we shall perhaps discover that a goodly number advocate one and the same step for the Association to take; and this we could consider at the last of our general sessions. What I have to say, therefore, may or may not be related to the rest of the program. Perhaps, moreover, the way can be paved for my successor in office through my appeal to have you talk with me informally; for by talking informally we may find we agree as to the need for a voluntary committee to study the Association and to bring in a betterment bill next season. Such a bill, of course, would aim at an *esprit de corps* greater than the associated librarians have yet enjoyed, while such a committee, representing the special

as well as the general library interests, would *par excellence* herald the day when the library associations are one. I should hope, too, that the succeeding president would be one of the ardent members of this committee. Every administration, I believe, should endeavor to make good the work that was started or unfinished in the one that has preceded and then prepare the way for the one that is to follow; so that year in and year out we should have on the docket a goodly number of definite subjects each to be treated in the papers of a dozen or more delegates, discussed from many different standpoints and acted upon not only by the inner circle of four-and-twenty elders but also by the democratic rank and file, including the newest and youngest members of the association. Thus may the library fraternity be in the van of all that is moving toward the millennium.\*

Ought I to say anything more? Should anything follow the millennium? Yes; the post millennium, the appendix. This, however, is but a list of annotated subjects that I would suggest for the librarians to consider and act on. I have arranged the subjects somewhat arbitrarily though intended for the order of importance. It is my hope that we can make headway with number one on the list even at this meeting. It cannot, of course, be on the program of the convention, though it can be on the program of the lobby. Note that the items number fourteen, all told, which number, you will agree, is not without magic since President Wilson's message of January, 1918.

1. *Docket.* We need to maintain a docket so as to know where we stand with matters that have been brought up for action. When things are on the docket they should receive definite attention in the order of their listing.

2. *Information Bureau.* The American Library Association should declare itself an Information Bureau system, with headquarters at Chicago, and with every library a branch. The organization is virtually

\* Read the stimulating article by C. C. Williamson, entitled "The Need of a Plea for Library Development," pp. 649-655, *Library Journal* for September, 1918.

complete for the purpose, and simply needs advertising.

3. *Bibliography.* The Association should lend auspices to every bibliographic undertaking and see that there is a well indexed card catalog maintained to date, available, by visit or communication, to all.

4. *Associated business interests.* The library interests that are organized for business should have official connection with the A. L. A., with representatives in the management *ex-officio* or in some other way.

5. *Apportionment of specialties.* Every library worker should have the privilege of an assignment of some special topic which he or she can work upon at pleasure for the good of the library profession. The details of this could be worked out at the administrative headquarters.

6. *Demand and supply of librarians.* There should be one central place (presumably the information headquarters) to which questions regarding library workers wanted or library workers in search of employment could be directed.

7. *Standardization.* Classification systems, formats, conveniences, short cuts, etc., should all be standardized as far as practicable and information with regard to them obtainable from the general headquarters.

8. *Inspection of new books.* There should be a convenient way in which, through responsible means, librarians and other citizens should be able to inspect new books. This might take the form of a guarantee deposit and the payment of a slight sum for the privilege of looking over books that are too expensive for the ordinary library to purchase or the ordinary book-store to have at hand.

9. *Reservoir Library.* This is not a new subject, but one which the Committee on Co-ordination has been considering for several years. It is closely associated with the disposal of superseded and duplicate material which, therefore, may be considered under the same head. (In the library that I represent, for instance, it is often a problem to know what to do with the expensive extra copies of the Transactions of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers which drift in from different parts of the office.)

10. *Flying wedge.* The various allied associations should have such voice in the management of the general association that their interests would be adequately represented in the work that the general association stands for. This may mean a continuation of the War Council in times of peace, in order to secure united and business-like effort.

11. *Permanent president.* The Association should have a permanent president as well as a permanent secretary to give continuity to the work. The butterfly life of the annual president is altogether too fluttering.

12. *Hospitality to new comers.* A function of the president, which might be delegated to a committee, is to make the new comers, young in library work, feel at home at the convention and to offer them a definite and responsible part to play.

13. *Systematic distribution of information.* There should be a publication, classified, perhaps by the Dewey system and in loose leaf form, which could be subscribed to in part or in whole, for keeping members of whatever specialty in touch with library practice in subjects that are cognate to their work.

14. *The 99% interest of the library should not suffer.* We must see that in spite of all improvements and new activities our public libraries are as strong as ever in Shakespeare, Chaucer, the classics, ancient history and general literature, in keeping with the purpose for which they were originally organized.

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A library, opened three years ago at Barnes Hospital, St. Louis, with some 75 books loaned by the travelling libraries of the St. Louis Public Library has over 1200 volumes, largely gifts, are circulated 4786 books among the patients last year. The library is administered by the record department, with the help of volunteer workers. Books which require binding are given to the St. Louis Public Library which re-binds them and re-issues them to the Hospital thru the travelling library, and the records kept are of the simplest kind, so that the library which is a great boon especially to convalescent patients is run with little expense to the hospital.

## LIVING SALARIES FOR GOOD SERVICE

BY WILLIAM E. HENRY, *Librarian, University of Washington.*

For some years I have wished to make comment upon the question of salaries for librarians serving in the lower ranks. Two articles have recently appeared upon this subject, giving a basis for such comment: "Meager Salaries" in *Public Libraries* for January; and the article by Miss Herbert of the Washington City Public Library, in the *Library Journal* for February.

The latter article furnishes in a most admirable fashion the facts of a large experiment. Miss Herbert has set forth her facts and experimental tests after the style of a Ph. D. thesis, but more interestingly. We cannot fail to appreciate, nor can we question the results of her investigation. It is recent and covers an unusually large number of individuals, and her generalizations are logical. I wish she might have elaborated more fully the causes of the conditions, but she did set forth the one vital point, and the singleness of the finding may burn into the minds of the chief administrators of libraries and possibly of trustees, if they have their attention attracted to it. We need not appeal to the great mass of librarians—they know it too well. There is no hope of reaching the public—the masses of the people, the tax payers—they are too numerous, too unorganized, too widely scattered, mostly too unappreciative.

"Meager Salaries" does not furnish the material for generalization, but the writer, in my judgment, does strike the most vital single cause of the very inadequate financial compensation of the librarians in subordinate positions, especially below heads of departments in the larger libraries. The chief librarians in most of our larger libraries are fairly well paid, tho none can hope to leave a fortune or an estate from his salary alone. I make no plea for them, but I do want to place upon them as a class (but not every individual) much of the blame for the meager salaries paid to many of their subordinates, and especially the younger ones who have good preparation and are doing successful work.

It would be too harsh to accuse some of

the chiefs of consciously "exploiting" the younger persons for selfish ends—their own glory, that is the reputation of giving a certain municipality excellent library service on an "economic" budget. We cannot on any moral grounds, and ultimately not on economic grounds, justify a librarian for offering a young woman five or ten dollars less per month because she is fortunate enough to have family or home relations in the town where she is wanted to serve in the public library. This is virtually robbing the young woman of a portion of her salary to serve a city where the people are too penurious or too thoughtless to pay for what they receive. This encroaches upon the morals of both parties to the contract. I know of no library of any importance where the public cannot amply afford to pay a living salary for good service. If there be such a locality, then let it do without the service. When we get what we are not able to pay for, it is charity; when we get what we can, but will not pay for, it is robbery. We cannot afford to rob a "working girl" to give service to the well-to-do.

The public must ultimately know this, but it must be taught by the librarians through the board of trustees. The chief librarian must lead the movement for better salaries. He must say to his board, "You need twenty or fifty (as the case requires) persons on the staff to give you good service, the budget you have set apart for salaries will pay ten or twenty-five fair salaries. I am willing to select the best prepared persons I can secure for this budget; we shall give you the best possible service that this amount of money will purchase; beyond that you must curtail your wants and curb your ambitions." If our chief librarians would adopt this attitude, the library salary problem would be easily solved and this attitude must be made clear first to the trustees and then to the people. Incidentally this is the Golden Rule, for it is what all of us would wish if we were in the lower positions. I heard a librarian once boast that he paid



most of his assistants \$35.00 per month. It would be useless to discuss the type of people he had.

It is nonsense to talk about a \$35.00 or \$50.00, or \$60.00 profession; there is none and there is no professional spirit in one who will endorse or maintain such an attitude. If I need two persons to assist me in my business, but have funds to employ only one, I should be stupid indeed to expect the second person to offer his service and divide the compensation simply because I have not money to employ the help I want and need. Miss Herbert has given us a fine example of what we may expect and what we very justly deserve, whether it be Congress or some other thoughtless and unappreciative group that wants something for nothing which is responsible for the condition. In Miss Herbert's experiment, 249 application blanks were carried away, showing that number of intelligent young women theoretically interested in and desiring to enter our so-called profession; twelve applications were filed. Two hundred and thirty-seven, or approximately ninety-five percent. of these young women, measuring the princely sum of \$45.00 or \$55.00 per month against the necessity of a decent living—food, clothing, shelter, amusements and recreation, found it impossible, and withdrew from the contest. One cannot get an \$80.00 or \$100.00 living for \$45.00 or \$55.00 and still be moral and self-respecting. Eight took the examination and ninety-five percent. failed. By this evidence who were the eight out of the original 249 who took the test? Evidently the most stupid or least prepared. A sad spectacle that public library salaries appeal to only the most stupid, dull or unprepared.

This is the type of persons that a meager salary will attract to any trade, business, or profession, with the rare exception of the occasional individual who is so bent upon doing what she likes that nothing short of absolute starvation deters her. In financing the war we have shown such tremendous resources of wealth, such freedom of gift and loan that it is clearly apparent that we have ample funds to do what we really care to do, and that our people will not in the future work for inadequate

pay simply because the public protests its poverty, i. e., wants service without compensation. I am glad it is so. We must be able to pay for what we want or we must, in the language of Emerson, "Be rich enough to do without" or accept the third alternative and accept plain charity. If we do the latter, we should not expect that charity to be supplied by young women who must earn a living.

When I kindly offered to one of our graduate students in the Library School an opportunity to get experience plus thirty cents an hour by service in the circulation department, she replied: "I should be glad to do the work, Mr. Henry, but I am now working in a high class candy store and restaurant the same number of hours as you propose, and I am now receiving \$55.00 per month, and my meals, and I must make a living." I was offering her a service that would have paid her \$26.00 per month. I could offer no more, as prices are fixed by higher-ups. I felt personally and professionally humiliated, but the girl and her service were glorified for her ability was appreciated and her service honored. I agreed with her that she *must not* accept my offer. I want no one to work in the library service for a penny less than she can get in other honorable and agreeable service.

If we are to stand for a profession and if we are to demand well prepared people such as must be the body of every profession we must stand for financial compensation commensurate with good general education, plus added professional training and experience. In supplying a staff we must insist that the size of the salary budget fix the size of the staff rather than that the work that ought to be done shall fix it. Our best basis for judgment for salaries in library service is the salaries of high school teachers, for the educational requirements are usually about the same. In my own staff, however, below the Assistant Librarian there is not one getting a salary equal to the lowest paid high school teacher in the Seattle Schools. Every member of my staff is a college graduate and all but one is a graduate of a reputable library school. These librarians work eleven months per year and the teachers nine and a half

months. The library salaries range from \$900 to \$1200; the high school salaries range from \$1320 to \$1950.

There are three ways out of the difficulty of library salaries:

1. We can grade our salaries to the standards of stupidity so that only the stupid, dull, incompetent, will be attracted. Unthinkable, of course, yet that result came as per Miss Herbert's testimony.

2. We can increase our salaries to dec-

ent living possibilities commensurate with adequate preparation and this through official action of boards and librarians without external pressure. "Don't buy what you can't pay for" is the doctrine which alone will succeed.

3. Our people can unionize and change our standards from a profession to a trade and force the hands of the employer. This will move us back of 1876.

Which way are we going to adopt?

## WHAT SHOULD BE THE STANDARDS OF ADMISSION TO THE TRAINING CLASS?\*

BY MARIE AMNA NEWBERRY, *Supervisor of Training, New York Public Library*

ACCORDING to Mr. Root's estimate given last year, half of the people entering the library profession do so by way of the training class. This fact makes necessary the maintenance of as high a standard of entrance requirements as possible if a high standard of library service is to be given.

Entrance requirements to training classes range from a mere willingness to learn by doing—whether or not able so to do—to a partial or complete college course. Within the past year it has been said to me, happily not in connection with the Training Corps of the New York Public Library, that the library ought to try out all who apply. With this few will agree. It seems to me almost a form of sabotage because of the great risk of public machinery being thrown out of gear, of injury to the standing of fellow workers, and to the reputation of the library. In opposition to this there is the training class for admission to which one must produce credentials which might admit to a library school. As the library school and the training class do not have the same aims there should be differentiation in the entrance requirements and in the curriculum offered.

The existing standards concern age, personality, education and experience. For the training class less of each is required than for the Library School. In the matter of the first necessarily so if any of the younger and promising high school

graduates are to be lead into library work without having to wait two or even more years to be old enough to enter library schools. As to personality the youth of the applicant makes it more or less unformed and offers a chance of right development. As to the other qualifications certainly less must be expected because there has been no time in life to acquire more of education or experience. Some applicants for the training class, who either cannot afford the expense of the library school course or who are trying out the profession before entering it, possess more than the minimum requirements and this is very good for the class.

The methods of selection of applicants have much to do with the standards of requirements. It is well for us to examine these methods. First there is selection thru personal knowledge of fitness and suitability. This is the method most in use for higher positions. It, of course, stresses the personality test and the intellectual is submerged in it. This method is good in proportion to the appraising power and good judgment of the person weighing the known candidate. It is necessarily limited as to the number to whom it can be applied.

Second is the acceptance of a high school diploma. In this the intellectual, as measured by another, takes precedence over personality. It seems to me our experience, as that of others, is that the high school diploma cannot be taken as evidence that

\* Paper read at the Round-Table Conference of Training Class Workers, Saratoga Springs, June, 1918.

the person possesses all that which high school graduation should imply; rather, all that the teachers dealing with the human material at hand have been able to give. This varies not only with the location of the school—rural or urban—but with the ideal of education held by the school. Small high schools often give only Latin and work without book collections. Compare this with the large city high school where beside Latin, French, German, Spanish and sometimes Italian are also offered. The art, literature and history classes find at hand supplementary material in museums, libraries, theaters, exhibitions, and in life itself which is of vital interest. Again a fine body of teachers works with a group of pupils coming from homes of culture and with cultural traditions behind them for generations, and an equally efficient corps of instructors works with a group of pupils of foreign birth or parentage—some perhaps with similar cultural backgrounds but many representing the great grandfathers and mothers of such a group in the future. Again a school obliged by modern conditions to pass as many pupils as possible, sends them out armed with a diploma rather than with that for which it is rightly a symbol. In no two cases does the high school diploma mean the same and so its acceptance as passport without visé seems dangerous. As to the equivalent of high school work I wonder how many have applicants presenting in lieu of a regular high school diploma those of foreign high schools or private schools both here and abroad, or statements of evening school work or college extension courses, and the like.

The third method is a synthesis of the first two in that the high school diploma is necessary but not sufficient. It admits only to the examinations set by us, which test the fitness of the applicants for our work. The written one should test knowledge of general history, literature, current events, and general information. The Buffalo test quoted in Wisconsin Library School Apprentice Course for Small Libraries with its simple alphabeting problem is a fair one. I have found it wise to include the arranging in proper order and translation from Roman into Arabic figures or

*vice versa* of a series of numerals. A question demanding a fairly long answer say of 200-300 words shows the student's method of approach, of handling a subject, sense of form, construction of sentences, spelling and punctuation. It is a mistake to have these examinations too difficult. A test suited only to those of mature years or of college training rarely attracts those able to pass it and it discourages and in fact keeps out at the source, a supply of labor which can come to us at a price which we can afford to pay and which can by training be improved.

In addition the applicant should pass a quick personality test given by two or more examiners. Are there physical defects such as lameness, deafness, ill health, or too great immaturity? Is the applicant neatly and suitably dressed? Has she a good voice and a pleasing dignity of manner? Is she nervous, talkative, indifferent, or is she well poised, alert, enthusiastic? Has she perchance that "sort of bloom" which is Barrie's definition of charm? This ought to be supplemented by a further test but it will dispose of a candidate who has had an adverse effect upon two examiners. The measurement of personality is a difficult process, not only in deciding what should be included but in determining a proper basis of grading. There is so much variation that there is need of investigation and standardization. I venture to suggest that the applicant be tested as to the following qualities: accuracy, speed, industry, orderliness, resourcefulness, self-control, even temper, tact, ability to work with others, to follow directions, to take criticism and to profit by it, sense of responsibility, good judgment, scope of reading, education and general culture and capacity for development.

This third method plus the weeding out process offers the best guarantee of the fulfilment of the minimum essentials as to age, personality, education and experience. These are not ideal but rather practicable and possible requirements. We have worked long to arrive thus far away from the saying that "anyone can hand out books." If certification and standardization will make higher ideals possible of attainment welcome will they be. This, however,



does not seem probable at the present time and we have in the requirements outlined above a bulwark to defend the profession from the onslaught of the untrained which is looming up on the horizon and advancing across the field, due to the unwonted conditions of war and labor. For instance, certain of the larger systems are now faced with the question of training people who have been accepted for work without previous library experience, other training or experience having been taken in place thereof. Some library training must be given them. The training class is perhaps the logical place for this to be done. However, even if practical working tests of several months are required before admittance to the Training Course it must be remembered that there is grave danger that the selection of the members will pass from the hands of those selecting the training class into the hands of the employing agency of the library and this is more concerned in times of stress with quantity rather than quality. It must remain for the Training Class to measure quality. The training of this group of workers might be carried on as a piece of training course extension rather than inclusion.

To lower standards now in personality, education or cultural background would be a most serious disaster. I say this having felt the grinding pressure not only of the upper millstone, existing vacancies in increasing numbers, but the nether as well in the dearth of applicants due to the strong competition with which we meet in the business firms and houses. For instance, the Western Union will take girls from 16-25 and pay them from \$40-\$50 a month during the three months of their training and at the end of a year pay them \$70 and \$75. Again to quote from the report of an investigation in the book-trade, "The range of salaries revealed by the answers run from a minimum of \$6-\$15 a week to a maximum of \$25-\$100 a week." (*Publishers' Weekly* 93: 1057, Apr. 16, 1918.) "One of the special business schools places those who have satisfactorily completed their short course at an average salary of \$800 a year and the government has recently opened up offices in New York City where untrained and inexperienced help of high

school standards get \$720 a year as the minimum. Even elevator girls get from \$30-\$40 a month and tips which librarians cannot receive with self-respect" (*New York Evening Post*, Apr. 8, 1918).

The library is not excluded from the economic law of supply and demand and the market price of labor. If the demand in other lines for trained library workers is so great and the market price is so much higher than the libraries pay that the libraries are left without a supply they can, of course, do one of three things in common with other agencies in similar straits. They can combine departments. There are many examples of this. They can close part of the plant or the whole plant for a part of the time. Would that more had the courage to try this! Or they can lower the standard, give poorer service and so get a supply of workers, temporarily. These after library experiences find their earning capacity increased above the library's schedule of salaries and the better ones consequently leave. This results in a constant flux very detrimental to the individual library and to the profession at large, and leaves in the service a residuum of the poorest of those who enter in this way. We could appreciate the disastrous effects of a lowering of standards in a profession such as the medical or in a trade such as plumbing. But it is a case of the mote and the beam.

Consider the effects upon the library world four years from now if we have allowed to enter thru the Training Class even 50% of its membership or in that time 1000 workers who do not measure up to the standard of high school graduation and the personal and intellectual tests. The harm done would be very great altho indirect in action. The standard of service would inevitably be lowered and therefore fail in impressing upon the community the value of the library. This means less success in obtaining necessary financial recognition of the profession.

Then there is the question of after-war conditions to be faced. Can the library profession afford to lose the valued services of those who have been called into government service by patriotic reasons or into business positions thru the action of that

old law of self preservation in these days of High Cost of Living. This it will do if the positions formerly held by them are filled with people less able and efficient in advancing the library movement. We must remember also that disarmony and dissatisfaction will inevitably follow in the wake of the introduction of workers of such varying abilities and capacities.

The competition which we are now undergoing is good for the library profession as a whole. For some time the libraries have offered a wage below the present market price of the labor and skill demanded. Often it has been less than a living wage. The trained workers are being and will be drawn away into better paying positions. There will be no recruits to take their places because of the advantage of other lines of work over that of libraries where the pay is kept down by slow moving public machinery which creaks and only responds after long delay to a very strong motive force. That necessary force is present in this competition. The trustee if he is a business man has met the condition before and knows the solution and is familiar with the process of salary raising in response to necessity. It remains for the libraries to see that the standards of service, lose their power. Emergencies not lowered, and here is our great duty as a training body.

The truth is the libraries are facing a labor shortage, and the following from Edith Shatto King's "Wanted—Social Workers" (Survey 40: 126, May 4, 1918) seems particularly applicable to the library world to-day: "In any line of work there are two ways of meeting a labor shortage. One is by recruiting and training new workers, the other is by raising salary standards to attract different types of workers. Just now, war conditions have affected the cost of living to such an extent that salaries everywhere have had to be raised to meet the demands. Not only in the field of labor, but in business, clerks, stenographers and general workers are receiving higher wages than ever before. In many lines of social work, however, salaries fixed before the war have remained stationary. . . One difficulty with regard to salaries in social work is that the missionary ideal

still persists in the minds of boards of directors despite the fact that social work has become a recognized profession, requiring special training. . . While we believe that the appeal of social work must and will continue to be that of service, if the right people are to do the work, we must admit that often the right people are not financially endowed. If they had been, undoubtedly they would have been found in the ranks of volunteers. Very few social workers are even hoping, much less seeking, to become rich. Most of them are satisfied if the opportunity is great and the compensation fairly equal to the demands of living conditions. But in facing new times, salary standards must be increased to meet the cost of living so that workers can be guaranteed a reasonably comfortable living, with some margin for the preservation of health and some guarantee for old age." I have quoted the remarks about both ways of meeting the labor shortage, tho we as trainers are concerned more in the recruiting and training of new workers. But unless the guarantees mentioned in the latter part are possible our three lodestones to draw people to be trained, *i. e.*, love of books, love of people, and the opportunity of service, lose their power. Emergencies arise, the need is great but let us see that our cure for the trouble does not stifle and check the healthy growth, or is not an actual introduction of a new peril. In other words let us not introduce English sparrows into the library profession in a vain hope of meeting and conquering a condition.

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It is proposed in the New York State Legislature to add a new section to the labor law, providing that hereafter in this State every avenue of employment shall be open to women; that any business, vocation, profession and calling followed and pursued by men may be followed and pursued by women; that no person shall be disqualified from engaging in or pursuing any business, vocation, profession, calling or employment on account of sex; and that women doing equal work with men in any occupation, trade or industry in this State shall receive the same compensation therefor as men doing work of the same character.

## SOME SIDELIGHTS ON CLASSIFICATION\*

BY EDWIN WILEY, *Librarian, U. S. Naval War College, Newport, R. I.*

### I. CLASSIFICATION AS A PHILOSOPHY

If order is the first law of nature as Pope's adage runs, then the classification of libraries would seem to need no defense. Nevertheless many librarians of the past and of the present have questioned whether the systematic arrangement of books repays in full the expense and labor it entails. In this connection, it is interesting to note that Duff Brown, in his *Manual of Library Classification* (1898), states that out of 287 libraries in Great Britain "only 34 had classifications which can be described as scientific or minute, and in this number at least 16 applied the method only to their reference departments. Of the others, only about 12 municipal, or rate-supported, libraries have adopted scientific classification for the arrangement of both lending and reference departments. There are thus two hundred and fifty-three important public libraries that are not classified at all save in the broadest and most perfunctory manner."

This statement would seem to argue against classification, that is, if the majority vote of British librarians has any weight. Yet when one considers that in many libraries in Europe, application for a book has to be made from a day to a week in advance, one is inclined to believe that the American methods offer distinct advantages over the foreign. At any rate it saves time for the borrowers.

Nevertheless, Mr. Brown seems to think that the English librarians were beginning to see the sunlight on the mountain tops, for he says further on in his treatise "It must be allowed that within the past five or six years a disposition has been manifested among English librarians to consider more closely the claims of systematic classification on the shelves. Where previously a tendency existed to scoff at such accuracy as a vain and unattainable ideal, there is now to be found a spirit of inquiry which will doubtless

lead to a complete change of attitude in the future. What has helped towards the formation of this growth of opinion more than anything else has been the appearance and acceptance of various valuable and ingenious American systems, worked out to the smallest detail, completely indexed, and made widely available thru the medium of print. These have, to use a homely phrase, 'knocked the wind' out of nearly every objector to close classification, by demonstrating not only its practicability, but also its general simplicity and usefulness. . . . The gradual adoption of scientific systems here and there in Britain points to the ultimate extension of close classifications to all kinds of libraries."

With us the problem has passed beyond the stage of questioning the value of classification at all, and now the difficulty confronting libraries that have grown from a few thousand volumes to hundreds of thousands during the last few decades, is whether they shall shift along on a system that has not developed with the development of the library or adopt a new one, and if so which shall it be. No American librarian, I dare say, would in the face of results question the value of classification as a library tool; what he desires is to make that tool as efficient as possible.

In view of these facts it has seemed worth while to me to take a rather general glance at some of the principles of classification not for the purpose of designing new systems but in order to test the ones that we already possess.

As I conceive it, a workable library classification comprehends the following elements: 1, a logical or philosophical basis; 2, a testing or orientation of this logical order by the largest number of books obtainable; 3, a practical application of the results of this process to the end in view.

This is to say that classification is a philosophy, a science, and an art. Hence I shall endeavor to define these phases of

\*Read before the Library Club of Leland Stanford University.



the subject, and to a certain extent elucidate them by referring to classifications with which I am familiar.

As a philosophy library classification concerns itself with the order of human knowledge and the classification of the sciences. It is acknowledged that the advancement of learning has been measured by the organization and systematization of knowledge. In fact science itself is nothing more than an orderly statement of nature's orderly processes. Nature has never been a chaos; the chaos has resided in the minds of men, but gradually thru the processes of selection and comparison the known facts of nature and life have been formulated into classes, orders, genera and species.

It is clear that the germinal principle of classification is likeness. Things that are alike are placed together to form a group, the unlike are separated. According to the modern scientific or inductive method, the body of facts or nature's phenomena is approached without any preconceived theories, the theories, or rather laws, indeed, being inferences drawn from the study of the facts. This of course would be the ideal method for devising a book classification, but it would be a process infinitely more tedious and expensive than to make use of the extant classifications of knowledge as guides in order to form a sort of working basis for the order of the subjects. Not to do this would be to neglect the best thought of the past which has been directed towards this particular task.

The first process, therefore, one should undertake to devise a classification would be to plan the field, to settle upon the subject order, to define and establish the scope of the groups, and co-ordinate the same. The fact that much of the work done thus in an *a priori* manner, or speculatively, may have to be undone when the test of practical application to the literature is made, is of little moment. A start must be made, and it should be made in as comprehensive a form as possible.

This preliminary process is virtually the same as that termed by the philosophers epistemology or the working out

of a definition of the scope and limits of knowledge. The scientist with a somewhat different end in view, uses the same method in endeavoring to establish the true order of the sciences. The classifier, however, is not concerned with pure thought, nor with cosmic life and phenomena; his sole desire is to devise a logical and efficient arrangement of literature. In principle the difference in the processes is not fundamental, in practice it is entirely so. The most perfect systematization of human thought from an abstract point view, might, and probably would be, a failure as a classification of books. As a rule the purely philosophical system is a failure—unfortunately the besotted people who write books will not write them to suit our little schemes.

Nevertheless the groupings and the orders of knowledge devised by the philosophers during the ages have exerted a tremendous influence upon book classifications, and a glance at the more important systems will be instructive.

The first systematic grouping of human knowledge, so far as we know, was that of Aristotle, which comprehends the following headings:

- Practical or Ethics
  - Economics
  - Politics
  - Law
  - Government
- Productive or Creative Arts
  - Theoretical
  - Mathematics
  - Physics
  - Metaphysics

This arrangement seemed so sane and rational that it was accepted by scholars for more than two thousand years—by both Classic and Medieval worlds, and was made the basis of their systems of thought and education. It is clear, however, that the Aristotelian categories bear little relationship to the real world as determined by modern research, for they are based upon ideal, even fictitious, relations and faulty subordination.

Yet the influence of Aristotle's classification was so potent that the whole educational system of the Medieval times, with its trivium and quadrivium, was

based upon it and we have records of libraries arranged more or less in conformance with the Aristotelian principle even during the high Renaissance.

Thus the famous Venetian printer, Aldus Minutius, issued in 1498 a list of his publications, which clearly showed Aristotelian influences in its grouping, and later, Robert Estienne (1546) and Gabriel Naudé (1627) devised library classifications that followed much the same order.

The spell of Aristotle was not broken until Francis Bacon formulated his famous classification of the sciences, termed by Dugald Stewart, "the only one that modern philosophy has yet to boast."

According to this plan Bacon divides knowledge into the following groups:

- I. History (Memory)
- II. Poetry (Imagination)
- III. Philosophy. Science. (Reason)
  - 1. Divine philosophy
    - Metaphysics
    - Philosophy of religion
  - 2. Human philosophy
    - Anthropology
    - Physiology
    - Psychology
    - Sociology
    - Politics

This arrangement supplanted the Aristotelian, and in its turn dominated human thought. Altho Edward Edwards, the English librarian asserted that it was "fitter for the classification of ideas than books," no library classification of the present is free from its influence, and some have been based absolutely upon it, or upon D'Alembert's expansion. Thus its tendency to co-ordinate the experimental sciences and the practical arts with the humanities and the speculative disciplines, is clearly reflected in the classifications of Bouillard in France and Leibnitz in Germany, even as early as the second half of the 17th century. Better known to us, however, are the classifications devised by Dr. W. T. Harris for the St. Louis Public Library, and the old classification of the Library of Congress. The latter was based upon the arrangement used by Thomas Jefferson for his private library and was continued in use

when his collections were transferred to the Library of Congress. The remarkable adaptability of the system is demonstrated by the fact that, with a few modifications, it remained a fairly workable system after the library had attained approximately a half-million volumes.

Bacon's generalization, however, was not to remain in its position unchallenged. The first successful revolt against his categories was led by the French Positivist philosopher August Comte. It was his endeavor to reduce the whole body of human knowledge to an organic whole, in which the social and moral phenomena should be subjected to laws as scientific and exact as the facts of physical matter. It is thus easy to see that the establishment of a rational order of the sciences assumed a position of unusual importance in his system. The order, too, as he developed it, constituted a radical deviation from the principles underlying the preceding systems. These as in the case of the Baconian system, consisted of groups of co-ordinate subjects. Comte, however, conceived that there were no subjects truly co-ordinate, hence his system is a kind of genealogy, in which one form of knowledge is dependent upon and springs out of another. Thus he assigns pure mathematics the head of the grouping, as the parent of all the other classes, because the phenomena of number and form are the most universal and fundamental. After this he arranges in order of dependence, the more complex and specialized subject springing out of the simpler and more universal, Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, and Sociology.

In this grouping we find anticipations of the principle of evolution, of which, in a way, Comte was a forerunner. Herbert Spencer himself pays his testimony to the importance of Comte's classification of knowledge, altho he repudiates Comte's dictum that one science is dependent on another and springs out of it. His criticism was that all of the sciences are mutually dependent, and cannot be arranged according to any such principle or priority as that proposed by Comte.

Spencer's objections to Comte's classi-

fication resulted in his two essays, "The Genesis of Science" and "The Classification of the Sciences," in which Spencer's own system was developed. From these it is clear that he owed a great deal to Comte, in spite of his dissent. Even the term Sociology which Spencer adopted and to which he gave such widespread application, was an invention of Comte.

I have dwelt thus at length upon Comte's system in order to indicate the influence it has had upon 19th century thought, and upon library classification. It transferred the point of attention to the social aspects of life, and the classifications that have been devised since his time all show the impress of his work. The Dewey in particular reveals this in a marked degree.

As I have already stated Spencer's own system arose out of his criticism of Comte's. Altho to his mind the latter was faulty, he made the following statement regarding it: "The presentation of scientific knowledge and method as a whole, whether rightly or wrongly coordinated, cannot have failed greatly to widen the conceptions of most of his readers." The great interpreter of Evolution, however, perceived that his duty was not fulfilled by the destruction of Comte's categories. Many had hailed it as the best arrangement yet devised, hence Spencer felt the necessity for justifying his criticisms of Comte's system by presenting an order of the sciences conforming more nearly to the true one as he conceived it. The result was Spencer's classification, the last of the kind in world thought.

He divides the sciences into three groups, Abstract, Abstract-Concrete and Concrete. These he sub-divides as follows:

- Abstract sciences
  - Logic
  - Mathematics
- Abstract-Concrete sciences
  - Mechanics
  - Physics
  - Chemistry
- Concrete science
  - Astronomy
  - Geology

- Biology
- Psychology
- Sociology

I have devoted so much time to these ideal arrangements of knowledge, because they have been the conscious or unconscious models of library classifications. The Baconian has been adapted as an arrangement of books oftener, perhaps, than any other system, the usual order being a modified form thus:

- History and Political Science
- Philosophy and Religion
- Science
- Applied arts
- Social sciences
- Language and Literature

The library classifications that have been devised since the middle of the 19th century show strongly the influence of Comte and Spencer. In fact some of them conform so closely to some philosophical or abstract order that they have been defective from a bibliographical point of view. Thus when Mr. Dewey placed Philology after Sociology, and before Science, separating it from Literature by three large groups, he was apparently actuated by some evolutionary or anthropologic principle contrary to the facts regarding books. Whatever may have been his theory, the result has been a stumbling block to all users of his system.

It seems clear that the greatest service the philosophers have done the librarian has not been the establishing of an ideal order of subjects, but in the formation and definition of the subjects themselves. The great libraries of today are assuming more and more the nature of groups of special collections, rather than one closely knit unity, arranged according to some ideal principle. Indeed, I know of no library which arranges its groups according to the order outlined by its classification, rearrangement being necessitated by local conditions, design of the building and stacks, etc. What these fundamental classes are, experience has revealed to the library classifier, and almost every modern system presents virtually the same main groups in its synopsis or first expansion. The following tables



give the main groups and order of subjects in a few of the best known library classifications:

- Dewey*
- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| O. General works | 5. Natural science |
| 1. Philosophy    | 6. Useful arts     |
| 2. Religion      | 7. Fine arts       |
| 3. Sociology     | 8. Literature      |
| 4. Philology     | 9. History         |
- Cutter*
- |                          |                                 |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. General works         | LA. Natural sciences            |
| B. Philosophy            | Q. Medicine                     |
| BR. Religion             | R. Useful arts.                 |
| E. Biography             | Technology                      |
| F. History               | S-V. Constructive arts          |
| G. Geography and travels | W-WS. Fine arts                 |
| H. Social science        | Y-YII. Philology and literature |
| L. Science and arts      | Z. Bibliography                 |
- Richardson:*
- |                                 |                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| General works                   | Theology                 |
| Historical sciences             | Philosophy and Education |
| Language and literature         | Sociology                |
| Modern languages and literature | Natural sciences         |
| Arts                            | Technology               |
- Brown:*
- |                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Science                  | Geography                  |
| B. Useful arts              | G. Biography               |
| C. Fine and Recreative arts | H. Language and literature |
| D. Social science           | J. Poetry and drama        |
| E. Philosophy and Religion  | K. Prose fiction           |
| F. History and              | L. Miscellaneous           |
- Library of Congress:*
- |                      |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| A. General works     | L. Education               |
| B. Philosophy        | M. Music                   |
| Religion             | N. Fine arts               |
| C. Civilization      | P. Language and literature |
| D. History General   | Q. Science                 |
| E. History America   | R. Medicine                |
| F. History America   | S. Agriculture             |
| Local                | T. Technology              |
| G. Geography         | U. Military science        |
| H. Economics.        | V. Naval science           |
| Sociology            | Z. Bibliography            |
| J. Political science |                            |
| K. Law               |                            |

It is evident from a comparison of these classifications that the main points of difference lie in the order of the subjects and not in the subjects themselves. In the latter respect they are fairly uniform, the variations being mainly a matter of scope. Thus Dewey, Economics, Law and Education sub-divisions of Sociology or Social Sciences, whereas the Library of Congress scheme gives each of these a

separate letter, preserving, however, about the same relative order.

In view of the fact that library classifications are more and more being constructed for efficiency rather than for some theoretical order of subjects, it is therefore somewhat interesting to discover critics finding fault with them for this very tendency. Thus Mr. Reginald E. Smithers in a recent issue of *The Library World* says regarding the Library of Congress classification: "After the class General works, Polygraphy, about which more presently, we come to Philosophy, followed by Religion. Now a definition of Philosophy is accepted by the majority as the study of all the special sciences and their bearing on one another in the struggle of each to probe backward for a first cause of all phenomena. Postulating this to be correct, and a safe ground-work to start from, religion is simply in the eyes of the philosopher one system which is struggling in apparent conflict with the other sciences to obtain this objective. I submit, then, that religion has a somewhat unduly prominent position in the classification in view of the foregoing."

The ineptness of this objection is clear to any one who knows the relative sizes of the collections in Philosophy and Religion in a large library. In the Library of Congress the proportion is about eight to one.

Furthermore his definitions of Philosophy and Religion narrow these subjects to such an extent that I question whether their literature could be classified according to such a principle. Unfortunately the writers, particularly those on religious topics, have not considered religion as a sub-division of philosophy, struggling with the science for knowledge of the first cause. There is a literature of that type written by cosmic philosophers, which is correctly provided for in Metaphysics under the heading Philosophy of religion, but the literature of Homiletics and Apologetics finds no comradeship there.

Further in the article the statement is made, "Following man's instinct for as-

sociation, it is generally admitted that he first learned to develop the primitive speech, which, in this classification is separated from Social Sciences by Law, Education, Music, Fine Arts. Why? Could you legislate before you could speak? I doubt it!"

This is like objecting to the alphabetical arrangement of the states because it would seem to suggest that Alabama was the first state to be admitted into the Union.

It is really difficult to keep from getting peevish when reading a criticism like that. Not even Hegel in his "Encyklopadie" ever expounded a relationship based upon grounds so metaphysical. Such reasoning applied to a department store would insist that hats and feathers be sold on the top floor and boats and shoes in the basement.

The same principles we have been considering apply with equal force to the sub-arrangement of main classes. Here, however, an additional principle strongly asserts itself, and this is expressed by the

terms general and special. According to the best practice, both in subject catalog and classification arrangements the comprehensive works, precede the less comprehensive, these followed by the special phases and topics of the subject, ending finally with the local country or place arrangement when that is demanded.

According to the Library of Congress scheme the general principle of arrangement under classes or under subjects is as follows:\*

1. General form divisions  
Periodicals. Societies. Collections.  
Dictionaries.
  2. Theory. Scope. Philosophy.
  3. History of the subject.
  4. Treatises. General works.
  5. Law. Regulation. State relations.
  6. Study and teaching
  7. Special subjects and sub-divisions of  
Subjects.
  8. Local sub-divisions.
- [To be concluded]

\*Martel: L. J. v. 36, p. 415.

## CLASSIFYING THE POLITICS OF WAR

BY WILLIAM D. GODDARD, *Librarian Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library, Pawtucket, R. I.*

IN common with many another library the Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library of Pawtucket, R. I., has awaited with interest the suggestions of the A. L. A. Advisory Committee on the Decimal Classification of the Great War which were published in the Library Journal for February. The compression of Mediaeval and Modern History under two sub-numbers (940.1 and 940.2) instead of nine is certainly an improvement for the small library, and provides room for growth which has been so greatly needed (940.5 for later 20th century, etc.). But the question arises: Why should political and diplomatic works be introduced here under History when, according to the genius of the Dewey system, they belong in Class 300? Past editions of the Dewey Decimal have assigned "Foreign Relations" to 327, and here surely is a location for the Politics and Diplomacy of the Great War

which to many may seem more natural and convenient than the assignment to 940.31 and .32 which are recommended by the committee. At any rate the present occasion may seem appropriate for submitting a statement of what has been done by the Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library toward making provision in the 300's for the great increase of books now appearing in the realm of International Relations and Politics of War. These suggestions are offered to librarians generally with the expectation that many of the smaller libraries (of 50,000 volumes and under) may find it not too onerous while their collections are yet small to change their classification rather more radically than has been recommended by the Committee, in order to provide for these subjects a logical arrangement proportioned to the importance which they will assume during the years to come.

The groupings are essentially the same as those I worked out for the Naval War College at Newport in the years 1911-14, and will be found to fit the books in the market both then and now better than the application of any purely "geographical" scheme such as is suggested by Dewey under 327.

Examination of the shelves under Class 300 in the Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library showed that "Sociology" and "Political Science." instead of being clearly discriminated into separate divisions, followed each other on successive shelves in rather confusing alternation. For example, 300-301 (two shelves were really "sociology"; 303 was dictionaries of "political science"; 304 was "sociology" once more—essays, followed by seven shelves (308) of almost wholly "political" writings. Then came a half shelf (eleven volumes only) of "Statistics" numbered 310-319—ten good whole numbers wasted which might much better be used for a hundred volumes on Foreign Affairs. Next came the real "Political Science" officially so designated in the schedule, while "Constitutional Law" which ought properly to have been found here along with other books on "Civil Government" was away off at the other end of the aisle under 342, with all of Political Economy, Socialism and Finance (330-339) standing between.

The new scheme as given below, adopted last summer after the Saratoga meeting, claims to have smoothed out most of these little infelicities and at the same time to have provided, in harmony with the general Dewey framework, a logical place for Foreign Policy and all questions of Peace and War, some of which are now in 172.4 (State ethics) and some of which are classed in the 900's or in the 910's either as "History" or as "Description and Travel."

#### DIVISIONS

- 300 Political science.
- 310 World politics and foreign relations.
- 320 Politics of war and International "questions."
- 330 Economics.
- 340 Law.

- 350 Administration (including statistics).
- 360 Sociology and institutions.

#### SECTIONS

- 300 Political science (General works).
- 301 History of government.
- 302 Constitutions.
- 303 Dictionaries of politics.
- 304 American civil government.
- 305 Party government; political parties.
- 306 Abuses of party machinery.
- 307 Remedies and experiments.
- 308 Collected and miscellaneous political writings.
- 310 World politics.
- 311 History of foreign relations.
- 312 American policy.
- 313 Monroe Doctrine and Latin America.
- 314 Mexico.
- 315 (Colonies and colonization)?
- 316 British policy.
- 317 German policy.
- 318
- 319 Other Powers (Russia, etc.).
- 320 Politics of war.
- 321 Policy and diplomacy of the European War of 1914.
- 322 Peace vs. war.
- 323 (The Austrian question)?
- 324 The Eastern question.
- 325 Mediterranean (Morocco, Egypt, Africa generally).
- 326 Far Eastern question.
- 327 Japanese policy.
- 328 The Pacific.
- 329

It may be noted that in order to assign the whole section (320-329) to "Politics of War" I have removed "Slavery" (326) and "Immigrants" (325.1, .2, etc.) to 367 and 366 respectively, thus bringing these topics, which are essentially sociological questions, under the general head of "Sociology" (360) and producing a more harmonious group than was formerly to be seen here. The old 366 (Secret societies), 367 (Social clubs), and 369 (Patriotic societies), have been removed to 397, where they follow very appropriately the Women's clubs in 396; while the old 397 (Gypsies) which contained only two books, finds room enough as a sub-topic or "point number" under Folklore in 398.



## MATERIAL OF CURRENT VALUE—ITS COLLECTION AND CARE\*

BY MABEL E. COLEGROVE, *Free Public Library, Newark N. J.*

NEVER before in the history of library work has the proportion of questions which could not be answered from books been so great as during the past few months. Encyclopedias and year-books are futile when national governments and boundaries are changing from day to day. Not a history or civil government on our shelves can be depended upon for the amendments to the constitution which the public school teacher must teach and the foreigner is supposed to know before he becomes an American citizen. Scientific discoveries are made and applied without waiting for the transaction of learned societies. Even our dependable friends, the periodical indexes sometimes fail. Hence the librarian who would serve her community well must snatch from the daily newspapers, the latest government reports, the most recent maps, technical journals and pamphlets, the bits of information adapted to its needs.

The usual methods of preserving this information are on cards, in scrap-books, pamphlet cases, binders and files. Which to choose in a given instance depends upon the size of the item, the length of time it is to be kept, frequency of usage and the general arrangement of the library. Current value is not necessarily transient or short-lived. Even in subjects which are developing as rapidly as electricity and accounting, experts say there is nothing which takes the place of certain early numbers of the *Electrical Journal* and the *Journal of Accountancy*. Hence we bind and treat as books certain pamphlets and periodicals which promise to be of permanent worth, which will have hard usage and which might not later be easily replaced.

Pamphlet cases and binders are especially adapted for current numbers of indexes, or for supplements which it is desirable to shelve with a previous volume or set while the numbers accumulate or until the next annual volume is received.

Addresses or references of the "Notes and queries" type may be written on cards and

filed in the catalog or in a separate subject file. Small clippings may be mounted on cards and similarly treated. For information of only temporary interest or for constantly changing statistics the use of colored cards, tab cards or the colored metal signals saves time in removing out-of-date material. Certain information may be most useful mounted in scrap-books, inserted in the legislative manual or other reference book, on the bulletin board or a calendar pad near the telephone. For the great mass of miscellaneous material the vertical file seems so far the most economical, adjustable and flexible of library tools. One of its advantages is that in it can be stored material of such a variety of shapes and sizes that it is possible to bring together in one place, either bodily, or by bibliographic reference, all the material in the library on a given current topic, an obvious convenience for material often to be consulted.

The general plan and problems of library information files are much the same whether consisting of a single tray or of sixty, the location of the file, the collection, selection and preparation of material, the decision as to what may be loaned and what should be reserved for reference use, and the time and method of discarding superseded and useless material.

In the library of one room and only one or two assistants, the first appeal of the vertical file may be as a place for the things one does not know where else to keep: price-lists of library supplies, special book catalogs, announcement of books with a picture and brief biographical sketch of the author, boat and railroad time tables, circulars of summer schools and summer camps, notices of local entertainments and those in nearby cities, various club and missionary programs, sample copies of magazines, department of education and agricultural station bulletins,—things which are not easy to find quickly in boxes or desk

\* Read to the Atlantic City meeting of the New Jersey Library Association, March 7, 1919.

drawer and which are soon soiled or lost if placed on open shelves.

In the library with more assistants and separate departments the question of immediate availability is important. The notice of a Civil Service examination or a pamphlet on the income tax can easily be classified, stamped and in the file sixty seconds after its receipt in the designated department. There are no delays for accessioning, shelf listing, binding, looking up author's full name and dates, D. C. and Cutters numbers, typing, revising and filing of catalog cards. Six weeks later when the Civil Service examination is past, or next year when the income tax law changes these no longer needed items are consigned to the waste basket by one swift motion of the hand with no official records to be corrected. This is true for all material on a single subject in a simple subject file. Even in an indexed file, with a numerical classification, or for pamphlets requiring analyticals the time saving of the vertical file is considerable.

So small a matter as the vertical arrangement of form postals and other supplies in a librarian's desk saves minutes in a day and hours in the course of a year. Most desks are now built with at least one deep drawer in which properly marked folders for current work, correspondence, bills and reports, will stand upright. Many a library trustee has gained respect for library methods from the ease with which the librarian produces the required paper from this miniature vertical file.

A resourceful grade teacher files her pictures, charts and other illustrative material in a deep drygoods box kept in her cloak room. A deep drawer, or covered box to keep out dust, folders which will stand upright and some sort of support or follow-block to keep them in place, are the essentials. But in a library, this box should not be kept in a closet or in a remote work room. Desirable and economical as this may be for material which is only used at certain seasons of the year, or for duplicate stock to be lent in quantities, the one or more trays of live, constantly used, and changing material needs to be centrally located. If space permits, at one end of the charging desk is a desirable location and

an enclosed box-like support with a shelf for holding unfiled material is a convenience. The combinations of vertical file and catalog cases are attractive in sales catalogs and satisfactory in a small office, but for the more general use of a public library should be so arranged that both sizes of trays can be used at the same time.

Guide cards, two or three inexpensive rubber stamps and a metal strip with clamps for holding these in the desk drawer, long bladed shears, a few sheets of colored paper of handbill quality for certain types of cross references, and a supply of manila envelopes of two sizes to protect material when lent are desirable but not indispensable. With very little expense a librarian having the news-gathering or reference instinct and some little classification and subject heading ability can build up a workable information file and one that will be better adapted to her needs than if it were possible to buy standardized filing for vertical file trays as easily as Library of Congress cards.

First, the needs of her constituency should be studied to gain a distinct conception of the aim and purpose of the file. In it will be placed any needed information not elsewhere so quickly available. There may be much which is local as well as general. For one community it will be a loose leaf encyclopedia of current events. In another where pride of ancestry and interest in local history are strong, the file may be the means of assembling the material for the yet-to-be-written town or county history. Many a teacher, indifferent to books, has been attracted to the library by the contents of the file. A teacher who prefers to own her illustrative material and keep it in the school building is often glad to cooperate in the collection of such material or to contribute from her stores a supply to be lent to rural schools. One can not have too many short dialogs and recitations suitable for the lower grades, drills and dances, suggestions for school entertainments, busy work, blackboard designs, story telling pictures for English work, charts showing products and transportation routes for commercial geography, material for debates and speeches on current topics. Sources of inexpensive material are plenti-

ful:—suggestions come from price-lists of public documents, and from pamphlet lists in the *Survey*, *Booklist* and other library periodicals. Discarded magazines will furnish pictures and maps; worn school journals yield pages and parts of pages which are still useable. The daily newspaper is everywhere available. The objective is a useful file not a large one. The difficulty is not to fill the file with unsuitable material. All the fundamental principles of book selection apply to the choice of material for the file. We reject more books than we buy, so the person who passes upon material for the file should use the waste basket freely, and the shears sparingly. Many a newspaper will not furnish a single clipping.

If the school children are interested, and like to bring items to the library, it is as much the function of the librarian to teach them how and what to clip as how to use the card catalog or magazine indexes. Few clippings have any value without the name and date of the source from which they are taken. The proper time to make this entry is before the paper is cut. If accurately done the clipping in the file is as much source material as the bound volumes of the *New York Times* or *Congressional Record* and vastly easier to use. If verification is necessary it narrows the search to a single issue.

The reading to determine whether an article is worth saving should also decide the topic under which it is to be filed so that time is not wasted in a second examination. This immediate choice of subject heading will also tend to diminish the amount of ill-considered clipping.

What makes library information file work so much more interesting than most of the commercial and government filing is the freedom in selecting and discarding material. Our work need never drop to mere routine. It is a game of chance and skill, requiring mental alertness and true sportsmanship. The correspondence files of many business houses are repositories for the safe keeping of all letters sent or received to which future reference may be desirable. They may be arranged alphabetically, chronologically or by subject, but essentially they are like the attics of our grand-

mothers' store houses of much never-to-be-used-again material. At the expiration of a year or two years these treasured documents, may be transferred from Manhattan to the Jersey shore where land is cheaper and storage less expensive, to be kept possibly ten years without being consulted. Practical business men are beginning to realize that the cost of storage for this transfer system and of searching out the few needed items is prohibitive. The average life of an item in our files will not be more than two years. In starting a new file it will probably be much less. An inspection of the contents of the folders at the end of six months will reveal many items whose timeliness is past, hence the simpler the method of preparation of such material for the file the better. The face of each item should bear the subject under which it is to be filed, the name of the library and the date of filing. On the back of material intended for circulation may be a capital C, a capital L, the word Lend or any other symbol to indicate this fact. Material not so marked being lent at the discretion of the librarian under circumstances which would warrant the lending of reference books. Colored paper covers are a protection for pamphlets to have much use especially if to be lent without envelopes. Enough pasting must be done to hold the parts of a clipping together. Beyond this, each librarian must decide for herself how much time and money she can afford to spend. A certain degree of uniformity in a given file is desirable, at least as a means of training assistants in accuracy, but the color of paper used for analyticals or reference sheets, or the variation of a millimeter in the location of a subject heading will not vitally affect the usefulness of the file. It is the free lance in the library world. At first broad headings will be used. In a small file it may be an economy to include both reference and lending material in the same drawer or even in the same folder. As the file grows, a separation will be made for mechanical as well as logical reasons: one folder will not hold all the material on certain subjects, the smaller quantity of material can be kept in better order, debate material can be divided into "pro" and



"con," the time spent in looking up overdues will be shortened, and the more valuable reference material escape much general wear.

In any file certain folders like document price-lists, notices of Civil Service and teachers' examinations are kept weeded automatically by replacements, but there is also need of a general stock taking and house cleaning at least once a year. Wrong filing and needed changes in cross references will be noted as well as worn material that should be mounted or repaired and superseded material to be thrown away. Whatever of an informational nature is left in the file should be examined and restamped to show that on the given date it was still found correct. In a small public library as well as in the special library the intimate knowledge of the use of the file renders possible the withdrawal of unused, as well as superseded material.

Unused books are more expensive than useless information file material. So the weeding of the file may well suggest the desirability of an inspection of the shelves to ascertain how many times the books of non-fiction and those not about the war have circulated within the year. It requires a very courageous librarian to dispose of nicely bound, clean books except for soldiers' use. The not-used books were undoubtedly carefully chosen from reliable book lists or personal examination, but the substance of most books has already appeared in newspapers or magazines and it "takes too long to read a book" unless it is very interesting. For the practical affairs of life like gardening, food conservation, fireless cookers and feeding the baby, the busy housewife prefers a seed catalog, government pamphlet, clippings from the woman's corner of the newspaper, *Good Housekeeping*, or *Modern Pricilla* and the Imperial Granum booklet. In the city library there is need of books on bees, poultry raising, vegetable gardening, and the problems of the country church, but in the country where men till the soil and watch things grow, a leaflet on spraying and the directions that come with an incubator are all sufficient, and some humorous recitations for the Grange or Lodge meeting are more appreciated than books on rural sociology.

Another far reaching economic aspect of the vertical file is suggested by a recent question from a person of wide experience in the use of periodicals: namely to what extent it is possible for the file to take the place of sets of bound volumes of magazines. At least the vertical file should enable the librarian with limited book funds, by the aid of free and inexpensive material, to await the publication of the well written, appropriate book, the real book bargain, to reduce bindery bills and save money and shelf room for the worth while books which will be read.

"The proper view of printed things is," as Mr. Dana has said, "that the stream thereof need not be anywhere completely stored behind the dykes and dams formed by the shelves of any library or of any group of libraries; but that from that stream as it rushes by expert observers should select what is pertinent each to his own constituency, to his own organization, to his own community, hold it as long as it continues to have value to those for whom he selects it, make it easily accessible by some simple process and then let it go." This is the new library creed.

#### BOOKS FOR BOY SCOUTS

The National Headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America is sending a circular to the librarians of cities where there are Scout Executives, pointing out that "with the coming of Spring and Summer, opportunity is afforded Librarians to emphasize the literature of the Out-of-doors, both nature books and books on camping, etc. Exhibits of such books might be held, and "Books for boy scouts" and similar lists distributed. In large cities Scout Executives will be pleased to co-operate, especially in the way of providing photographic material. Books for boy scouts may be purchased in quantities, \$2.50 per hundred; \$5.00 for 250; \$9.00 for 500; \$15.00 for 1,000. If special imprint of local library is desired, \$1.50 should be added, whether the order be large or small. The prices quoted represent actual cost, and are available only if orders for the list in quantities reach the National Headquarters at 200 Fifth Avenue, New York, not later than May 10th.

## A CLEARING-HOUSE FOR PAMPHLET LITERATURE

BY JOHN COTTON DANA, *Librarian, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.*

LIBRARIES in villages and small towns could make good use of many of the books in pamphlet form which come from bureaus and departments of the federal government, from agricultural colleges and from countless societies devoted to social improvement.

To make clearer what I mean I give here a list of a few of the hundreds of these pamphlet-books, that have come to my desk in the past few days:

Ohio Board of State Charities. *The Ohio Bulletin of Charities and Correction*. Feb. 1919. (Quarterly.)

U. S. Bureau of Education. *Educational Directory, 1918-19. Bulletin*. 1918, No. 36.

New Jersey Public Instruction Department. *New Jersey School Directory, 1918-19.*

*Diplomatic List*. Department of State, January, 1919.

Publications of the Federal Board of Vocational Education. February, 1919.

Second *Annual Report* of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. 1918.

Brief Analysis of War Revenue Bill, H. R. 12863, as Affecting Industry. National Industrial Conference Board. Jan. 27, 1919.

War-time Changes in the Cost of Living. *Research Report* No. 14, Feb. 1919. National Industrial Conference Board.

Russell Sage Foundation. A Catalog of Publications, 1918.

Booklet of Information. U. S. Boys' Working Reserve. U. S. Employment Service, U. S. Department of Labor.

Making Boy Power Count. U. S. Boys' Working Reserve.

Anti-Loan Shark License Laws and Economics of the Small-Loan Business. Legal Reform Bureau. January, 1919.

Hints to Poultrymen. New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Department of Poultry Husbandry, New Brunswick, N. J.

Cooperative Education and Recreation. Cooperative League of America, 2 W. 13th St., New York City.

A System of Accounts, for a Small Consumers' Cooperative. Co-operative League of America.

Diseases of Tomatoes. N. J. Agricultural Experiment Stations. *Circular* 104. New Brunswick, N. J.

Insect Enemies of Greenhouse and Ornamental Plants. New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. *Circular* 100. New Brunswick, N. J.

Common Diseases of Shade and Ornamental Trees. New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Stations, New Brunswick, N. J.

Analysis of Materials sold as Insecticides and Fungicides during 1918. New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Stations. *Bulletin* 333. New Brunswick, N. J.

Profits and Factors Influencing Profits on 150 Poultry farms in New Jersey. New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Stations. *Bulletin* 329. New Brunswick, N. J.

Foods and Cooking, Canning and Cold Storage. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

*Second Annual Report* Federal Farm Loan Board. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Study of Birds and Bird Life in the Schools of New Jersey. Robert G. Leavitt, N. J. State Normal School, Trenton.

Farm Profits and Factors Influencing Farm Profits on 460 Dairy Farms in Sussex County, N. J. N. J. Agricultural Experiment Stations. *Bulletin* 320. New Brunswick, N. J.

Poultry Buildings, Laying and Breeding Houses. N. J. Agricultural Experiment Stations. *Bulletin* 325. New Brunswick, N. J.

The Preparation of Bees for Outdoor Wintering. U. S. Department of Agriculture. *Farmers' Bulletin* 1012.

The Rockefeller Foundation. *Annual Report, 1917*. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

The Junior High Schools Problem. Minnesota Department of Education. *Bulletin* No. 59.

American Federation of Arts, *Second Circular*. Feb. 1919.

How to Start a Training Department in a Factory. U. S. Department of Labor.

Training Employees for Better Produc-

tion. *Training Bulletin* No. 4. U. S. Department of Labor.

A Successful Apprentice Toolmakers' School. *Training Bulletin* No. 2 U. S. Department of Labor.

The Need for Sex Education. U. S. Public Health Service.

Address of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge in honor of Theodore Roosevelt. Government Printing Office.

The League of Nations, in International Conciliation. October 1918.

Vocational Education in the Light of the World War. John Dewey. *Bulletin* No. 4, Jan. 1918. Vocational Education Association of the Middle West.

Making American Industry Safe for Democracy. Ruth M. Weeks. *Bulletin* No. 5, October, 1918. Vocational Education Association of the Middle West.

What Shall We Do for the Children in Time of War? National Child Labor Committee.

Industrial Training and Foreign Trade. *Training Bulletin* No. 6. U. S. Department of Labor.

Labor Turnover and Industrial Training. *Training Bulletin* No. 6. U. S. Department of Labor.

Some Advantages of Industrial Training. *Training Bulletin* No. 8. U. S. Department of Labor.

That list suggests the kinds of things that any library in the country can get for the asking. Many free-for-the-asking pamphlets like these would be welcome in the smallest community. They are not bound up like books; but they are not less useful for that reason. Of the people who live in villages, on farms and in small towns quite a large per cent. are free users of print; using it, that is, for other purposes than recreation only. These pamphlets,—most of them—are distinctly useful. They are up-to-date, deal with live subjects and in many cases are compiled or written by experts. If freely displayed in our thousands of small libraries they would add much to the area of utility of the latter and would themselves give good publicity to much admirable work.

But there is a great obstacle in placing them in these libraries, and that is the fact that in most cases they must be asked for.

The kind of library I am speaking of, with from one to half a dozen assistants, cannot afford time, paper and postage to send letters or even post cards to several hundred or even several score organizations, asking them to forward the pamphlets they publish; nor does it have time or opportunity to learn of the existence of many of the publications which would be welcomed by its patrons if they were on hand and displayed.

Some ten years ago I presented to the A. L. A. a rather detailed suggestion for meeting the obstacles to a wider use by libraries of pamphlet literature; but nothing came of it. The general plan I laid out was aimed to serve the larger libraries of the country; for it was even then quite obvious that, either many large libraries did not adequately serve their patrons with pamphlet-books, or else they duplicated many times over—in sending circular letters and post-cards—a vast amount of work. In a specific and quite limited field the Public Affairs Information Service now reduces greatly the cost, to the few libraries which support it, of getting "public affairs" news and publications. In this note I am suggesting a much more modest undertaking than was the one I outlined for the A. L. A.; one which may prove to be more easily carried out. My suggestion was made at the Atlantic City meeting of the New Jersey Library Association, on March 7th, of this year, and had in view the libraries of New Jersey only; but if it proves to be good for New Jersey libraries, it will be equally good for the libraries of any other state.

The suggestion is this:

The Public Library Commission gathers at its home office a good collection of recent pamphlet-books. In this work it may well ask the help of large libraries, in and out of the state. This collection—many of its items being present in from three to six copies—it divides into, say, six packages. To certain of the smaller libraries in the state it sends one of these packages, adjusting, in some degree, the character of the material in each package to the character of the constituency of each library to which it is to be sent. Each package is accompanied by a note which



asks the librarian to write her library's name on such of the items in her package as she thinks would be useful to her community. The note then asks her to send the package, after she has marked it as requested, to the library next on the list which she will find enclosed. After passing to and from, say a dozen libraries, each package is returned to the Commission.

By this process, which can be extended slowly to cover the whole state, the commission has in hand, after a few weeks, a list of the small libraries of the state which wish to receive pamphlet literature, with added notes—taken from the name of libraries noted on the several pamphlets—indicating some of the kinds of subjects in which each library thinks its patrons will be especially interested. With this list and these notes as a basis the Commission proceeds to gather pamphlets of many kinds and in varied quantities. Of these it makes up packages and ships them to the libraries from time to time. To some it makes a weekly delivery; to some a monthly; and to some perhaps an annual only. From each library to which it sends material it requests a statement of the value to it, as shown by the use of the pamphlets it sends. In this way it discovers quite definitely in a few months what kinds of material best suit each library community.

The sources of supply of this unbound book literature are so many, and the methods of getting the literature are so varied as to make it impossible to name and describe them. But it may be well to suggest that the larger libraries of the state, and of the country at large, are often glad to supply in quantity to one address printed lists and suggestions of all kinds which they cannot afford to mail to each of a large number of libraries. Also it should be noted that the State of New Jersey is itself a very large publisher of pamphlet-books. Of these a great many would be used by patrons of small libraries if their librarians were advised by the Public Library Commission, as it makes its shipments from month to month, to give them ample publicity and with them, and with other pamphlets the Commission sends, to freshen constantly their stock of useful and up-to-date literature. Moreover, again, the

many departments and institutions of New Jersey which publish helpful and informing unbound books would surely welcome the opportunity which the Public Library Commission would give them thru the plan suggested, of placing their publications precisely where inquiry has shown they are wanted and will be used, and at no cost for wrapping, addressing or postage.

Miss Askew, organizer of the Public Library Commission of New Jersey, suggested at the Atlantic City meeting that the added cost to the Commission of this entire gathering and distributing of good books could perhaps be covered by a small addition to the Commission's appropriation. This suggestion is a good one. I shall ask her if she will not make a beginning of a test of the whole plan by getting reprints of these notes and sending them to all New Jersey libraries. And this last sentence asks all librarians who receive a reprint of this note to tell Miss Askew what they think of the ideas it sets forth.

#### NEW YORK STATE MEETING SCHOLARSHIP

THE New York State Meeting Scholarship is for the purpose of encouraging and rewarding exceptionally good work on the part of librarians in the smaller communities in New York State. The Committee will award these honors with great care, and in strict accordance with established standards of excellence.

The award will consist of a certificate of excellence from the N. Y. L. A. It will also include the privilege of attending the State meeting at Richfield Springs during the week of September 8th, railroad fares and \$15.00 towards hotel expenses being paid out of the Scholarship fund.

Only librarians in communities of 6000 or less, in libraries which are entirely free and available to the public of the communities concerned, will be eligible. The points to be considered are:

- 1, Co-operation of the library with public schools;
- 2, Co-operation of the library with war activities;
- 3, Circulation per unit of population;
- 4, Percentage of increase in circulation during the last library year;
- 5, Percentage of juvenile books in total number of books;
- 6, Value of the library as an educational factor in the community.

*JIMMY THE JANITOR: A BIT OF LIFE*BY IDA A. KIDDER, *Librarian, Oregon State Agricultural College*

JIMMY finished dusting the reading room of the new library and stepped back to view it in all its impressiveness. A thrill passed thru his whole being, for this beautiful new library was the crown of his life and the love of his heart.

It had been ten long years the dream of the gray haired librarian, who now sat in a quiet office of her own, and a warm bond of sympathy had sprung into being between her and Jimmy, the little old Irish janitor, when she discovered his love for the building.

Little Jimmy had struggled along thru life, having achieved a humble home, a good wife and five ambitious, sturdy daughters. It was a proud day when Jimmy opened the door of that home and announced that he had been chosen janitor of the beautiful new building which was the crown of the college.

Jimmy was one of those quiet souls unknown to fame, unconsciously more concerned with being than with doing, and consequently walking steadily in the straight, if narrow, path of life which stretched before him. His Irish soul loved beauty and who shall tell of the unexpressed joy of his heart as he mounted the marble stairs and turned on the lights of that spacious reading room with its harmony of color and proportion. Jimmy could not have told you why he loved it, but if you had marred its beauty by so much as the tiniest scratch, you would have been flown at with the vehemence of a mother hen in defense of her brood of helpless chicks.

As the days went by and Jimmy began to realize how much the beauty of the place depended upon him, he became the soul of devotion. Not a moment of the day but he was engaged in service to this queen of his heart, and the bond strengthened between the gray haired librarian and the little old janitor, and she often solaced her soul when the faculty, each in his eager desire to further his own department, laid siege with selfish insistence to funds which her sense of justice cried belonged to others; Jimmy's unselfish devotion was balm to her bruised spirit, and Jimmy, who

thought he was doing only janitor's work, was, by his unselfish devotion, acting the part of a surgeon of souls; for thus it is in this wonderful vale of life, one rises in the social scale by pushing others down, wounding with unconscious thrusts those who serve him or with him;—always there is some humble soul, unconcerned with rising, who in his placid journey lays healing hands of unselfishness upon the wounded, and thus they are sustained for further service. Jimmy coming into the office upon a faculty visitor often saw the flushed cheek and nervously tapping foot and would speak of something needed about the library; the flush would die away, the foot cease its tapping, and Jimmy and the librarian would find themselves launched out upon the sea of love for their new library.

Thus time went on and the librarian began to wonder if Jimmy were not too good to be true, and thus it proved; for one morning she came upon an old, old man, aged unaccountably, and with face blanched as only the face of the old can blanch. "What is it, Jimmy?" she asked. "Oh, ma'am! I've got to leave the library. There are so many students who need work that they say they cannot keep me any longer." "Oh, Jimmy!" she cried, and clasped the thin old hand, "What shall we do without you?" She meant, without his love for the library, but in these practical days we do not say in words what we mean, but her tone of grief poured balm upon poor Jimmy's soul.

Urgent protest to the Superintendent of Buildings that it was the poorest economy to let Jimmy go, that his love was an asset that could not be replaced, proved of no avail, and the morning soon came when Jimmy's white head and beaming smile no longer greeted her, and when dirty tables and smudgy floors took their place, and the new library had lost its warmest, most vital beauty, the love and appreciation of its janitor; the days were far darker for that gray haired librarian, and she often questioned whether the young, with all their strength, should have the way made easy for them at such expense to the old.

## NOTES ON SOME SPECIAL LIBRARIES

### *LA MUSEE ET BIBLIOTHEQUE DE LA GUERRE, PARIS\**

BY RALPH L. POWER, *Librarian College of Administration Library, Boston University.*

THE origin of the French War Library and Museum was a small collection of printed matter and articles of interest in the war. It was established by M. Camille Block and his wife at the beginning of hostilities in 1914. They were both intensely interested in the undertaking and devoted a great deal of time and money in assembling the collections. The collection rapidly grew in size and importance until it was necessary to secure an entire building to house the material. This was situated in the Rue du Colisée which is its present location.

M. Block's original plan was to acquire a copy of every publication, in various languages, on the war. Periodicals, documents of all descriptions, posters and so forth available thru private effort were included. The museum gathered material which had been produced thru or for the war or the ideas which had been inspired by it. The Library and Museum, in July, 1917, had become an important tho little known institution of the war. At that time it was purchased by the French government and, for administration purposes, placed under the supervision of the Ministry of Public Instruction and Fine Arts. The present director is M. George Bourdon.

The accumulation in all sections of the Library and Museum has been too rapid and the personnel too small to classify and arrange the collected material for exhibit. This accounts for the fact that the public is not at the present time admitted. Another reason is the total inadequacy of quarters which do not allow the proper display of museum property requiring considerable floor space.

Yet the material now ready for display is intensely interesting. In the war poster collection there is space for each

nationality thus enabling one to see the contrast in each type. "In the French posters one sees the activity of supreme effort, those of the British show a set realism, the American bring out the bright color and broad contours of intelligent optimism, and the massive, somber black and white patches of figure of the German—like the Bismarck monument in Hamburg—sinister ponderosity and grim desperation."

Other rooms contain delicate fabrics, various hangings and heavy library tapestries, the designs of which some phase or aspect of the war has inspired.

There are also paintings of the battlefields by soldier artists, busts of generals, glass cases and cabinets of medals struck off to commemorate victories, etc., which fill up a great deal of floor space.

The Library and Museum staff is made up of men and women civilians, and an army lieutenant and group of enlisted men detailed for the purpose. At the first of this year the staff numbered over sixty—a number insufficient for its needs. Estimates place the number of persons required to maintain the establishment at about one hundred. A certain number secure new material for the collections. Acquisitions are both by purchase and gift. A few are detailed to travel in search of available material. The remainder are organized for the regular routine of indexing, cataloging, labeling tc.

The organization chart of the Library and Museum calls for two divisions, viz., as the name suggests, the library and the museum. Each division has several sections, each under a section head. The Library is sub-divided as follows: French, Anglo-American, German, Latin Countries, Scandinavian, Russian, Periodicals and Administrative. The organization of the museum is identical, except for the elimination of the last two sections.

Until the Library and Museum are more logically arranged and classified one must have a special reason for entrance. At the present time, however, students who

\* Manuscript of this article received from France where Mr. Power has been with the American Expeditionary Forces as a statistician since last spring. In the meantime he has been granted leave of absence as Business Administration Librarian and Curator of the Commercial Museum at the University.



wish to use the collection in connection with their work may visit the collections and make use of the reading rooms in the building.

Thus thru this library and museum, devoted to specialized aims, does one receive a rather unique impression of the war. The impression is quite dissimilar from the reality of facts and yet it is the only impression that will remain for those who view it as the war of antiquity.

The French War Library and Museum filled a very definite place during the war as a working collection. It will now fill just as definite a place for historical and

research purposes, especially when it has been arranged and classified.

We do not need in America a separate library and museum devoted to the great war. But we do need a library collection on the war in the national library, the Library of Congress, and a museum collection in the national museum of the Smithsonian Institution. These two great educational organizations are not slow to recognize new fields of opportunity. Doubtless steps have already been taken in this direction. After one has been in France a year it is an impossibility to keep abreast of happenings in the States.

### COMMERCIAL LIBRARIES IN LONDON

BY RALPH L. POWER, *Boston University*

THE University of London has recently instituted degrees in commerce and it is proposed, as an adjunct to the new work, to form special collections of literature dealing with commercial matters in connection with existing London libraries.

Current literature relating to commerce and industry is at present much scattered and often difficult of access. There is a pressing need for a collection, both in English and foreign languages, varying from formal official documents to the latest market report, and including material which is not published or on sale in the ordinary way. The Lord Mayor of London is making a public appeal for assisting the promotion of commercial education in connection with the University of London.

There are in London and its suburbs an unusually large number of specialized collections. Generally these relate to the arts and sciences rather than to commercial and industrial subjects. Within the large number of collections, however, there are several which may properly be classified as commercial.

A small circulating library of bookkeeping and accountancy is located in Balfour House, Finsbury Pavement, E. C., by the London Association of Accountants under the direction of the Secretary. A somewhat similar collection has also been assembled by the Institution of Certified Public Accountants in Coventry House, Finsbury,

E. C. This is likewise under the supervision of the Institution's Secretary. Accountancy was recognized as a profession in Great Britain long before it was in the United States and consequently these collections are much older than similar libraries in America.

Another example of the same type of library is that of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors where over 5000 volumes on bookkeeping, accounting, auditing, legal works, and so forth, are located. Other subjects treated are the duties of the accountant in relation to auditing, trusteeship, bankruptcy and receiverships, together with the latest volumes of the public accounts of English municipalities. This excellent collection is for members of the Society and for students preparing for the examinations of the Society. One more accountancy library is that of the institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, Moorgate Place, E. C. There are 6000 or more volumes on bookkeeping, accounting and law, including reference books, reports and material of a miscellaneous nature. The main feature of the library is a section of 1000 volumes wholly on bookkeeping and accounting. This includes the earliest printed work issued in Venice in 1494 and the first printed English work known on the subject, London, 1588, and other early works. A small assortment of commercial periodicals are

also received. The books are not circulated and access is allowed only to members.

Mr. Edward W. Hulme has been librarian for many years of the Patent Office Library located in the Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, W. C., which was founded in 1855. There are approximately 130,000 volumes comprising sets of the printed specifications, indexes and other publications of the British Patent Office, patent specifications (full and abridged) of nearly 40 other countries, and reference books relating to the applied arts and sciences. The classification scheme is minutely divided as is quite natural in a collection of this sort. The library is open to the public daily for reference, and catalogs of different sections of the collection have been published from time to time.

The County Hall Library in Spring Gardens, S. W., is under the supervision of the Clerk of the Council. It is under the control of the London County Council and contains the collection which belonged to the Metropolitan Board of Works. Additions have been made by the Council and it is kept up to date. There are nine sections in the arrangement as follows: municipal histories and records, London history and records, local government, London local government, local taxation, London local taxation, statistics, local government services, and general reference books. The library is mostly for the convenience of Council members but is open to others on application.

The Institute of Bankers, Clement's Lane, E. C., has a library for the reference and circulating use of its members. It is under the immediate direction of the Institute Secretary and numbers over five thousand volumes. The material selected relates mainly to economic subjects, viz., banking, currency, etc. Besides regular texts and reference works it includes parliamentary reports and a few business periodicals.

In Oxford Court the London Chamber of Commerce maintains a library of nearly five thousand volumes devoted to the collection of commercial and legal hand books, customs and tariff works, and directories of the larger countries of the world. The size of the library necessitates a regular librarian

in charge. The members of the Chamber and their representatives are entitled to make use of the collection at all times.

Another fairly specialized commercial library is that which belongs to the Chartered Institute of Secretaries where there are several thousand books kept on accounting, banking, law, economics, etc. This is kept up to date for City Secretaries who are members of the organization.

The British Library of Political Science at the London School of Economics and Political Science contains a representative collection of over 50,000 volumes under the librarianship of Mr. H. B. Headicar. In it there are housed standard works on political science, economics and administration with a special collection of 50,000 pamphlets classified by subjects. Its special departments or shelves include: the W. M. Acworth Transport Collection, on the administration and economics of railways, shipping, etc., which was formed from funds given by the greater railway companies in the United Kingdom; the F. H. Keeling Collection on child labor; the railway library of Lt. H. W. P. Sarson; the H. H. Hutchinson and various other special collections.

The Goldsmiths' Company's Library of Economic Literature, presented fifteen years ago to the University of London, is a collection of 45 years growth. It is "intended to serve as a basis for the study of the industrial, commercial, monetary and financial history of the United Kingdom, as well as the development of economic science generally." The library has 45,000 volumes and pamphlets relating to money and banking, history of trade, commercial law, transportation, mercantile marine, foreign trade, industries, trade unionism and statistics. It also includes a representative collection of American economics, a special railway collection, the Oastler collection on factories, the Sabatier on French monetary history, and complete sets of economic periodicals. Special attention has been paid to expert classification and cataloging of the library.

The Goldsmiths' Library is one of the most complete economic libraries in the world. It is open for research and reference only. Mr. Reginald A. Rye is the Goldsmiths' and the University of London

Librarian. He has held the position for many years and has made a special study of existing collections in the City of London.

There are libraries maintained by several firms in London which are interesting to note. The Grocers' Company has a collection relating to the City and City Companies. The Coachmakers' Company's Library has several hundred volumes on coach building, harness making and allied industries. The Cordwainers' Company's Library of over 500 volumes is devoted to London topography; that of the Fishmongers' Company on scientific and historical works relating to fish and fisheries; and the Ironmongers' Company on ironwork.

The Guildhall Library, King Street, E. C., with approximately 150,000 books ranks second in the public reference libraries of London. It contains, among other special collections, the libraries of the Clockmakers' Company and the Gardeners' Company which contain works on the subjects with which the companies are concerned and on London topography. It is also the depository of the libraries of the Spectacle Makers' Company and the Cooks' Company.

In addition to commercial collections in the City of London there are numerous libraries of technology, chief among which are those located in the technical schools and colleges. The Technical College, Finsbury, maintains four departmental collections devoted to mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, chemistry and applied arts. Other institutions containing technology collections include: Northern Polytechnic, chemistry, physics, engineering and building; Sir John Cass Technical Institute, science and art and their application to industry; Battersea Polytechnic, scientific and technical; Woolwich Polytechnic, scientific and engineering; City and Guilds College, civil, mechanical and electrical engineering; and Northampton Polytechnic. As a general rule, however, these collections are restricted to students and are not open to the general public.

There are scattered all over London many specialized collections which, perhaps, might be classified as commercial but which are not included within this article. Roughly these cover the following groups: Engineer-

ing, architecture, building and construction, chemistry, gas manufacture, insurance, statistics, printing, shipbuilding, topography, and so forth. Public libraries have not as yet any special provision for commercial departments such as we find in the larger American cities.

The majority of librarians in London's special libraries mentioned herewith were above the military age of Great Britain. Consequently they remained at their posts during the Great War. This explains the absence of the names of librarians of special collections in the honor roll of London's library personnel.

"After the war" plans will undoubtedly include plans for a more determined effort to co-ordinate commercial information in the City of London, to prevent duplication of material, to make such material easier of access, and to provide means of making known the location of collections dealing with specific phases of the industrial and commercial world. Such a scheme would be along the lines already worked out to a certain extent in some American cities. According to reports received, a few progressive English cities have lately shown activity along these lines thru the very tangible co-operation of chambers of commerce, boards of trade and other local organizations. Cities which have contemplated or have already instituted commercial libraries include Liverpool, Birmingham, Coventry, Bradford, Bristol and Manchester.

Technical library methods have not been mentioned in this article. As a rule what we call "special" methods in the United States, for want of a better name, are little used in Great Britain. By this I mean the intricate systems of filing, tabbing, indexing, special card catalog or indexes, treatment of loose leaf material, pamphlets, etc. Classification and cataloging are generally adapted, more or less, to the needs of each particular library.

Commercial and other types of specialized collections are bound to increase in number and usefulness both in England and in America. As a supplement to the ever-increasing efficiency of the public library they are going to pay for themselves over and over again.



## A LIBRARY OF TRADE CATALOGS

BY GRACE L. COOK, *Catalog Librarian, Engineering Library, Columbia University*

STRICTLY speaking in the world of commerce by the term trade catalog is meant a book, which is a compilation of the merchandise for sale by various firms grouped together by a jobbing house for the needs of a particular branch of trade, such as the large quarto volume of Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co., those of the Northwestern Electric Company, the John Simmons Hardware Co., etc. However, for the purpose for which catalogs are needed at Columbia University and thruout this article a trade catalog is considered to mean anything published by a firm illustrative of their product whether in the form of a price list, a technical bulletin or monograph, or the more usual form, namely, a booklet-combination of a list of products, with explanations, tables and technical data. While primarily designed to sell something most trade publications are far from being mere advertising material, for they contain detailed descriptions of apparatus with diagrams and tables often not to be found in a text-book, experimental data, tests, cost data and similar information. Until one begins to work with the material constantly flowing from the great manufacturing firms, one is unaware of the positive value and infinite variety of much of this output.

The gathering of catalogs for use in the engineering classes at Columbia University was begun by Dr. C. E. Lucke, and his associates of the Mechanical Engineering Department. For some time these catalogs had been given out by the department without any great success in having them returned by the students. Such a state of affairs could not go on, as it involved a constant re-ordering of catalogs with the attendant drain on the resources of the manufacturers and much clerical work by the department. This condition of "diminishing return" and the establishment of the graduate school in engineering on a six-year basis led to the creation of a definite department of trade catalogs as part of the Engineering Library (Miss E. D. Lee, librarian) with a trained librarian in charge who was to devote all her time to this work

of organizing the library and reference collection.

The first thing to be done was to devise some method of arrangement which in the shortest space of time would enable the librarian to know what was in the collection. A rough arrangement by courses had been attempted, but this was most unsatisfactory, as the same catalogs were used by several classes and in many cases an unnecessary mental agility was required to decide where in the maze of 10,000 catalogs the "one with the red cover used in Professor X's class" might be. The subject arrangement with a more or less fixed location was adopted as being the simplest considering the great variety in size of the catalogs and even greater variety of bookcases, cabinets, etc., at our disposal. The sections and shelves were lettered and numbered respectively, and a card made showing the name of the manufacturer, name and date of the catalog, and below, under dates from 1916 on, a place for inventory. This constituted our shelf list, and, used in connection with manila cards listing all firms whose catalogs we had in quantity, which were placed behind appropriate guides, gave a sufficient key to what we had and where it was located. As a card catalog had been started showing a grouping of the catalogs used in certain courses, it was a simple matter to continue this, so that a catalog could be found if asked for by the courses. All material was stamped and new catalogs also were stamped with the date received. Properly all catalogs should have been marked with the location number, but this was considered undesirable as the arrangement was felt to be merely a temporary expedient. There is no doubt that a scheme of classification will have to be made and the catalogs marked in accordance therewith.

In addition to this library of catalogs we have a reference collection covering the publications of more than 1800 firms, including material on all variations of engineering requirements. There are many ways of arranging this collection which

appeal to the librarian, but finally, the simplest being the quickest seemed the best, and the alphabetical scheme by name of manufacturer was decided upon. A full index to the collection by name and subject was made with a Cutter number for each firm name to facilitate the alphabetizing and replacing of catalogs in the files. There is also a sort of check-list of manufacturers kept by checking the name list in the Thomas Register of American Manufacturers. In one sense this may seem superfluous but it takes only a few moments and often an answer can be given thus more quickly than by consulting the card index.

The problem of keeping the catalogs was a puzzling one as we could not have vertical files *plus* cases for various reasons, tho this seems to me to be the best combination of equipment for this material. As a substitute the convenient Princeton file made by the Library Bureau was adopted as furnishing the most serviceable and suitable means of housing a miscellaneous pamphlet collection. It makes, if you can visualize it, a perpendicular vertical file!

A small attempt has also been made to keep a card index of material on costs and prices, but the war with its disruption and alteration of values has practically stopped this for the time being. As an aid to the students making up specifications and estimates, the value of such a file is readily seen. The house organs are often magazines of real worth, containing much of permanent value. It is to these that we look for material not yet incorporated in books, and it is this which gives value to this material. In one afternoon inquiries have come for catalogs on wire mesh, blast furnaces, shapers and planers, heating and ventilating apparatus. There has been a constantly growing appreciation of this reference collection. As interest gravitates from one subject to another, special exhibits have been made, such as collections of automobiles, marine engines, aviation material, etc. The student who has had to examine and write a report on the catalogs of apparatus required in the course on Power, for instance, naturally has been educated in the idea of what he can get from a catalog, and, what is more important both for him and the manufacturer, how to judge

a catalog. He naturally comes to the Catalog Library for his answer to a multitude of questions. The impartial placing of the actual manufacturers' catalog before the engineer-to-be cannot but be of inestimable service to him in the future when face to face with the practical application of his knowledge.

Perhaps it has occurred to some to wonder how we obtain such a large number of catalogs. The constant reading of technical journals keeps one informed of new apparatus and processes, and much correspondence is necessary to obtain the publications. The students are the engineers and buyers of the future, however, and no more legitimate or better publicity can be imagined than this co-operation sought from the manufacturer. We are not able to even approach the ideal, of course; lack of funds and limitations of time and space prevent one even being satisfied. That such collections as the above are needed has been proven, and that somewhere a complete collection, as complete as is humanly possible, should be kept, is hardly debatable. The question is where ought it to be and who will finance it?

#### THE SALMON COLLECTION IN THE NEW YORK STATE VETERINARY COLLEGE LIBRARY

A collection of books which has come as a gift to the Roswell P. Flower Library of the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell University is the library of the late Dr. Daniel Elmer Salmon.

This group of books was on the shelves of the Veterinary College of George Washington University until the closing of that college due to war conditions. The Dean, Dr. Buckingham, then gave to the Flower Library the Salmon Collection consisting of about five hundred bound volumes and pamphlets. Two scrapbooks are included which contain articles concerning the Bureau of Animal Industry and the work of the great veterinarian himself. These show the live stock interests of the country and the advancement of veterinary science in a rather minute way over a period of fifteen years.

By FRANCES B. VAN ZANT, *Librarian, New York State Veterinary College.*

## COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LIBRARIES

The new edition of the Encyclopædia Americana which is in preparation has an article written for the general reader by John Cotton Dana of the Newark Free Public Library on Commercial and Industrial libraries, wherein the function of these special libraries is demonstrated by a statement of the factors which have brought them into existence. These are the recent rapid development of certain manufacturing, commercial and financial methods and of extensions and modifications in the use of print in the preservation and distribution of knowledge, leading to a great increase in the number of books and journals of business—by business being here meant management of persons and things and not the science or technique of making or transporting things. "Great organizations soon found that they needed, for their proper growth, all the knowledge, wisdom, technique, science and suggestion anywhere to be found; that they needed to know every day all that all inquirers, in the special field of each organization, had learned the previous day; that they needed, in fact, as complete a collection as could be made of the recent, and of some of the older, books, journals and pamphlets on their activities; that they needed not only to have these at hand, but also to have them so arranged, filed and indexed as to bring out all they contained of value to them; and that they needed to have that part of their contents which particularly fitted their work digested, arranged by topics and presented daily, weekly or monthly to all the directors of special activities in their whole army of workers.

"A commercial or industrial library, then, is the resultant of two things,—the great modern growth of organizations and the great modern flood of business, technical and scientific literature; and it is, briefly, a carefully controlled collection of such printed material, relating to the work of the organization which it serves, as a librarian, expert in print, and his assistants can gather, index, digest and present to all its personnel."

The following list of references which, thru the courtesy of Mr. George E. Rines,

Editor of the Encyclopædia Americana, we are permitted to print, is intended, says Mr. Dana, merely as a directory to those seeking information on the subject.

A list of special libraries appears each year in the American Library Annual, \$5, R. R. Bowker Company, 241 West 37th street, New York city. Gives brief statement about each library.

The New York Special Libraries Association maintains an employment registry and a permanent exhibit of forms and methods used by members of association at the Municipal Reference Library, Room 512, Municipal Building, New York city.

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*Public Affairs Information Service*. H. W. Wilson Company, 958 University avenue, New York. Indexes articles and books about industrial and commercial libraries and announces establishment of new libraries, etc.

## TRAINING FOR BUSINESS LIBRARIANS

Discussing the future training of the business librarian in the Jan.-Feb. number of *Special Libraries*, Mr. Frank K. Walter says that special courses in library schools or schools of business are likely to be an increasing source of supply to the business library. Few business men have a bent for librarianship, and few libraries permit much to be done in the way of systematic training of apprentices in anything but the clerical type of work. But the library school or school of business usually selects its students with some care, choosing those with a foundation of general training on which to build their special experience.

"If the demand," he says, "for business librarians continues to increase so that a steady supply of specially trained candidates is justified certain adjustments in the courses of the two-year schools and, to a lesser extent, in the one-year schools, are very probable. It is unlikely that less theoretical training in the aggregate will prove desirable. The competent business librarian must be a master of technique and must know when to elaborate as well as when to simplify. . . . If he renders the quick and accurate service which his employers have a right to expect from him, he must be an expert in reference work, a skilled bibliographer and annotater

and a versatile indexer and cataloger. Change in form and emphasis in the course will be desirable. Shoe-string librarians like shoe-string speculators are likely to "go broke." Increased attention to bibliographical method, practice in digesting English and foreign technical literature, library surveys of selected industries and corporations, considerable practice in compiling and annotating general and specific articles on sociological and economic questions, filing and a comparative study of specific methods in use in typical business libraries might well take the place of certain phases of cataloging, book selection, library history, reference work, some subject bibliography, and public library administration. The theory of classification might well receive more attention.

But specialization can easily be overdone. Method, rather than subject matter is what is taught in any good library training class or school. The business librarian of the future will succeed by reason of a broader knowledge of social science, of a better educational background, greater mental alertness and adaptability and not by the discovery of anything really new in library organization, or even the application of much in the way of method or device essentially peculiar to business libraries.

## PUBLICITY FOR LIBRARIES

CONDUCTED BY FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE

THE difficulties of the librarian who tries to interest the people of his community in his library and the service it has to offer are complicated by the fact that most of the really "interesting" items about the library and what it is doing are not such things as impress the solid—and often stolid—business man as being of any particular consequence. And since it is to the business men of the community that the library, like all other community institutions, must look ultimately for support, anything that serves to bring home to the business man the fact that the library is something more than "a free crèche and a hang-out for the unemployed," as I have heard one big city library contemptuously described, is good publicity. Always provided that the library is ready to "deliver the goods" as advertised.

Just now the stimulus given to industrial readjustments by the ending of the war and the gradual return to industry of three or four million young men, gives the library a "talking point" of real value in the effort to "sell" its service to the substantial people of its community. American employers are beginning, in a quite surprising way, to realize that the education of their employees has other effects than merely to make them discontented and to impel them to ask for more wages; they are learning that the better educated worker is *worth* more wages, because he can earn more for his employer. Of course, anyone can point out many exceptions to this as to any other broad generalization; but it is, nevertheless, one of the most hopeful phenomena of the times that in every community there are now to be found employers of labor, including many of the largest industrial concerns, who look with favor upon efforts to help the worker to knowledge that will assist him in his efforts to improve his own economic status.

This combination of circumstances has greatly widened a field of service which many libraries have long occupied in part but the full possible scope of which comparatively few had grasped. I am referring

now specifically to the appeal to the worker, the employed artisan, rather than of the appeal to the business or professional man of the employer class. "Business branches" and other well-known means of approach to the latter group are not necessarily the most effective ways of reaching the former, though, of course, much the same appeal—to the dollars-in-your-pocket sort of self-interest—is applicable to both classes, though different methods may frequently have to be used.

It goes without saying that no librarian can appeal successfully either to business men or to wage-earners so long as he or she is enveloped, through the influence of heredity, habit, environment or just plain snobbishness, in an aura of professional superiority, surmounted by a halo of literature-worship. I have known librarians of that sort; I don't know whether any more of them exist or not. But I know how easy it is to fall unconsciously into the habit of "talking down" to folk who stand lower in the social scale or whose mental equipment is not geared to the appreciation of Henry James; I know, too, how sharply the individual so patronized resents it, tho with characteristic American politeness he may not always show it. It is an attitude not uncommon in teachers, though great teachers never have it. The man who said that "Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a student on the other made a college" paid a double tribute to the greatness of the famous president of Williams; he was not only great at imparting knowledge but he was great enough to sit astraddle of the same log with his pupil, without affectation or the appearance of condescending in so doing.

Once the right note is struck, however, there is sure to be a gratifying response to the library's offer of help for the wage-earner who wants to make more for and of himself; out of this form of service, too, may be shaped publicity for the library as a whole in the local newspapers. It is not sufficient, as I have pointed out in previous articles, for the library to advertise

its service to the folk whom it would serve; it must also advertise the fact that it is rendering such service to the interests upon which it depends for financial support.

The appeal of the library to the business man may not be as limited as is charged by Professor Edgar James Swift, who recently announced his conclusion that business men do not like to use libraries but prefer to own their books, tho that, of course, is true of everyone who can afford to own books. The business man, however, is much more likely to be impressed with the library as a useful institution when he learns that his employees are getting something of value out of it, than he is by newspaper stories about the children's room. The librarian of one of the largest Eastern cities told me recently that one of his trustees did not know until after he had been elected to that position that the public library was anything but "a place for children to get picture-books."

Newspapers print stories about the children's department because stories about children and anything that relates to children are interesting reading. That is why the public schools always get more space in the newspapers than does the library; everyone is interested in children and the editors know it. Library news is usually printed under protest, not always audible to the librarian; this is not because of any prejudice against the library but because it is so difficult to dramatize its everyday functions. But once let the library begin to help workingmen to better their condition, to lend a hand in the climb of John Smith up the ladder of success, and you have a dramatic theme that needs only concrete instances to make back-page news; the back-page ranking next to front page in the newspaper scheme of things. "Dick Whittington" is one of the three or four "type plots" that is always, in theatrical parlance, a "sure-fire hit." It ranks with "The Sleeping Beauty" and "Cinderella" among the cosmic themes that the world never tires of.

Once the workers begin to use the library, the "Dick Whittington" stories may be found, if there is someone on the library staff clever enough to find them. They

have to be dug up. The young man who has been studying the literature of soap-fat rendering may never walk up to the librarian's desk and say: "Sir, a year ago I was an humble street-cleaner; today I am the sole proprietor of my own garbage-collection route; all I am I owe to the Public Library!" The chances are he would never mention it. But two or three years ago the New York Public Library issued a bulletin of many pages crammed full of examples of just such actual, practical help given by the library workers—and employers, too—any one of which could have been "followed up" and developed into the sort of a newspaper feature article that the public dearly loves to read—a story of success.

All this is not especially concrete, but it contains the germs of some of the principles of publicity that have been tried and tested in actual practice and found to work.

The man who knows most about publicity in your city is the editor of your liveliest newspaper; his job and the money success of his paper depend upon his accurate and instant knowledge of what the public will read and what it doesn't care about. He wants parents as readers, so he prints school news. He wants the wage-earners as readers; by and large they are the customers most of his advertisers are trying to sell their wares to. He will print anything he thinks will interest the wage-earners, but if he doesn't print the library's appeal in the way the library would like to have it printed, it is nine times out of ten because he sees in it some of the faults, of condescension, of absence of dramatic strength, of "highbrowism," that I have here referred to.

#### A HINT ON EXTENSION WORK

"It's no good writing down lists of books for farmers and compiling five-foot book shelves; you've got to go out and visit the people yourself—take the books to them, talk with teachers and bully the editors of country newspapers and farm magazines, and tell the children stories—and little by little you begin to get good books circulating in the veins of the nation. It's a great work, mind you."—CHRISTOPHER MORLEY in "Parnassus on Wheels."



## THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY SURVEY

The critical report of the survey of the Boston Public Library made in May, 1918, at the request of the trustees, by Mr. Edwin H. Anderson, Director of the New York Public Library; Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, Librarian of the St. Louis Public Library and the late William Howard Brett, Librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, has just been made public in the report of the library for the year ending January 31, 1919.

The report signed by Mr. Anderson and Dr. Bostwick (Mr. Brett having died before it was sent in, but having been fully in accord as to its substance and spirit) reads in part as follows:

"We have gone over the Central Library, visiting each department: we have visited a considerable number of the Branch Libraries and Reading Rooms, and we have talked freely with members of the Library staff of all grades and periods of service. From these sources the following conclusions have been reached:

"1. The Boston Board of Trustees controls directly a large amount of administrative detail that in other libraries is under the charge of the librarian. It meets weekly, approves all book purchases by titles and authorizes expenditures for supplies by itemized lists. It does not necessarily approve the Librarian's recommendations for appointments or promotions; and it, or its individual members receive and act upon applications and complaints from members of the staff, independently of action thereon by the Librarian. These things are done, so far as we know, in no other American library. The usual custom is for the Board to convene not oftener than once a month, and then either directly or thru committees to act on recommendations of the librarian in such a way as to give him large discretion, so that separate items need not necessarily be discussed or acted upon by the Board. This course seems to us most likely to develop a strong executive with initiative, such as is needed in every large institution, public or private.

"The Board, of course, is the ultimate authority in the Library. The Librarian, however, is not only its executive, subject

to its orders, but also its professional expert and adviser. . . . We believe that a lack of this confidential relation between the Board and its Librarian has been an injury to the Library in the past and is so at the present time.

"2. We find that the Library staff, altho in the main composed of intelligent and interested assistants, and with some notable instances of professional skill and knowledge, is somewhat out of touch with the trend of the library movement in other cities throughout the country. Few members of it have ever worked in any other library or have any familiarity with methods outside of their own institution. Few have been trained in library schools where the teaching of comparative methods gives a broad view. Altho there is in Boston a library school of the first grade—that at Simmons College—there seems to have been no effort to make use of it in training material for the Public Library work.

"The feeling among a large number of the staff is distinctly hostile to the employment of persons outside of Boston. This under the conditions already noted means very largely the employment of untrained persons, often of limited education, receiving these in the lower grades of the staff and promoting them from time to time. This works well in some instances, but it is not a desirable general policy. A large public library should receive new blood from without continually and it should itself act as a feeder to other libraries. . . .

"3. Lack of organic connection with some training body has already been briefly touched upon. Simmons College has been mentioned because it is an already existing body doing good work. Affiliation with it would benefit the Library by furnishing it with a training agency of the first class and it would benefit the college by providing a system in which the students could do practical work as part of their training. . . . It may be, however, that the Boston Public Library may prefer to establish its own training agency, as some other large public libraries have done. . . .

The establishment of a library training course, however, would absolutely require the employment of teachers from without, and would seem to be unnecessary duplication. In this particular case, the present resources of the city seem ample to meet the emergency.

"4. This Commission is deeply sensible of the Library's inadequate income. . . . Professional librarians of training and experience cannot be attracted from other fields without the offer of adequate salaries. Proper training in connection with the Library itself will cost money, whether obtained by affiliation or the establishment of a new department. This is undeniable. But we would point out that adequate support is itself to a considerable extent dependent on popular appreciation of the library's services. Public opinion has often forced, from a city government, reluctant support of a public institution. Now there is a general opinion among librarians, whether well-founded or not, that the Boston Public Library has not of late years retained its relative standing among American libraries. Its position was once one of pre-eminence, but it is so no longer. We find that this opinion is shared to a greater or less degree by many citizens of Boston whose influence should count heavily in such matters as these. It is possible that indications of a change of policy, together with a clear demonstration that further change must be dependent on increased income, might be effective in placing the public opinion of the city so solidly behind the Library that adequate support would follow as a matter of course.

"Our recommendations, so far as they can be formulated, are:

"1. That the by-laws of the Board be amended so as to admit of monthly meetings and that the routine of these meetings be so changed as not to require approval of all purchases or appointments in detail by the entire Board.

"2. That the Board discourage, by formal resolution, the reception of complaints or requests from members of the staff, singly or collectively, either by the whole Board, or by individual members.

"3. That effort be made to develop in the staff a feeling of professional *esprit de corps* as librarians and to discourage the attitude that consideration is due its members as a local body of municipal office holders; that high-grade positions be filled freely where necessary by appointments from without, and that long service in one grade be not regarded as *prima facie* evidence of fitness for promotion to a higher grade.

"4. That for all library positions, other than those of messengers and the clerical and janitorial force, preliminary training or experience should be a *sine qua non*, and that steps should be taken to give inexperienced persons an opportunity for training, either in direct connection with the Library or thru some school in affiliation with it.

"5. That an effort be made thru well-considered publicity to inform the public with regard to the benefits of these changes of policy and of the fact that these require for their complete realization, an increased income."

#### STATUS OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION OF MASSACHUSETTS

The Massachusetts librarians packed a legislative committee hearing at the State house, Boston, on March 17th. Miss Katharine P. Loring, Ex-President of the Massachusetts Library Club, conducted the presentation of witnesses in opposition to the recommendation of Thomas W. White, Supervisor of Administration, which provides that the Library Commission be put under the supervision of the State Board of Education and that the board of five

unpaid Library Commissioners cease to exist.

This consolidation of boards and commissions is necessary in order to bring the one hundred departments within the twenty which are allowed by the recent amendment to the constitution of the Commonwealth. The Department of Education is the logical place into which the Library Commission would naturally come. In stating at the hearing his reasons for

discontinuing the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners, Supervisor White pointed out that as the Library Commission did a great deal of work for foreigners in seeing to it that books are put into public libraries which are of value to immigrants who wish to be American citizens, and in carrying out many lines of Americanization work, this function might well be incorporated under the Bureau of Immigration which is suggested as a part of the new Department of Education. Moreover, he suggested that as the Commission had founded libraries in cities and towns in accordance with the acts which established it, the board was no longer needed. The testimony of the trustees and librarians brought out the fact that the immigration work was only a part of the good that the Commission renders to the state and that

the board ought not to be consolidated with a department where it would lose its identity. Others testified in support of retaining the full efficiency of the Commission and said that it might well be put under the supervision of the State Board of Education, but never ought to lose its power to appoint its own executive staff and to supervise its activities in the service of the Commonwealth as heretofore.

Although libraries may have been established, no one realizes more than the Commission the need of developing the service rendered by each one and of making it more efficient day by day, and this can be accomplished by supervision, advice and state aid. In no state has library service reached perfection; it is a matter of growth and the Commission is still needed for the direction of it.

#### RECENT MOTION PICTURES BASED ON STANDARD OR CURRENT BOOKS

These pictures have been selected for listing by The National Board of Review of Motion Pictures:

**The Big Little Person**, 6 reels, Universal.

Star—Mae Murray.

A deaf child's romance, based on Rebecca Hopper Eastman's novel of the same name.

**Bolshevism, Select**, 6 reels. All star.

Socialistic drama which brings out the real good sincere socialism can work, and the horrors and degradations which follow in the pathway of the present system of Russian Liberalism. Adapted from the novel "Comrades" by Thomas Dixon.

**The Captain's Captain**, 5 reels, Vitagraph.

Star—Alice Joyce.

Picturization of James A. Cooper's Cape Cod romance published under the title "Cap'n Abe—Storekeeper."

**Child of M'Sieu, Triangle**, 5 reels. Star—

Baby Marie Osborne.

Modern version of "Pippa Passes."

**Fighting For Gold**, Fox, 5 reels. Star—Tom Mix.

A Western mining story from the novel "The Highgrader" by Wm. McLeod Raine.

**Fire Flingers, The**, 6 reels, Universal (special)

Star—Rupert Julian.

Picturization of Wm. J. 'Neidig's interesting novel of the same name.

**Forfeit, The**, 5 reels, Hodkinson-Pathe.

Stars—House Peters — Jane Miller.

Adapted from Ridgewell Cullom's novel, same name. The Forfeit makes a good picturisque Western melodrama.

**The Gold Cure**, 5 reels, Metro. Star—Viola Dana.

A rural comedy drama based on Alexine Heyland's novel "Oh! Oh! Annie," which appeared originally in the "Woman's Home Companion."

**In The Hollow of Her Hand**, 5 reels, Select.

Star—Alice Brady.

A murder mystery picture adopted from George Barr McCutcheon's novel of the same name.

**Island of Intrigue, The**, 5 reels, Metro. Star—Mae Allison.

A romance from the novel by Isabel Ostrander.

**Johnny on the Spot**, 5 reels, Metro. Stars—Hamilton Hale and Louise Lovely.

A romance of authors, clever, lightly humorous in which a vendor of patent medicine and a lady novelist fall in love. From Shannon Fife's story.

**Little Women**, 6 reels, Famous Players-Lasky; Paramount. All star.

Louisa M. Alcott's story, the atmosphere of which is carefully preserved.

**Love Hunger, The**, 5 reels, Hodkinson: Pathe. Star—Lillian Walker.

John Breckenridge's novel "Fran" makes an interesting and thoroughly entertaining picture.

**Marriage Price, The**, 5 reels, Elsie Ferguson—Star. Famous Players-Lasky: Artcraft.

A marriage drama from Grisold Wheeler's novel "For Sale." Not particularly good.

**Millionaire Pirate, The**, 5 reels, Universal. Stars—Monroe Salisbury and Ruth Cliffo.

Picturization of Emil Nyitrau's Hungarian story.

**One Week of Life**, 5 reels, Goldwyn. Star—Pauline Frederick.

A substitution wife drama adapted from the story by Cosmo Hamilton. Screen version made by the famous playwright Willard Mack.

**Satan, Junior**, 5 reels, Metro. Star—Viola Dana.

From Van Zo Post's novel "Diana Ardway."

**Scar The**, 5 reels, World. Star—Kitty Gordon.

Melodrama adapted from Gaboriau's novel of the same name.

**Test of Honor, The**, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky: Paramount. Star—John Barrymore.

From E. Phillips Oppenheim's novel "The Malefactor."

**Two Women**, 5 reels, Vitagraph. Star—Anita Stewart.

A well-made picture from the story same name by James Oliver Curwood.



## THE COLLECTION AND CARE OF WAR POSTERS

THE final report of the Committee on War Posters of the American Library Institute will be made at the meeting of the A. L. I. in June. Meanwhile the facts brought out by the questionnaire (See LIBRARY JOURNAL for April, page 255) and by the discussion of the subject at the Atlantic City meeting are these.

Many libraries have a number of posters on hand and do not seem to know what to do with them.

There are perhaps not more than a dozen institutions or individuals who are attempting the collection of war posters on a large scale.

Unless they are mounted on cloth at once they are liable to split at the folds and become worthless in the course of a few months.

A selection of a hundred mounted posters will meet the needs of the majority of libraries. To care for a larger number means considerable expense.

With the close of the war, interest in war posters is dying out rapidly.

Princeton University Library has photostated nearly 2000 posters. Copies of these,

in the regular library card size, may be had from them at prices ranging from 2 to 7 cents each, according to whether they are on sheets for binding or in card form for filing.

There is need of a check list of U. S. War Posters. My own suggestion is to take the Princeton Library photostats and use them for our catalogue. If we find any not in the Princeton list, send them on to be photostated and listed. If others will do the same we shall, in time, have a complete check list.

Capt. Williams of Philadelphia suggests that the lithographers throughout the country, if asked, would be willing to make a list of the war posters they have printed.

I am in receipt of a great many requests for American posters from libraries and societies in Europe, particularly from France and Belgium. If anyone has copies they do not wish to preserve, and will send them to me, I will see that they are sent to Europe and placed where they will be appreciated.

LOUIS N. WILSON, *Librarian,*  
*Clark University Library,*  
*Worcester, Mass.*

## A LIBRARY CARD IN EVERY HOME

Library Week was observed in St. Paul beginning March 23rd. The plan originated with the Riverview Civic Club preparation for a local library drive with the slogan "A library card in every home." The idea proved so popular, however, that the drive was made city wide at a meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs on January 28th, addressed by the Mayor, the city superintendent of schools, the city librarian, and representatives of the St. Paul Association, the Advertising Club and other civic bodies.

The week was inaugurated by sermons in a number of the churches suggested by circulars sent out through the Federation of Churches. On Monday evening a reception was given to citizens in the library at which the members of the Rotary and of the Century Club were hosts and hostesses. And "Well begun is half done" proved true in this case also.

A special library number of the *Official Bulletin* of the Department of Education was published in which the services of the library to school children was described at length. The bulletin of the St. Paul Association for the same week devoted special attention to the service of the library to business men, and articles in the *Catholic Bulletin*, the *Hub*, the weekly publication of the Rotary Club, and numerous articles in the newspapers contributed to the success of the campaign.

The unique feature of the campaign was the making of posters advertising library week and the library service in the public and parochial schools. On Tuesday these were sent to stores and other places for display during the week. Prizes for the best posters were awarded and a number of them will be used as advertising copying in library newspaper advertising during the coming weeks.

## STANDARDIZATION OF LIBRARY SERVICE

### Rules proposed by the New York State Library Association

The following are the rules proposed for state legislation or for adoption by the State Board of Regents and submitted for criticism and further suggestion by the standardization committee of the New York Library Association.

Every free public library which is receiving an annual income of at least \$1200 from any or all sources, or which is situated in any municipality or district containing a population of 3000 or over, shall designate and employ a competent person to serve as head librarian who shall be responsible to the board of library trustees and to the State for the duties involved in that office.

*Classes of certificates.* Librarians, certificates shall be of four grades as follows:

1. Librarian's life state certificate. A candidate for a life state certificate must have had four years' full work in an approved college, university or institution of similar grade, at least one year's full work in an approved library school, two years' approved experience in library work and have secured a grade of 80 per cent in an examination in library economy; or, in lieu of the above qualifications he must have had four years' training in an approved college, university or institution of similar grade and have had at least five years of notable administrative experience in a free public library in a community having a population of 50,000 or over or in an approved library of at least 50,000 volumes.

2. Five-year certificate. A candidate for a five-year certificate must have had two years' full work in an approved college, university or institution of similar grade or be a graduate of an approved normal school, not less than one year's full work in an approved library school and two years' approved experience in library work and have secured a grade of 75 per cent in an examination in library economy; or, in lieu of the library school training and two years' experience he must have had three years' approved administrative library experience.

3. Three-year certificate. A candidate for a three-year certificate must have had a full high school education or its equiv-

alent, full work in a short library course of not less than six weeks' duration in an approved library school, one year's approved experience in library work and have secured a grade of 75 per cent in an examination in library economy.

4. Two-year certificate. A candidate for a two-year certificate must have had a full high school education or its equivalent, full work in a short library course of not less than three weeks' duration in an approved library school, one year's approved experience in library work and have secured a grade of 75 per cent in an examination in library economy.

*Renewal of certificates.* Five-year certificates may be renewed for life upon submission of evidence of successful library administration during the period for which the certificate was issued. Three-year certificates may be renewed for a like period upon submission of evidence of successful library administration during the period for which the certificate was issued. Two-year certificates may be renewed for a like period upon submission of evidence of successful library administration during the period for which the certificate was issued.

*Where valid.* Life state certificates shall be valid for positions in any municipality or district of the State; five-year certificates shall be valid for positions in any municipality or district of the State having a population of 50,000 or less; three-year certificates shall be valid for positions in any municipality or district of the State having a population of 20,000 or less; two-year certificates shall be valid for positions in any municipality or district of the State having a population of 5000 or less.

*Provisional certificate.* Upon submission of satisfactory evidence that no qualified librarian is available for appointment in a position requiring a two-year certificate, a provisional certificate, valid for one year, may be given by the President of the University upon written application from the library trustees. Such certificate, shall not be renewed or extended.—*New York Libraries*, 1919, p. 168-169.

COLLEGES ADMIT SOLDIERS AS "WAR SPECIALS"

Many colleges are prepared to admit returning soldiers as "war specials," so that men who in ordinary times would not be admitted to a reputable college because of defective preparation, may now procure a college course provided they demonstrate their capacity to do so.

Service can be rendered these men by libraries provided with the catalogues of these institutions of which the following list is furnished by the U. S. Bureau of Education.

University of Alabama, University, Ala.  
 University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.  
 University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.  
 Pomona College, Claremont, Cal.  
 College of the Pacific, San Jose, Cal.  
 Leland Stanford Junior University, Stanford University, Calif.  
 University of Colorado, Boulder, Col.  
 Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Col.

(Will admit on suggested basis to courses in science, agriculture and engineering and to courses in veterinary medicine under limit fixed by U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry).

Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.  
 Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.  
 University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.  
 Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.  
 Carthage College, Carthage, Ill.  
 Saint Ignatius College, Loyola University, Chicago, Ill.

Eureka College, Eureka, Ill.  
 Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill.  
 North-Western College, Naperville, Ill.  
 Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill.  
 University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

(Definite action not yet had by University Senate. Would probably accept individuals pending such action.)

James Millikin University, Decatur, Ill.  
 Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.  
 Hanover College, Hanover, Ind.  
 Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames, Iowa.

Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa.  
 Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa.  
 Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kan.  
 Cooper College, Sterling, Kan.  
 Centre College, Danville, Ky.  
 Georgetown College, Georgetown, Ky.

Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.

Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.  
 (With certain limitations.)  
 Louisiana College, Pineville, La.  
 Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.  
 Tufts College, Tufts College, Mass.

Clark College, Worcester, Mass.  
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.

Meridian College, Meridian, Miss.  
 Park College, Parksville, Mo.  
 Drury College, Springfield, Mo.  
 University of Montana, Missoula, Mont.  
 University of Nevada, Reno, Nev.  
 University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N. M.

New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, State College, N. M.  
 Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y.  
 Columbia University, New York, N. Y.  
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.

Elon College, Elon, N. C.  
 Shaw University (colored), Raleigh, N. C.  
 Municipal University of Akron, Akron, O.

(Discharged soldiers not residents of Akron admitted. On account of agreement with the Board of Education of the city of Akron, residents of Akron must meet usual entrance requirements.)

Ashland College, Ashland, O.  
 Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, O.  
 Cedarville College, Cedarville, O.  
 Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, O.

(Must have equivalent of four-year high school course).

Defiance College, Defiance, O.  
 Marietta College, Marietta, O.  
 Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.  
 Lincoln University (colored), Lincoln University, Pa.

Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.  
 Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

University of South Dakota, Vermillion S. D.  
 Yankton College, Yankton, S. D.  
 Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tenn.

Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn.  
 Tusculum College, Tusculum, Tenn.  
 Agricultural College of Utah, Logan, Utah.  
 University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.  
 Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.  
 Emory and Henry College, Emory, Va.  
 University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.  
 College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Wash.  
 West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buchannon, W. Va.

Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.  
 University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.  
 Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.  
 University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.



THE ODYSSEY OF THE LOCAL AUTHOR—A FUTURIST EXPEDITION

BY RENA REESE, *First Assistant, Denver Public Library*

CHANCE took me one day to Wafer-on-Tea, Massachusetts.

Spring was in the air.

The brook was murmuring of its pent-up winter and it tumbled underneath the foot-bridge on Main Street in the village.

I strolled along the way and presently arrived at the Public Library.

Idly I entered.

It had the usual books.

Some were clean and unread.

Others were thumbed, dog-eared and loose-backed.

The librarian, with pride, led me to the farthest corner.

"Here," she said, "are our own authors. These have made our village famous."

Seeing there a volume by Montmorency T. Rash, I exclaimed, "What, he!"

"Yes, he was born here. His family were early settlers and his relatives live 'round about. We have a right to claim him as our own."

When next I visited a public library some miles away, it was late spring.

The air was sweet with blossoms.

(I recognized many of them as I sell perfumes and am quite an expert in my line.)

Immediately upon entrance near the doorway, I saw a shelf of local authors.

(Librarians aren't such poor advertisers after all. This one was youngish and looked capable.)

Much to my surprise I found the collected works of Rash.

Again I said, "What, he!"

"Yes, 'twas here he went to school. 'Twas here his mind was first influenced to start along the path which leads to fame. Go to the school-house. There they have a desk whereon, in boyish fancy, he carved his name."

I pondered long and deep.

Nearby this village stands a town of college fame.

The trolley cars ran at a convenient hour and as it is sweet to ride that way 'long country roads, I wended my way thither.

'Twas the vacation season and trade was not good, and seeking to while away the

time until the next trolley, I walked thru the college campus, whereon were sugar maples.

The chapel door stood open and I took refuge from the heat.

Here I looked upon the walls and again to my surprise, I saw the name of Montmorency T. Rash.

It was engraved upon a tablet sacred to the memory of that same poet.

The janitor came in and told me all about him.

"Yes, they claim him here altho I don't see what he ever did when he was in college except make a disturbance. For my part, I thought he was a little queer, but some folks say he is a great writer."

A year went by.

I went to a newspaper office in a middle-western city to do a bit of advertising.

In the passage as I entered, I saw a bust and going nearer to observe, I saw the name thereon MONTMORENCY T. RASH.

Nearby were his works bound in handsome leather.

I stood and gazed and gazed.

No longer was I surprised.

Finally, I asked the office boy for information about this author.

"Why is he here? Why pay him honor in this conspicuous way?"

"Oh, he wrote all his first poems for the *Hotair Noose*.

"We've got 'em all in old back numbers.

"He belongs here, sure. He stayed here about ten years.

"Everybody knew him and they still call him Montie.

"If you want to know any more about him you might ask our librarian."

In a week or two, I crossed the Mississippi, a stream somewhat different from the Massachusetts brook.

I came into a town in Iowa which had the usual college.

I visited its library and wandered 'round among its alcoves.

An old professor, pale and gray-haired, sat behind the desk and back of him in close proximity were books in bindings uniform and handsome.

'Twas my old acquaintance among the local authors!

The librarian gave a gentle sigh, as is their wont when interrupted, and said,

"He was my colleague and I loved him well.

"We roamed the fields and woods together and from these surroundings he drew inspiration for his greatest works.

"He spent the prime of his manhood here as a professor.

"We claim him by just right."

That autumn I arrived upon the California coast and traveled up and down its shores from town to town.

Within the southern part—that haven of the aged where frost and cold and snow come not to tingle blood of young—

I arrived at sunset in a town somewhat pretentious in its size.

In seeking my hotel, I passed thru the city's square.

Within its borders stood a monument of stately mien.

Engraved upon its surface the legend told that here in this community had lived and died MONTMORENCY T. RASH.

The passing townsfolk paid no heed until I hailed one and asked him why they had so honored this poet who belonged to other states and climes.

"Oh, he belongs to us. 'Twas here he wrote his last most famous work. He spent his last years here among us and here he died and is buried."

\* \* \* \* \*

Oh, ghosts of local authors, where are you?

Are you required to flit about and haunt all places which lay claim to you when living?

Have you no quiet spots to haunt in peace or must you take your weary shades from coast to coast?

L'ENVOI

Six or seven cities claim our poets dead  
In which they stopped sometimes but to  
be fed!

#### HOW ONE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SOLVED ITS BINDERY PROBLEMS

BAYLOR UNIVERSITY is located in the city of Waco in the central part of Texas and hence is far distant from the big library binderies of the North and East. Add to this the fact that the university is in session thruout the summer as well as during the rest of the year and it will be readily seen that the library's bindery problem is by no means easy of solution. Of course there are commercial binderies in Waco and neighboring cities, but he who is acquainted with the peculiar needs and demands of library bookbinding knows that the average commercial bindery is not only not prepared to satisfy these needs but also does not desire that class of work and will charge more than the library is able to pay.

One solution of the problem was offered here a number of years ago when an enterprising student opened up a little private bindery in the basement of one of the college buildings in order to help pay his way thru college. Having a good knowledge of the art of binding his work was fairly satisfactory and for a time this little

college bindery did all of the Baylor Library work. The first man took as an apprentice a student in one of the lower college classes to whom in time the charge of the bindery passed after the first man had graduated. Thus the work was kept up for several years.

This system, however, eventually proved unsatisfactory as the succeeding binders had neither the skill nor the experience to start off with that the first man had, and would graduate or leave college as they became fairly proficient. Then, too, the bindery was often passed on, not to the man who was best fitted for the work, but to the man who most needed the money. The result was that the library's bookbinding was often poorly and carelessly done, and it became necessary to make some radical change in the college bindery or else to send the work away to a professional bindery.

About four years ago, with the advent of the present librarian, it was decided to take over the bindery as a department of the library, install new and up-to-date

machinery and place a professional binder in charge. Since then he has done most of the work, altho under his direction student helpers have learned to do well some of the collating and sewing. Naturally in such a plant little fancy work is attempted and most of the books are bound in a substantial buckram or in art vellum. Besides the magazines, pamphlets and volumes bound for the Baylor Library, the bindery has done considerable work for the other libraries in Texas and has also done some work for business firms and private individuals in the city of Waco.

As time goes on the convenience and advantage of having a good bindery connected with our library become greater. Some of the specific advantages derived are: that all the time and expense of transportation are saved; that all books and magazines in process of or awaiting binding are available if need should arise; that

the work is under the general supervision of the librarian; and lastly that the work for Baylor Library is done much more economically with the element of profit eliminated.

As the work of the bindery department grows we hope to accomplish certain definite results. One of these is to do more and more work for neighboring small libraries and so to prove of service to the Texas library world. At the same time, thru the increase of all kinds of outside work, the bindery profits will increase and the bindery expense of work done for Baylor Library will decrease. Each year we are adding new machinery and taking on more outside work and in time the bindery will outgrow its present basement quarters and we hope prove profitable enough to reduce Baylor Library's binding expense to a minimum.

WILLARD P. LEWIS,

*Librarian.*

#### EFFORTS TO TEACH ALICE LIBRARY TECHNIC

When Alice turned to the Children's Librarian, she found that lady had gone out, and the Reference Librarian was in charge. Alice approached the desk and asked if she had a life of Mother Goose."

"Look in the catalogue under Poultry," said the Reference Librarian.

"Y-e-s, y-e-s," said Alice in a puzzled voice, but it is a book about Mother Goose, I want, not about a goose."

"Well," said the Reference Librarian, "a goose is certainly poultry, and you must look under that subject to find it; and you will probably find another card, marked, See also, Mother."

But Alice was afraid of the card catalogue, and asked, "Is rhyme and poetry just the same? The name of Mrs. Goose's book is 'Rhymes of Mother Goose.'"

"No," said the Reference Librarian, who here saw an opportunity to impart some useful knowledge to Alice's youthful mind and reaching for a Webster's Unabridged, continued, "I will read you the etymological definitions of the two words, so that you can at once understand the difference. Listen! Rhyme is defined as 'a correspond-

ence of sounds between two or more words, especially at the ends of lines, as in poetry.' Poetry is 'the form of literature that embodies beautiful thought, feeling or action, in rythmical and (usually) metrical language.' Now you see there is quite a difference between rhyme and poetry, do you not?"

"No," said Alic, in a hopeless tone, "such big words only make my head ache. . . ."

"My papa says he used to read Oliver Optic books, and Alger books; have you any of them?" asked Alice.

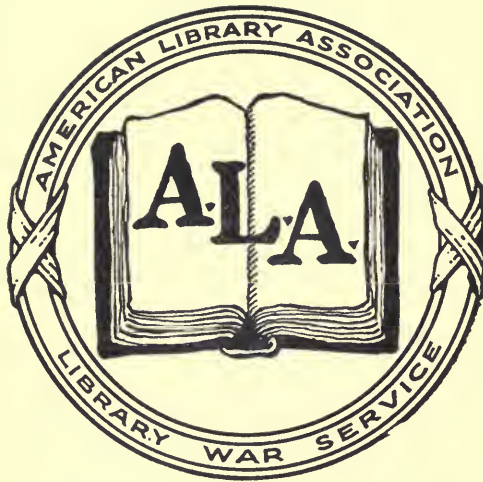
"Why no indeed, such books have long been discarded from libraries. We could not permit such publications to contaminate the minds of children," said the Reference Librarian.

"Was my papa taminated by Optics and Algers?" asked Alice.

The Reference Librarian was confused for a moment, but finally said, "The books of these days are quite different from the old time books which interested your father, but such books would not interest the boys of today."—From "Alice's Adventures in Libraryland," by JOHN C. SICKLEY.



## LIBRARY WAR SERVICE



### AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE

A MEETING of the War Service Committee of the American Library Association was held at the New York Public Library, Saturday, 10 a. m., April 5, 1919.

Present: Chairman Wyer, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Belden, Mr. Bowker, Miss Doren, and Dr. Hill (a quorum); also Mr. Bishop, President of the American Library Association, Mr. Milam, Acting General Director of the Library War Service, and Mr. Utley, Executive Secretary.

Monthly statement of Disbursing Officer, Library War Service, for month of March was read, which showed the following totals for the Second War Service Fund:

Expenditures to March 1.....	\$876,067.07
Expenditures, for March ....	263,411.65
Total expenditures 2nd Fund. .	\$1,139,478.72
In hands of librarians, and agents .....	138,775.00
Balance on hand March 31...	207,746.28

The gross expenditures from both the First and Second War Service Funds, combined and totaled to April 1, 1919 were reported as \$2,669,099.12.

The Chairman reported that \$2,275,000, had been received to date, on the *Second War Service Fund*, and that \$1,486,000 had been voted to the credit of the General Director.

Letter was read from C. H. Murphey, Assistant Treasurer United War Work Campaign to Mr. Wyer, stating that the total collections of the United War Works Campaign to March 28, 1919 are \$126,000,000, and that the Committee in charge of collections is hoping to collect 85% of the total subscriptions, or about \$170,000,000, which would mean that the American Library Association would receive practically 100% of its original quota.

To a question from Dr. Hill as to what will be the effect on our budget and prospective receipts of decision of the Committee of Eleven to limit gifts to soldiers to ten per cent of the total receipts, the Chairman replied, that the American Library Association, as it made no gifts to soldiers, was outside the operation or intent of the decision.

Committee reports: The report of the Library War Finance Committee, to Feb. 20, 1919 with appended report of the Auditor, was submitted by Dr. Hill, Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Bowker, duly seconded, it was voted: That the report of the Library War Finance Committee and the accompanying report of the auditors be received and referred to the Finance Committee of the American Library Association for report.

*Permanent library service to the Army and Navy.* The chairman reported that pursuant to action by the War Service Committee on January 29th, 1919, prompt conferences were held with officials at the Headquarters offices of the Library War Service, with executive officers of the Army and Navy Commissions on Training Camp Activities, and with the Third Assistant Secretary of War.

Following these conferences a letter was sent on January 30th to the Secretary of the Navy with an accompanying précis of the permanent service suggested. A similar letter (save for obvious minor changes in wording) was sent to the War Department. These letters were acknowledged by Secretary Jackson of the Navy Commission on Training Camp Activities and Third Assistant Secretary of War Keppel.

Since that time several letters have been exchanged and various interviews held looking toward the development of this work. Every possible effort is being made by the Chairman (for the War Service Committee) and by the Headquarters officials of the Library War Service to advance acceptable plans for such a Permanent Service and so to direct the existing War Service that, as permanent policies are announced and orders issued, it may be merged into the prospective permanent library service with a minimum of jar and readjustments.

*Historic account of the Library War Service.* Referring to action of Committee at meeting of January 29th requesting the Chairman to have prepared an adequate historical account of the war work of the Association, the Chairman laid before the Committee an historical account prepared by Dr. A. H. Shearer, librarian of Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, covering the war work of the A. L. A. from its inception to January 1st, 1919. The Chairman explained that it was, as any sketch prepared while the work was still in progress necessarily must be, incomplete and tentative, and could not be considered as a definitive account of the war activities of the Association. On motion, duly seconded, it was voted: That the historical sketch prepared be received, and that it be duplicated and copies sent to members of the Committee.

*After-War reading lists.* A report of progress was presented from Mr. J. L. Wheeler, Youngstown Public Library, relative to his "After-War reading courses." Following the appropriation made on November 30, 1918, an assistant was employed at \$125 per month; other expenses,—postage, Mr. Wheeler's time, incidentals, etc., are paid by the Youngstown library. Mr. Wheeler expects four of the lists to be ready within a few weeks, and the entire series by fall. With the report Mr. Wheeler submitted a list of fifty topics on which reading courses are being prepared.

*Sub-committee on War Research.*—The Chairman laid before the Committee a progress report of work done by the Sub-committee on Research, prepared by its Chairman, Dr. E. C. Richardson.

The sudden ending of the war cut off much of the systematic work planned in the way of indexes to recent periodicals and other bibliographical or joint list matters but some progress was made, however, especially a rough guide to international law articles which will shortly be brought to completion. The primary object of the Committee (although it could not be so stated while the war was in progress was to prepare material for the United States Government Inquiry Committee for use at the Peace Conference, and altho the sudden signing of the armistice required rush plans in place of the systematic plans formulated there was time for the gathering and inventorying of several thousand volumes most wanted by the experts who, according to newspaper accounts, went over with the Peace Commission. Mr. Keogh, of Yale, had been released by the University for work with the Inquiry Committee until the end of the last college year, and when he was obliged to relinquish it, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee and the Librarian of Congress took up the work and carried it forward. The Sub-committee feels that it has stood for the interest of the Association in the research propaganda and advertising aspects of war work, has aided and stimulated research libraries to help the work of the Inquiry Committee, has given the practical advice and aid needed and requested by that Committee for the formation of its library, and has promoted the preparation of certain aids and guides for the direct use of the Inquiry Committee.

*Communication from Mr. C. H. Dodge.* Mr. Anderson brought before the Committee a communication from Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, accompanied by a communication to him from Prof. Watson, of Robert College, Constantinople, asking whether some books now in service in France might not be available for Robert College after their need by the soldiers is past. The application was referred to the Sub-committee on disposition of books, buildings and equipment.

Adjourned.

GEORGE B. UTLEY,  
*Executive Secretary.*

### THAT "JOB BACK HOME"

No less urgent than the call for books for the men still overseas is the need for provision of books by each public library at home so that the returning soldier and sailor may read practical books about his trade, business, or profession. "It is therefore," says the president of the A. L. A., "the business of every public library, whether it can afford it or not, to make certain that the books on various vocations are made available now to the returning soldiers and sailors."

At this time straight library service is needed—the same service that libraries have been giving for years but better service and more of it.

A supply of the A. L. A. vocational book-lists (an edition of which is offered to libraries free) so placed that the casual visitor, however short his stay, cannot fail to see them, will suggest something to read on the job; as will a copy of "Your Job Back Home," attached to the bulletin-board, supplemented by a supply of the "Lists of books appearing in the book 'Your Job Back Home'."

One city library has found use for a thousand copies of the vocational lists, and for two or more copies of every book listed in them; one university library finds demand for a copy of every book on the list.

Ten plans that have worked are given as suggestions by the A. L. A. Library War Service. They are:

1. Newspaper stories.
2. Paid "ads" in newspapers.
3. Painting large bill-boards.
4. Sunday "feature" stories in papers.
5. Exhibits in prominent store windows.
6. Showing slides in Motion Picture Theatres.
7. Arranging for printing "box" containing new vocational list each day in newspapers.
8. Displaying "Back to the Job" signs between buildings across principal street.
9. Printing and distributing special placards, blotters and circulars.
10. Distributing vocational lists through:
  - a. U. S. Employment Service.
  - b. Employers of labor.
  - c. Trade unions.

- d. Vocational and trade schools.
- e. Racks in stores and public buildings.
- f. Red Cross canteen workers to soldiers on incoming trains.
- g. Y. M. C. A., clubs, and fraternal organizations.
- h. Army and Navy Clubs, Service Clubs, etc.

This vocational book service will benefit not only the man who uses the books, but also the libraries, for it will help to start the "everlasting cycle: Better service, more money; more money, more books; more books, better service; and so on."

### THE WORK OVERSEAS FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO VLADIVOSTOCK

The work overseas has developed to such an extraordinary extent that it is difficult to make any adequate presentation of it to the American public. From the embarkation ports on the English Channel to Vladivostok on the Pacific coast, where Mr. Harry Clemons, formerly reference librarian at Princeton and later of the staff of the University of Nankin, is doing remarkable work for the Siberian contingent of the American army with the 12,000 volumes at his disposal, there is phenomenal activity. and the American Library Association has had the highest compliment for its efficient organization and its high-grade personnel. It has eighty trained librarians in its overseas and transport staff, besides many helpers assigned to it from the sister organizations or from the army and navy.

The headquarters of the European service at 10 rue de L'Elysée, Paris, has been an increasingly busy center of work during the administration of Burton E. Stevenson, whose wife is actively assisting him there as she did in the remarkable work at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio. The whole work was much stimulated by the arrival of the General Director, Dr. Herbert Putnam, who reached England December 28th and proceeded to Paris, via Havre, early in January, after conferences with the heads of the sister organizations in London, particularly with Mr. George H. Grubb and Admiral Sims, who paid high testimony to A. L. A. work for the Navy, and said that nothing more could be asked



than the service of the Association afforded. Mr. Grubb had been given leave of absence from the London house of G. P. Putnam Sons, and while specifically representing the Y. M. C. A., had been trained by Dr. Raney for library work, so that his most efficient service represented also the A. L. A. and its spirit. After spending some time at Paris Headquarters, the General Director visited Bordeaux and took part in a conference there with the sister organizations and later made a flying visit among the rest camps in the South of France. His most important work has been in giving thoro support to the organization at Paris and its full development, taking part in conferences with the heads of other organizations, and thus stimulating co-ordination and efficiency, and he has yet to visit Brussels, Louvain and Holland, in the interest of the Library of Congress and of the Louvain Committee, as well as of A. L. A. relations. Mr. Stevenson has won golden opinions everywhere for the efficiency and tactfulness of his unsparing service, which had been given both by Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson without salary and with only the appropriation for subsistence made to others. They had been living in a modest apartment at some distance from Headquarters, but Dr. Putnam found their nearer presence so important that he insisted on their obtaining more adequate and convenient accommodations near Headquarters, where social relations could be established, especially in the interests of the work, as a part of the A. L. A. service.

While in Paris the General Director conferred with the members of the Army Educational Commission (Messrs. Erskine Butterfield, Spaulding and Hoyt); with Mr. Fosdick, chairman of the Commission on Camp Activities, and with Major Carter, director of the Y. M. C. A. for France. He also attended a conference of the Paris heads of the various welfare organizations, at which were present Colonel Lincoln, a representative of G. H. Q., Major Woodbury, the G. H. Q. representative who is to be located at Paris in pursuance of welfare problems; Mr. Fosdick, representing the Commission on Training Camp Activities; Messrs. Perkins and

Schiff, representing the committee of eleven; Messrs. Hearn, Mulligan and Kenishaw representing the K. of C.; Colonel Barker, representing the Salvation Army; Major Stevenson, representing the American Red Cross and Major Carter representing the Y. M. C. A. This was one of a series of conferences held periodically, of the heads of the welfare organizations.

The A. L. A. is now effectively represented at the three great embarkation points of St. Nazaire, Brest and Bordeaux by Mr. Samuel H. Ranck, Mr. Harold T. Dougherty, and Mr. Earl N. Manchester, respectively.

Miss M. E. Ahern on her arrival at Paris was assigned to publicity work and has sent an interesting report on present relations of the A. L. A. service, from which we extract as follows:

"The classes which are being organized in the military posts are making growing demands for the classed books, while the billeting of the soldiers in small villages increases the demands for recreational material. And the increase in these opportunities increases also the work of gathering, preparing and sending out the books where they are wanted and of receiving and discharging them as they are returned. The mail brings in more than 500 letters a day, containing individual requests for books from every grade of military service. The staff that performs this work consisted at first of Mrs. Stevenson and a clerk. Now a room of busy typists, clerks and library workers keep up a constant hum of activity from nine in the morning till six at night, time for luncheon excepted. The requests for books range from gay to grotesque, but for the most part the requests are from the serious readers who wish to keep in touch with their special calling in civilian life or to brush up on the things they had known before the war, or to find out what they can from printed matter on some subject of which they have heard.

"One man writes, 'I am inclosing slip covering offer I wish to take advantage of. I want a book on Hog Raising and one on Cotton Raising. If you have only one of these, send as alternative either general book on preparation of land for irrigation

or any agricultural book which would be of interest to one contemplating settling in the S. W. of the U. S. As a matter of fact, I don't know a blame thing about farming and judge that I can get sufficient discouragement from reading about it to prevent any heart-breaking "back to the land" move in actuality. Should you have nothing answering above description, send anything you may deem of interest, except *Infantry Drill Manual*. As a vagrant mining engineer now in the army, I get these

'Since my first letter, I have been given the responsibility for about 700 troops in two other towns covered by this Regiment. I can use another 125 books and all the magazines I can lay hands on to great profit. My librarian is a hustler and has never failed to respond to the fullest extent of his ability in all matters, so that our men are getting all that can possibly be expected at this camp, but for something in their billets to while away the time, there is a great need. How can men idling the time away



IN THE A. L. A. LIBRARY AT NEUFCHATEAU, VOSGES, FRANCE.

home-hungry feelings every once in a while, and reading about such things sort of satisfies the craving and does no serious harm.'

"Another writes: 'Our signal battalion has four books to read in its spare time. This is a cry from Macedonia, so please listen and send us a couple of new books of college grade on geology, Rhienland, sociology, (Ross, if possible) or Moulton's astronomy. If none of these are obtainable, send anything you have except Robinson Crusoe or Frank Merriwell.'

"This from a Chaplain:

be expected not to gamble and get into other forms of evil? Send me everything you can as fast as you can. I now have five towns and some 2,000 men. My C. O. and all other officers will give me any sort of help I need to handle anything you send me for the men. I will return anything you wish returned when we have finished with it. Just raise the sluice and let the flood come.'

"The advance made in the relations with the governing military powers has advanced the extent and efficiency of the A. L. A.

book service. The whole system of book distribution, the regulations necessary for its maintenance and success, and all authority relating to book service by the A. L. A. has been placed in the hands of Mr. Stevenson, thereby eliminating much delay, conflict of opinion, and consequent loss of power in the use of the books. Close and friendly relations are maintained with all other welfare organizations, and every effort is made to meet the needs and requests that pour in, but the judgment of the A. L. A. authorities in Paris is the final decision in all matters pertaining to the book service.

"There are three large areas in France that require special attention, and in these the library service is especially developed and maintained; the Army of Occupation in Germany and along the Rhine; the Source of Supplies, which since the American army first came over has been the marvel of the world in what it has done to keep supplies of every kind moving, as well as putting together railroad rolling stock, machinery, building railroads, roads, and anything else that was needed. It is mostly on the west coast of France, with lines extending east, clear up to the fronts. Then there is the First Army, that did the fighting, and is now marked for home, "as soon as means of transport can be furnished." In the meantime, it is in camps, wherever the regulations direct.

"In the first region, Mr. J. T. Jennings, of Seattle, has supervision and has established there for the Army of Occupation at various points, camp libraries and branches very similar to those which the soldiers enjoyed in the training camps in the United States. Mr. Jennings is completing his equipment as far as possible at the base in Coblenz (assisted by Miss Mary Booth of Illinois), where in the Festhalle he has established the main library, and goes from place to place in his Ford, as his advice or presence is necessary to the success of the work. In addition, Paris Headquarters supplies individual requests. In the southwest of France, Mr. S. H. Ranck, of Grand Rapids, Mr. H. T. Dougherty, and Mr. E. M. Manchester have similar work, except that in this region the

hospitals and embarkation camps present a different phase of work. Mr. M. S. Dudgeon, of Wisconsin, has been assigned to "the second line," back of Verdun, in the region of Soissons, the scene of much destruction in the various last drives during 1918. Desolation reigns supreme here and the boys report books a 'godsend.'

The most gripping reports come in to headquarters from Miss Mary F. Isom, supervisor of hospital library service in these regions. This work was not really organized till November, 1918, at which time the need for it both in books and their administration was acute. She tells much of interest that has come under her notice. There is the story of the lad "with two shattered arms on 'wings,' who looking longingly at the big basket of books going down the ward said, 'I'd like a book, but I can't turn the pages.' I said, 'I'll prop it up and your buddy will turn the pages.' So I propped. Then his eyes danced, and as tho it were the best fun in the world, he said, 'I'm going to invent. I just bet I can turn those leaves with a stick or pencil in my teeth.'

"There is so much to do for those hospital lads, I wish there were more books and more help! But when I feel discouraged I think of the words of a lad, a bed patient, at Mars, and am comforted: 'Mother,' he said, 'until the books come, I just counted the bricks in the wall day after day.' 'How long have you been here, sonny?' 'Three months.'

A Red Cross nurse who sent for some A. L. A. books for her ward told the following: "A fine young fellow, so injured that he had to lie on his stomach, showed her his recreation, all that he had had for six weeks. It was a leaf from the advertising section of a popular magazine. He could tell her the number of words on each page and on both, then the number of letters, the number of i's m's, etc. He swallowed a sob as he kissed the hand that gave him a book to read, instead of his page.

"I don't know which thrilled me the most, to glance into one of the little library rooms and through the clouds of smoke discover the men packed together, every chair filled,



still as mice, each man with a book, or to stand at one end of a long ward of bed patients and to see the books propped up in front of the men with useless hands, or held by the others, all happy, all transported into another world where for the time anguish and homesickness were forgotten."

"Miss Isom's presence in the work is an earnest not only of practical, quick, effective service, but of sympathetic, warm-hearted interest in the lads laid up for repair in the hospital.

"There is much and growing need for recreational reading. Rumor says that the December book drive at home availed little in material, but the boys who are depending on A. L. A. for the light and happiness of the story books must feel that the collection of gift books for those who are waiting to go home will go on with renewed vigor."

### At Le Mans

Miss Florence A. Huxley of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, who had been working with the Red Cross at Le Mans, has been transferred to the A. L. A. She writes:

"We have opened one library building in the Forwarding Camp, a few kilometers outside of the city proper, where a good many divisions are held for delousing and other necessary operations before being allowed to proceed to the ports of embarkation. Just now the 28th division is coming in, and there are about 28,000 men in the camp. Our building there is a regular barrack, about 90 feet long, and entirely too small. Lumber is very scarce here and it was the biggest the army was willing to put up for us, but the general in command is already convinced that we need more room and he is the most ardent advocate of enlarged quarters. This before the building is really finished—half the painting is still to be done.

"The building is in charge of Miss Kate D. Ferguson, who was at Camp Hancock, Ga., before coming over here. It has been open three weeks, and she never telephones in without pleading for more books. Today she said she hadn't had any books on her shelves for two days, and how can there be a library without *any* books? The first

day her library was open (when she wasn't really ready but could not bear to keep the men waiting any longer), she circulated 365 books out of a total stock of about 700 and her daily circulation averages about 350. It would be much larger with more books. There is a line of men waiting at the door every morning when she arrives, she says, waiting to catch the books the other men may be returning. Most of the fiction we have received is either *old* donations or Grosset & Dunlap reprints, and she is constantly pleading for *new* books. There are many men who were readers before the war and they comment sadly, though not unkindly, on the fact that there are no books published since they left home. They all realize the difficulty in getting anything at all, and make the best of the situation.

"The A. L. A. has been concentrating much of its energy on supplying the necessary reference books for use with the army schools, and the books, so far as they have come through, are much appreciated. There are still many titles lacking from the printed list as sent us and they serve a pitifully small number of men. The great majority of men are not going to the army schools. The biggest demand for books is for good recreational reading for the men who by lack of preparation or lack of incentive or by their situation in small towns where only a few classes are held, are outside the possibilities of the schools. . . .

"We are getting our second building finished here in Le Mans, and hope to move in this week. The building will not conform to the usual idea of decoration for libraries, since over here we have found that the more color is splashed on the more successful the effect—within reason, of course. So our walls are painted light gray and the window casings and uprights and rafters French blue, with the chairs and tables a darker blue. The book cases are almost black, and a long built-in seat on one side will also be of the same dark color. We shall have plenty of flowers and plants to brighten it up still further, and chintz curtains at the windows. I think it will really be very pleasant when finished."

### A Day in the Camp Library

From Miss Esther Johnston, Librarian of the Seward Park branch of the New York Public Library, who is also at Le Mans comes with a picture of a day in the camp library:

"The daily round of a librarian in camp in France includes all activities from trying to supply the latest Imagist poetry to mending kit-bags. She sees from morning till ten at night a constant stream of wet, tired, homesick, bored, disconsolate men—men suffering from a sudden let-down in tension and from lack of occupation for their minds. Here in Le Mans all divisions, except those of the Army of Occupation, come on their way home, and are delayed for several months. The men receive word from well-intentioned relatives at home, "Why are you staying over in France now that the war is over? We've been expecting you back ever since the armistice was signed." "Imagine the effect of such letters upon men who are consumed with impatience to get home and bored to tears by army routine in peace time, who feel that their families and their business need them now more than the army does.

"I look from the window in the evening into a muddy courtyard where a file of men waits to come into the canteen and the reading and writing rooms. Many are from remote parts of the area, and by way of celebrating their leave from camp will spend the night sleeping on the stone floor here. They come into our small, crowded, smoky reading room—as many as can get in—to security and warmth and forgetfulness of their monotonous life.

"Books! We haven't seen them since we hit the trenches! Hadn't time or thought for them there, but it's awful to be without them now that the fighting's over.' Many of them, most of them, in fact, have been without reading matter of any kind, and have scarcely missed it till now. With what eagerness and complete absorption they lose themselves again, in novels, in magazines, in technical books, in all subjects but those of war. "*La guerre est finie*," and we don't want to

read about it, although we do talk about it most of the time.

"Tonight is a good night for reading, the light cold rain outside increasing the feeling of comfort and security roused by the burning logs. The room has a blue haze of smoke from pipe and cigarette, and there is the glow from the fire, and the sheen of holly in the bowl on the mantel. The place is quiet, for the Braggart, who had tried to interest everyone in his exploits, has been silenced by a hint, not subtly given, by a reader, that for the present at least the majority prefer to read—later perhaps to talk.

"The boy to the left of my desk is indignant. His rage smoulders for awhile, he wiggles impatiently in his chair and then bursts out in an undertone to me. 'Look at this *Saturday Evening Post*—right thru the advertisements and stories! Who carries off the girl in the last chapter every time? The fella with the shiny puttees. Why don't the illustrators remember there's a few buck privates in the army? I look in all the magazines and papers and the doughboy doesn't get a chance.' The boy is a youngster from the West, too young, by all the rules, to enter the army even now, but he's been thru Chateau Thierry and the Argonne and the hospital, and he hates, as he says, never to win out in the last chapter.

"There's a contractor next to him—he hasn't looked up from his book during all this tirade. He's a burly man, rather old for the draft army, and he had been, of late, low in his mind until he was asked to give the course on building to the men in the camp school. He's arranging his lectures now, working out calculations from a treatise on masonry construction which, thank Heaven, came just in time with the last shipment of books. His heavy face was almost animated when he explained. 'Even the fellows that don't think of going into the contracting business are fixing to get married when they go home and want to know something about houses. So they come to the school.'

"There's a boy who comes in every night to read Western stories, although part of the time he merely sits in his easy chair

and gazes at the fire with complete satisfaction. He is one who has no home in the States to return to—has never known a home—and this is the best substitute. He has supported himself for twelve years (he is only twenty now) and there is only one thing he gives himself credit for. That is "skinning a mule as well as any man in Texas." He reads Western stories to keep in touch with the life, and looks with undisguised contempt upon men who growl about hardships over here.

"Two college men are catching up with their work in law and journalism and are trying to forget about these newly won commissions that were taken from them two days after the armistice was signed. There are two others who come 18 kilometers on Saturday to read Burdick's *Real Property*, which will give them the material they will need for their teaching during the next week. For their first visit we hadn't even one law book for them, but when several were secured they were pathetically grateful and spend their town leave reading them.

"There is present tonight the company cook who grins sheepishly at all the jests made about his mess. He showed his gratitude for an antique copy of the *All-Story Weekly* by sending to the library an enormous dish of his *pièce de résistance* for the evening. He had not been a reader before he came to France, but I believe he'll have a way of dropping into a library when he returns to the States.

"A man has just come in for light fiction to take his thoughts from gloomy things. He is a musician and the chief duty of his band now is to play for five or six funerals every morning. "It gets on a fella's nerves," he says, "knowing the way those chaps got through the Argonne and St. Mihiel and were taken by the flu when they're waiting to go home." I give him the most diverted novel I can find, for his is a mournful job. Another dismal visitor arrives. He is the official photographer of the funerals and wants me to choose the ones of his photographs which should go to the mothers.

"A boyish second lieutenant comes in. He has forgotten all about his dignity for

he is going home tomorrow and wants to show the "real" Bretagne lace luncheon set he has for his mother. He holds it for everyone to see, and anxiously enquires of the librarian, 'Is 190 francs too much of a setback for it?'

"Several of these men, and many who were here during the day, are rejoining their divisions after leave. They have come from St. Malo, from Tours, Nice, Cannes, or Chamonix, some of them roused for the first time to the beauty of a land where they had seen only mud and misery. Now they want to know more of the tradition of the country, to read Tartarin, the Hunchback of Notre Dame, Les Misérables, Old Touraine, the Hill town of France, Life of Napoleon. We haven't nearly enough histories of France nor French books. As one man says: "The best way to advertise a thing is to knock it," and that's the effect of some of the criticism of things French. The men may knock, most of them do, but they want to know more about the country and we have lamentably little material for them.

"In fact we have lamentably little of any kind in view of the enormous demand. Most of the books—except the fiction—must be made reference on account of their constant use in the room and the lack of duplicates. Necessarily most of the men are deprived of the steady use of the books they require, for they live too far away and have too short a leave from their camps to spend much time here, centrally located as the place is. It is for these men especially in adjacent places, small isolated camps, that we need many more books—books of all sorts to be sure, but principally technical and good fiction. For these critical months we want all the diverting, informing and absorbing books we can get to meet an opportunity and a responsibility."

#### TRANSPORT LIBRARIANS WANTED

The A. L. A. Library War Service is seeking men of over thirty-five years of age with library experience for transport librarians, preferably men who can serve six weeks or more.

CARL H. MILAM,  
Assistant Director.



# IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

## New York State

The summary of library reports of the State for 1918, compiled by the State Education Department, covers 644 libraries. Salary expenditure increased from \$2,044,985 to \$2,139,935, being about 5 per cent, and that for maintenance of buildings from \$709,365 to \$753,312, or about 6 per cent.

Receipts from local tax are \$2,193,853, as compared with \$2,110,720 in 1917.

Expenditure for books, periodicals and binding has decreased to \$890,071, from \$894,938 in 1917.

During the past four years salaries have increased 25 per cent, and circulation has increased in the same ratio, notwithstanding the decrease in the appropriations for book-purchase. That is to say, the cost for library service in the issue of a book to a borrower has not increased.

*Buffalo.* The circulation of books at the Public Library, which had increased steadily from 1,641,267 in 1914 to 1,752,653 in 1917, fell during 1918 to 1,530,731, fifty-five per cent of which was fiction. Traveling libraries were sent to 63 grammar schools, providing 39,464 children with 43,697 books, the total circulation of these totaling 406,888—a slight diminution from the figures for the previous year. Salaries for 1918 increased to \$77,079, from \$70,555 in 1917, and the total expenditure for books, salaries, maintenance from \$135,650 to \$149,233.

*Syracuse.* The Public Library circulated in 1918 556,437 books as compared with 544,688 in 1917; new books added were 12,213 (13,972 in 1917). The total expenditure for the year was \$60,016 (\$58,913 in 1917); expenditure for salaries (library service) \$25,250 (\$25,542 in 1917); for books, periodicals and binding \$15,756 (\$15,611 in 1917).

## Virginia

*Charlottesville.* A library costing \$50,000 has been given to the city by Paul G. MacIntyre of New York.

## Connecticut

A Bill providing for the establishment of a department of war records in the State Library and one authorizing the appropriation of \$3,000 for maintenance of a county bar library in Waterbury have been adopted by the State Legislature.

## Michigan

*Almont.* The Henry Stephens library build-

ing, opened on March 1st, contains, besides the library proper, a fine modern kitchen, a community room (which the Boy Scouts will equip so that it can be used as a gymnasium) and a rest room for the public. The 1700 volumes on the shelves at the time of opening were all gifts of the public.

## Illinois

*Joliet.* A decennial survey published with the 43rd Annual Report (1918) shows a steady increase in income and in achievement during the period except for 1912, which was an unusually prosperous year. The income from the city for 1918 was \$10,000, a decrease of 33 per cent on that for 1917; while salaries increased from \$6,097 to \$7,103 during the same period, and the circulation of books from 109,377 to 133,998.

## Missouri

*St. Louis.* A Chinese evening at the St. Louis Public Library, on March 18, was the opening feature of a new series of Visitors' Nights, which is to specialize in national or racial groups. An interesting collection of art objects, books and prints relating to China was gathered for the occasion, and about fifty of the Chinese residents of St. Louis, most of whom had never entered the Library before, assembled in the Art Room for an informal reception, together with a few other interested guests. There were several Chinese ladies and a few children, including a baby five months old, wearing the massive gold charms without which no Chinese infant is supposed to be properly dressed. The majority of those present were acquainted with the English language and for the others an interpreter was at hand. In degree of Americanization these persons varied from a representative of the third generation in this country to some who had just reached it a few months ago.

After a brief address of welcome by the librarian, the party proceeded to view the various rooms and departments of the Library. A stop was made in the Children's Room, where those present were entertained with Chinese musical selections and ballads by two performers on the characteristic two-stringed Chinese instrument of the viol type.

A. E. B.

## Minnesota

*Minneapolis.* In addition to a three and a half acre site for a public library given to the city some months ago, Mr. T. B. Walker has now added a further two and a half acres, so

that the gift now comprises an entire block. A bill already passed by the legislature authorizes a \$500,000 bond issue for the erection of a library and museum and for paying off an encumbrance on the property, and a second bill to authorize the city to make a further issue of \$1,000,000 has been introduced.

#### Iowa

*Ames.* The Iowa State Board of Education is asking the present Legislature for an appropriation of \$400,000 for a new library building for Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

#### Utah

The Utah legislature has just passed the County Library Law, and also another library law allowing the municipal library tax of one mill to be doubled.

One county library has already been established, and the library board at Provo has appointed a committee to confer with the city commissioners and the county commissioners looking toward changing the municipal library at Provo to a Utah County library.

#### Washington

*Seattle.* The average daily circulation of books at the Public Library for 1918 increased by 176, war books and books on technology being especially in demand. Receipts from the city increased from \$194,901 to \$214,815; expenditure for books, maps and periodicals from \$29,697 to \$32,684; and for salaries, central building, from \$64,154 to \$73,966, branch libraries, \$36,484 to \$43,727.

#### Georgia

*Atlanta.* During November, 1918, the Carnegie Library of Atlanta made a special survey to find out how many individual people borrowed books from the library during that month and how many homes were represented.

The results showed that 6416 individual people or 1 in every 20 of the white population had borrowed books from the library during that month. These cards represented 4413 homes.

#### Foreign

##### Scotland

*Dundee.* A commercial library under the control of the Dundee Free Library Committee was opened in January.

#### British Columbia

The Provincial Legislature has just passed an act providing for the establishment of a Public Library Commission consisting of three unsalaried members, a superintendent and such other staff as may be required for the work of the Commission, which will take over the management of the provincial system of traveling libraries; co-operate with public library associations, public library boards, and librarians on matters pertaining to the organization, maintenance, and administration of public libraries under this act; apportion the moneys annually appropriated by the Legislature for the aid of public libraries, and refuse financial assistance to any library which fails to conform to the regulations and standard set by the Commission; promote by counsel and encouragement the establishment and extension of public-library facilities, and generally superintend public library activities in the manner provided in this act. The act furthermore makes provision for the incorporation of public library associations, for the establishment of municipal public libraries, and, since there are no county administrative units in the province, for allowing library boards to make their own arrangements regarding exchange of books with any other library boards. Library development in the province ought now to progress rapidly.

#### Manitoba

*Winnipeg.* The Library and Museum of the Province of Manitoba will be removed early in the summer into premises in the new parliament building. The main library will be in the center of the south wing, immediately in the rear of the legislative chamber, and will have a stacking capacity for 15,000 volumes. Upon either side of the library are large reading rooms. At the extreme east end of the south wing is a room set apart for the cataloging of the library, and at the extreme west end of the corridor will be a commodious room fitted for geographical study. The main stack room of the library will occupy a space underneath the legislative chamber. It will have a capacity for 40,000 volumes. The large center room of the northeast section is being suitably furnished for the storing of the archives and other valuable records of the province. The Historical Society is being reorganized, and will co-operate in promoting the success of this department of the library. A room has been set apart for the museum upon the same flat as the library, but is situated on the north central front.

# LIBRARY WORK

## Notes of Development in Library Activity

### NEW BOOKS—CIRCULATION

The Lynn (Mass.) Public Library is making an effort to have all new books of non-fiction available for use shortly after they are received from book-dealers. After a book has arrived, it is examined for defects, provided with a book-plate, dating-slip, pocket and card, and is recorded in the accession book. It is then arranged alphabetically by author in the cataloging room, and a pink slip bearing the author's name and the title of the book is filed in the public catalog. By following the directions stamped on this slip, any patron may apply to the charging desk, the book is supplied from its place among the uncataloged volumes, and it may be borrowed for home use like any other book. When the borrower returns the volume, it is sent back to its shelf in the cataloging room to await its turn with the other literature not yet cataloged.

### CHARGING SYSTEM—WITHOUT BORROWER'S CARD

Charging system in use at Elkhart (Ind.). Ella F. Corwin. *Library Occurrent*. Jan., 1919. p. 112-113.

The equipment for the charging system used at the Elkhart Public Library consists of a borrowers' register, borrowers' cards, and book cards. The borrowers' register is revised every two or three years, the names of those who, for various reasons, are no longer using the library are crossed off and their numbers given to new borrowers. There is no time limit and so long as one remains a borrower he retains the same number.

A guarantor is seldom asked for, but at times as a protection to the library one is required. In each book is pasted a slip for the date when due and a pocket for the book card.

The borrower's card is kept at the library, and when once properly filed is not disturbed, except when corrections in the address are necessary.

In charging the book the borrower's number is written on the book card and on the slip in the back of the book, and the date the book is due stamped in both places.

The chief advantages are: firstly, it saves time—the record is made in only two places instead of three, and the necessity for the constant filing and refiling of the cards is done away with; secondly, it saves money; viz., the salary paid for filing cards and the price of thousands of borrowers' cards.

The disadvantages are: firstly, there is no complete record in one place of the number of books a borrower has out. This is the only essential feature of the ordinary charging system that this one does not cover. But we have not found a single borrower taking advantage of this fact, and we do not care if they do. Secondly, it is frequently necessary to ask the borrower's name. We find, however, that our borrowers take pride in remembering their numbers, and the majority of them will give their number when handing in their books to be charged.

The Detroit Public Library circulates books without a borrower's card. The person applying for a card is registered in the usual way and given an identification card. This card carries his registration number, name, address, and date of expiration.

When the reader wishes to take books from the library he presents his identification card with the books, so that the assistant may secure his correct registration number. The date slip and the book card are stamped with the date due, and the registration number copied on to the book card. Should the borrower neglect to bring his identification card with him he must secure his registration number from the Registry Desk. This is given him on a card number slip.

When returning the book the borrower presents his book at Return Desk, the assistant glances at the date on date slip and if book is not overdue the borrower is dismissed without delay. In case of fine not paid his identification card will be taken up and filed with the fine record at the Registration Desk. If an identification card is lost the borrower will be given a new card. This card will be marked "duplicate" and the record kept at Registry Desk.

The fact that the Library does not limit the number of books allowed to any one person makes this plan perfectly feasible and easy to operate.

### INVENTORY

A combination of shelf-list, accession and inventory records used in the Los Angeles High School Library is proving convenient, labor-saving and reliable.

The imprint is added to author and title. In the place of an accession number, the following information is given in abbreviated



form: date of accession, dealer, price. For example N. '18 BT 1.20 reads November 1918, Baker & Taylor, 1.20. On a line with this accession record occurs the copy number and the inventory record for that copy year after year. A series of symbols, made clear by a code at the beginning of the self-list, indicates the status of the book at the time of inventory. A check means "on the shelf," a cross, "in circulation," B, "at the bindery," D, "discarded," etc.

To make visible and usable the findings of the inventory, colored signals or metal tabs are used. The Graffco junior visé signals, which are small and practicable are made by the George B. Graff Co., Boston, Mass. The books of which all the copies are surely gone are marked by a green signal, those that should be replaced or duplicated, by a blue signal. Each color has its own definite position on the edge of the card. The librarian or even a student assistant can easily run through the record of lost books in a tray, removing the corresponding cards from the catalog, or can search the shelves for missing books, or make order cards for books wanted.

The accession record is completed by a very simple account in a blank book of the number of volumes shelf-listed day by day. The book is ruled in squares. Across the top are the class numbers and a column for totals. Down the side are dates. On an opposite page a similar record is kept for withdrawals and losses. Balances are made each month. It is always possible to know just how many volumes the library has and various other statistical items. The date of accession is stamped in each book. If one wishes, a serial number can be used. It has no significance except to aid in distinguishing different copies of the same book from each other.—*Wilson Bulletin*, Mar., 1919, p. 323.

#### LIBRARY EXTENSION

Co-operation between public libraries and the traveling library department. Jessie Wedin. *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, Jan., 1919, p. 22.

The Wisconsin Library Commission in its task of furthering library development in the state is not only making an effort to reach people remote from public library centers, but is also focusing attention on local public libraries as the logical centers for constructive extension work.

The idea of co-operation between public libraries and traveling library departments is not a new thing. But wherever there is prog-

ress there is a possibility of increasing, as it were, the momentum of effort so that in some cases where a passive co-operation now exists a more actively aggressive co-operation may take its place.

The Commission offers the following suggestive program of co-operation:

1. Get the local library board to open resources of library to all rural people without charge. Then, should limited book funds make it impossible to serve patrons adequately, call upon the Commission for loans of books, traveling libraries, special groups, etc.

2. Where conditions justify, co-operate in establishing traveling libraries in communities not served by the public library. . . .

3. Where particularly good opportunities for rural library work beyond the reach of the librarians present themselves, report such cases to the Commission so that a field worker may be sent.

4. In counties where there are county traveling library systems, the work among rural people can be extended by advertising as widely as possible the county traveling libraries. When the supply of local county traveling libraries is exhausted, the librarian may call upon the Traveling Library Department for a state traveling library. These will be sent direct to county librarians or to the traveling library custodian and for all practical purposes the state traveling library may be considered a part of the county system. . . .

5. Co-operation on a smaller scale but extremely important is through helping to supply reading circle books for teachers and pupils in the country schools, and in encouraging and providing books for the patrons reading circle movement. Where the local library is unable to meet all requests for such reading circle books, the Traveling Library Department will supply them to the public library for circulation among rural people.

#### TRAVELING LIBRARIES

The Idaho Free Traveling Library Office has installed a route map which has been the means of saving the State many dollars in freight, and shows at a glance the stations using library cases, also the kind of case. A map of Idaho was mounted upon a soft pine board. As the cases were located a green tag was hung on a hook opposite the station. As the cases were moved under the direction of the Free Traveling Library the green tags were replaced with yellow. Red tags show the cases packed by the library. Blue tags show special cases, including art, debate, music,

home economics, history, opera, juvenile and agricultural. The orange tags represent juvenile cases and white tags show applications for cases.

This map has greatly facilitated the work of the librarian who can locate every case over the entire State with the assistance of the route map.

#### FILING

Filing in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Lucie E. Wallace. *Filing*, Feb., 1919. p. 219-222.

There is a staff of ten to thirteen in the filing division of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

War conditions have contributed greatly to the increase in the work of this department. Along with foreign art critics, writers and lecturers, a new class of Americans, who had known but little of the Museum in the past, have been attracted there recently. In cooperation with Teachers' College the Museum has conducted classes and given to tradespeople opportunity for the study of decorative arts, which has, of course, brought numerous demands upon the library staff. The older material in books and photographs has been supplemented by classified and indexed according to standard library rules.

It is the intention to keep the files small by binding all the material on one subject as soon as it is complete enough to form a book. This does not mean just when there is sufficient material to form a volume, but when that material forms a logical sequence that will make a book an acceptable addition to the shelves.

In addition to newspapers and magazines, sales catalogs are also used in abundance and many manuscripts and photographs of American artists are gained from the material sent in for the preparation of the American Art Annual. This last is of great value to those studying current American art since most of it never appears in book form.

A work by an unknown artist is filed under his name; in the case of a well-known artist, on the other hand, whose fame is old enough to have brought him into print, one is justified in thinking that most of his works can be found in books or among the photographs, so the loose plate is filed under the subject. For instance, Botticelli's "Spring" would appear under Allegory as would also Raphael's "Jurisprudence."

Under the subject Religious Art there are various sub-headings, such as Mythology,

The Bible, etc., each, of course, capable of minute subdivision.

The files are classified, but not indexed, as the index to the classification serves also for the files. Cross references file with the clippings, *e.g.*, an article on Seymour Haden and Whistler would be filed under the artist treated at greater length, and a reference to it placed in the folder of the other.

Within the various classes the groups are treated individually. All painters are arranged in alphabetical order without regard to nationality. The same rule holds for sculptors, illustrators, architects, and other groups of artists, also for portraits and portrait statues. Magazine covers are arranged alphabetically. Costume is treated geographically and then chronologically.

There is an important poster collection including war posters, advertising posters and magazine inserts. The war posters have been classed under countries with various subdivisions under Army, Navy, Loans, etc.; the advertising field, too, is closely subdivided.

Miscellaneous pamphlets, too small or unimportant to be bound, are deposited in the files, along with notices of sales and exhibitions and other material that is often a white elephant in a library, being too valuable to be thrown away and yet not worth the expenditure of much time or money.

#### PAMPHLETS

The problem of getting pamphlet material ready for circulation quickly was met in the following manner in the Fremont High School, Oakland, California.

The librarian gave each pamphlet a number—accession number it might be called,—but each series was numbered separately, that is, the war pamphlets were numbered from one up, the Red Cross pamphlets began with one, etc. At the top of each pamphlet was written its number, as "War pamphlet No. 36." The accession sheet, if it can be called that, gave the title, author and series of the pamphlet. The pamphlets were kept in pamphlet boxes properly labeled. The students selected the pamphlets they wished and, taking them to the charging desk, entered on a charging slip the pamphlet number as "War pamphlet, No. 36" and signed their name. The accession record was the only record made of the pamphlet, unless it was something especially important; then it was put in a pamphlet binder and cataloged.—*Wilson Bulletin*, Mar., 1919, p. 323.

# LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

## AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

### Asbury Park Conference

Plans are going forward for the Forty-first Annual Conference of the American Library Association, at Asbury Park, New Jersey, June 23-28. A large attendance is expected. At the Conference of 1916, held in the same place, there was a total attendance of 1386, making it the biggest Conference in the history of the American Library Association. Attendance at Louisville in 1917 and at Saratoga Springs in 1918 was naturally affected by the war, but with the approach of more nearly normal conditions it is expected that the attendance this year may exceed that of 1916.

### HOTELS.

The fine and commodious *New Monterey Hotel*, where we had our Headquarters in 1916, will again be our Headquarters. The management is able to offer exceptionally favorable rates, because we come at what would otherwise be a dull week, filling in a period between a convention just before ours and the Fourth of July. We will have practically the exclusive use of the *New Monterey* as well as the other hotels used as overflow.

### RATES (AMERICAN PLAN).

*New Monterey*. Two in double room, with double bed \$4.00 each daily; two in double room with twin beds, \$4.50 each daily; four persons occupying two double connecting rooms with bath \$5.50 each daily; two occupying a double room with double bed and private bath \$5.50 each daily; two persons in a double room with twin beds and private bath \$6.00 each daily. The *New Monterey* can comfortably care for about 500, assuming there will be about the usual amount of "doubling up."

*Hotel Columbia* (capacity about 300). Just across the street from the *New Monterey*; the most convenient and most comfortable hotel for those who are unable to obtain accommodations at the *New Monterey*. Two in room, on fourth floor, and in *Harvey Cottages* adjoining hotel, \$3.00 each daily; two in room on first, second and third floors, if facing court \$3.50 each daily, if facing street \$4.00 each daily; four persons in two double connecting rooms with bath \$4.50 each daily; two persons in double room with bath \$5.00 each daily; one in room \$4.00 and up, depending on location and whether with or without bath.

*Thedford* (capacity about 150). Across the street from *Columbia*, consequently only a few steps from *New Monterey*, \$3.00 to \$3.50 each daily, room without bath, according to location; \$4.00 to \$5.00 each daily, room with bath, according to location. A few single rooms.

*Seabreeze* (capacity about 100). Diagonally opposite *New Monterey*. Two in room, without bath \$3.00 each daily; one in room \$3.50 daily.

There are other hotels and boarding houses in the vicinity available if needed. Arrangements have been made with those here listed by special reason of their close proximity to the *New Monterey*.

### HOW TO MAKE RESERVATIONS

Reservations for rooms in ALL hotels will be in charge of a representative of the American Library Association, who should be addressed, American Library Association Representative, care Asbury Park Public Library, Asbury Park, New Jersey. Reservations of rooms will be begun on *May 21st* and applications reaching the above address previous to that date will be considered as having been received on that day. We are pleased here to state that Miss Adeline J. Pratt, formerly Assistant Librarian of the *Asbury Park Public Library*, and consequently thoroughly conversant with all *Asbury Park* conditions, has been fortunately secured as our A. L. A. representative for this work. In writing state definitely your desire as to hotel and maximum price you are willing to pay, your arrangements as to room-mate, if you have made any, and whether you authorize the local representative to make assignment according to her best judgment if you are too late to obtain the particular space specified as your first choice.

Arrangements can be made if desired for a library to engage one or more rooms to be occupied successively for portions of the week by members of the staff.

Be sure that letter is signed legibly; also that it states whether writer is a man or a woman.

All the hotels listed above have agreed to extend their Conference rates up to July 3, for the benefit of those who wish to remain a few days after the adjournment of the meetings.



AMUSEMENTS AND ATTRACTIONS.

There is no end of attractions at Asbury Park; the ocean, the Board Walk, the fine beaches, the auto drives, boating on Deal Lake, tennis, golf and the wide, spacious verandas of the New Monterey, to which all are welcome whether they are staying at the hotel or not. Thursday afternoon of conference week will be left free of program features for relaxation and recreation.

There will be an informal reception on Monday evening in the ball room of the New Monterey, following adjournment of the first general session.

The hotel orchestra will play every evening from ten to twelve for informal dancing.

We have given the New Jersey librarians distinctly to understand that this time the A. L. A. has "invited itself" to Asbury Park and that therefore they are not to feel responsibility as local hosts and arrange for our entertainment as they did so lavishly three years ago.

MEETINGS.

The general sessions will be held in the Auditorium, just across the street from the New Monterey; meetings of sections, round tables, and affiliated associations in the parlors of the New Monterey and Columbia, except that some of the large section meetings will be held in the Auditorium.

PROGRAM.

President Bishop is arranging an exceptionally attractive and opportune program, details of which can be given in next issue. The Secretary of the Navy, the Honorable Josephus Daniels, has accepted an invitation to address the Association, as have also the Third Assistant Secretary of War, the Honorable F. P. Keppel, and Brigadier-General Munson, chief of the Morale Branch of the General Staff of the War Department. The problems and opportunities facing librarians at the present time and which will confront them in the near future will be the general theme of the conference, both at the general sessions and in those of the sections and affiliated societies.

TRAVEL.

No additional travel information is available at this time, but before the next issue of this magazine is printed the Travel Committee will present a statement relative to travel arrangements. It is not possible at present to ascertain whether any excursion rates can be obtained. The present rate each way is about three cents a mile, rates from

some of the principal cities being as follows, including war tax:

New York (via P. R. R.).....	\$ 1.75
(Via Central R. R. of N. J.)..	1.62
Boston (all rail) .....	9.17
(Via boat to New York).....	7.27
Chicago .....	29.32
Cincinnati .....	24.15
Cleveland .....	16.98
Denver .....	63.04
Detroit .....	20.90
Kansas City .....	42.04
Omaha .....	44.44
St. Louis .....	33.42
St. Paul .....	41.01

EXHIBITS.

A spacious room at the New Monterey has been assigned for commercial exhibits. For rates, space and information, applications should be made direct to the Manager, New Monterey Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J.

Space has also been reserved for American Library Association Committees which may wish to present exhibits. Address the Secretary of the A. L. A., 78 E. Washington St., Chicago.

GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Secretary.*

THE NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

A meeting of the New York Library Club was held March 13th, in the Assembly Hall of the Y. M. C. A. at Lexington Ave. and 53rd St. The general subject of the meeting was "The independent town library."

"The opportunity of the librarian for constructive, creative work" was discussed by Miss Helen M. Blodgett of the Yonkers Public Library. She told of her work in overcoming a boycott caused by the acceptance of a Carnegie building. One of her first moves was to ask for plants, for as she said, if a family gives its rubber plant to the library they come to visit it, and as it grows they bring their friends to see it, and so a sociable friendly spirit is engendered.

Yonkers being a factory town, she made a canvass of the various industries, and sent lists of books, bulletins, etc., to the factories, gradually gaining their interest; she joined clubs, and made herself and her library useful in preparing programs and papers, and she interested the foreigners in her lists of foreign books, one Italian helping her in advertising Italian books; and sent collections of books to the twelve firehouses in Yonkers. A grateful Scotchman left the Library \$50,000, with a note of grateful appreciation to the Librarian.

Miss Irene Phillips, of the Nutley, N. J., Public Library, pointed out "The lights and shadows of village library work." She said the predominance of the personal element was common to all small town libraries, and the librarian had her reward in seeing the gradual growth of an acquaintance with books, and of the "library habit." The public and the collection of books must be well known, as the village librarian must live up to the popular delusion that she has read all the books, and can fit them to individual tastes and needs.

Miss Irene Hackett of the Englewood Public Library, in discussing "The town library in peace and war," said the ideal library is the small one that is large enough to have money to buy books and keep up with the times. Her district survey disclosed a group of wealthy, enterprising but conservative people. There was no large industry and few poor.

It had been the custom to send the books to the schools, but she decided to have the children come to the library, and invited classes to come with their teachers to hear talks on the library. A reception was given to the teachers, and a manual training exhibit was held in the library.

She found the conservatism against her when she tried to replace old reference books, put in a pay shelf, and make a new catalog. But she made a good impression by having a Library Institute in the town, and when the Library School classes came to visit, that also helped.

It is easy to belong to clubs and thus bring the library before the people, and to be represented in all town activities.

The Morristown Public Library was quoted as a good example of the advertising that a new building and a new librarian are. This librarian cleverly used the interest aroused and put the whole town to work for the library.

The East Orange Library did fine war work. Near the door was a war map, showing the various positions of the front, a bulletin board with notices of meetings, and a table of pamphlets and war work periodicals for distribution.

A collection of clippings, pamphlets, and posters was very popular, also a roster of men in the service. Twenty-five war work organizations held meetings in the library, and it was the headquarters of the School Garden Committee. They were in close unity with civic elements, giving 400 hours of work to the draft board, collecting books and maga-

zines for the soldiers, and collecting money for all campaigns in booths, or in mite boxes. The U. S. Employment Bureau met in the library, and the United War Work Campaign Committees also, and the Library acted as Treasurer for the latter, keeping the records, and sending out the reminders.

There was a short discussion of how an experienced librarian can help the librarians about her in the smaller libraries, before the meeting adjourned.

The annual meeting will be held on May 8th at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

EDITH H. JOHN, *Secretary.*

#### KANSAS DISTRICT MEETING

About thirty library workers of South Central Kansas met for informal discussion at the Free Public Library of Newton on Mar. 27. A similar meeting was held in Hutchinson in January, 1918, and it is hoped to make these meetings annual.

Mr. Julius Lucht, of Wichita, president of the Kansas Library Association, presided. After a few well chosen words of welcome by Mr. J. A. Hunter of the Newton Board and a response by Mrs. A. B. Ranney of Arkansas City, there was a lively discussion of various problems in cataloging, reference, circulation and children's work as they affect the smaller libraries. Brief introductory talks leading to the discussion of these topics were made by Miss Day, of Hutchinson, Miss Ingram, of Wellington, and Miss Bryant and Miss Warrick, of Wichita.

At the afternoon session, Mr. B. F. Martin, superintendent of the Newton Schools, told of his experiences with the Working Boys Reserve, and Mr. William Sterling Battis, impersonator of Dickens' characters, gave a delightful talk on his experiences in camp work, in which he paid fine tribute to the A. L. A. libraries. Trustees and school librarians met in separate conference for a half hour, and at four o'clock Miss Bertha Elkin, of Wichita, gave a library story hour to a class of fourth grade children, who were greatly interested, but not more so than their elders. After the dismissal of the children, a discussion followed on the place of the story hour in the library, and a Question Box, aimed to gather up the loose ends of the days conference, closed the regular program.

The success of the meeting was largely the work of Mrs. A. E. Smolt, trustee, and of Mrs. L. A. McGaughey, librarian, of the Newton Free Public Library.

JULIUS LUCHT.

*THE OLD COLONY LIBRARY CLUB*

The twenty-second meeting of the Old Colony Library Club was held at the Bridgewater Normal School on March 28, 1919, with a good attendance.

During a business meeting a vote was passed expressing the hope that in the reorganization of Commissions now being considered, the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts should be continued as at present constituted.

Mr. Joshua E. Crane, Librarian of the Taunton Public Library, gave an address on "Important historical works dealing with the towns and families of Plymouth County." By a list of books that are or should be in nearly every library, he covered the subject thoroughly, giving many unexpected sources of information. The subject Americanization was ably discussed first from the point of

view of the native-born by Mr. Lewis W. Crane, Secretary of the Immigration Committee of the Brockton Y. M. C. A., and secondly from the point of view of the naturalized American by Mr. I. S. Kibrick, now one of the trustees of the Brockton Public Library. Miss J. M. Campbell of the State Library Commission supplemented these remarks by many interesting facts.

In the afternoon the general subject was school libraries. Mr. A. C. Boyden, Principal of the Bridgewater Normal School, spoke on the relation between schools and libraries, and the growth of the movement to establish school libraries. Miss Martha Pritchard of the Bridgewater Normal School Faculty spoke in detail of the work there, the school library and its training courses being unique in the country. General discussion followed until the meeting adjourned.

HELEN A. BROWN, *Secretary*.

## NOTES FROM THE LIBRARY SCHOOLS

*LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN*

The work of the spring quarter began on April 7, after a week's recess. Subject bibliography, library administration, public documents, printing and binding are the new courses of the quarter, while book selection, reference, library economy, library extension, and children's work are continued from the first semester. The introductory lectures in bibliography were given before field practice this year, because of the lengthening of the first semester, and the subjects were assigned in February. The students therefore had opportunity to become more or less familiar with them during the weeks of field work and have been enabled to make an earlier start at gathering and evaluating titles. Miss Burnite, director of children's work in the Cleveland Public Library, has been engaged to give the course in Children's Work.

Owing to printing costs and paper shortage, the School has issued merely a supplement to its Catalog this year, giving list of faculty and special lectures, regulations regarding entrance, tuition, etc.

During the fourteen months, Jan., 1918-March, 1919, the school received 339 requests for workers to fill vacancies in the following positions: librarians for public libraries, for branch, county, college, normal school, and high school libraries; librarians for children's departments, for reference, cataloging, and

lending departments; librarians for business, municipal, newspaper, hospital, agricultural, and other special libraries; and for assistants in these same libraries and departments.

The following statistics have been prepared to show what the 340 graduates of the School are doing: Librarians of public libraries, 46; librarians of county libraries, 4; librarians of branch libraries, 19; heads of departments in libraries, 8; catalogers, 29; children's librarians, 22; reference librarians and assistants in reference libraries, 13; assistants in public libraries, 36; librarians and assistants in colleges, 11; librarians and assistants in normal schools, 11; librarians of high schools, 15; engaged in legislative and municipal reference work, 6; engaged in library commission work, 6; instructors and assistants in library school training classes, 4; librarians in medical libraries, 1; engaged in business libraries, 6; engaged in special libraries, 3; engaged in federal service, 6; engaged in A. L. A. war library service, camp and hospital libraries, 14; manager of book store, 1; newspaper work, 1; dramatic work, 1; civics work, 2; students, 1; Red Cross organizer, 1; reconstruction aid, 1; business, 1; house decoration work, 1; military service, 2; married, 55; deceased, 6; at home, 18.

This makes a total of 351, of which, however, eleven have been included twice in counting.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor*.



**LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK  
PUBLIC LIBRARY**

During the last month lectures have been given on "State library administration" by Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., director of the New York State Library and Library School; on "The librarian, the publisher, and the book-seller" by Mr. F. G. Melcher, vice-president of the R. R. Bowker Co.; on "University library administration" by Mr. Andrew Keogh, librarian of Yale University. "Library legislation" by Mr. W. R. Eastman, of the New York State Library School; "High school library work" by Miss Mary E. Hall, librarian of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn; "The library war service" by Mr. Carl H. Milam, acting general director of the Library War Service; "The work of the American Library Association" by Mr. George B. Utley, secretary of the association; "Story telling" by Miss Marie Shedlock; and "Italian literature" by Mr. Théophile E. Comba.

Visits to the New York Public Library and to the Library School have been made recently by students from the New York State Library School and from the Pratt Institute Library School.

On its own inspection trip the school this year visited Philadelphia and Washington. A very full program was observed at both points.

The annual business meeting of the Alumni Association will be held on the evening of Thursday, June 5th, and the commencement exercises on the following morning, at 11 o'clock.

Entrance examinations for 1919-20 will take place on Saturday, June 7th, from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 2 to 6 p. m. at room 73 of the central building of the New York Public Library.

ERNEST J. REECE, *Principal*.

**PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY  
SCIENCE**

The class went to New England for its Spring Trip, visiting the public libraries of Bridgeport (in an interesting transitional stage), Hartford, Springfield, Worcester, Boston, Brookline, Quincy, Providence and New Haven; the college libraries of Trinity, Harvard, Simmons, Brown and Yale; the State libraries of Connecticut and Massachusetts, the Boston and Providence Athenæum, and in the class of special libraries that of the Hartford Medical Society, the Hartford Theological Library, the Antiquarian Society of Worcester, and the John Carter Brown Library of Providence. The book supply and binding establishment of Hunting in

Springfield and the F. W. Faxon Company of Boston were also visited and enjoyed.

An experiment has been tried in some of the courses this year—that of giving a topic to be written up in place of an examination. A plan for the development of a hypothetical reference department was given out as a substitute for an examination in reference work, and in place of an examination in library economy a list of new books was prepared for a library which had written in for help, and a paper prepared to set forth the claims of librarianship upon the attention of a group of college girls. The high quality of the work handed in, together with the absence of strain in its preparation, seemed to justify the experiment.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,  
*Vice-Director*.

**CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL**

The Library School was closed for spring recess, April 2-9. The students, accompanied by the Principal and the Assistant to the Principal, made a most enjoyable visit to the Cleveland Public Library, April 10-12.

The class has been invited by the President of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute to conduct the exercises on April 23rd in celebration of Shakespeare's birthday.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Principal*.

**IOWA SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARY  
TRAINING**

The eighteenth session of the Iowa Summer School for Library Training will be conducted at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, June 16 to July 26. The courses are open, as previously, to all persons now in library positions who have had a high school education or its equivalent. High school teachers who have been assigned to part time duty in their high school libraries are also eligible. Since only a limited number can be accommodated, Iowa librarians are given the preference.

Miss Blanche V. Watts will direct the work. A number of lectures will be given by Miss Julia A. Robinson, Secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, continuing the close co-operation which has always existed between the school and the work of the commission.

The three weeks course in Children's work, given by Miss Grace Shellenberger, may be taken separately if so desired. This course does not require a library position for admission.

For fuller information apply to

JANE E. ROBERTS, *Resident Director*.  
*Iowa City, Ia.*

#### WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Course in "The History of the printed book," given by Prof. A. S. Root of Oberlin College Library, was supplemented this year by lectures on some of the great European libraries.

The lectures on School library work are being given by Miss Martha Wilson, Supervisor of High School branches of the Cleveland Public Library, and the course in children's literature by Miss Helen Martin, Children's Librarian of the East Cleveland Public Library.

Recent visiting lecturers were: Miss May Masee, Editor of the *Booklist*, Miss Edith Guerrier of the Food Commission Library Service, and Miss Lutie E. Stearns; and the School has been given an opportunity to hear Miss Helen Fraser; Mr. Hamlin Garland; Count Tolstoy; Prof. Arbuthnot, of Adelbert College faculty, who discussed books on "Economics"; Mr. W. J. Graham of the English Department on the "Poetry of the War"; and Mr. Sidney S. Wilson, Secretary of the University and President of the Cleveland Advertising Club, on "General principles of advertising," with sidelights on library advertising.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Principal*.

#### INDIANA LIBRARY COMMISSION SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARIANS

The eighteenth course of the Indiana Library Commission Summer School for Librarians will be held at Butler College, Indianapolis, from June 23rd to August 2nd.

Only those are admitted who are under definite appointment to permanent library positions.

The courses of study are: Cataloging, Classification, Book selection, Reference work with children, Administration, Miscellaneous.

A special two weeks' course, July 14-26, in advanced cataloging and methods, in which it is planned to discuss general problems of administration in seminar fashion. This class will be limited to twelve members.

Inquiries should be addressed to William J. Hamilton, Secretary, Public Library Commission, 104 State House, Indianapolis, Ind.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

Miss Haines has planned a series of "oral clinics" for the benefit of the students who need practice in public speaking. Three seminars are to be devoted to the principles of the art, with suggestions on how to organize material, how to present it, and how to end.

Descriptions of the work of the Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh by Bertha T. Randall and of the St. Louis Public Library by Gladys Spear Case were interesting supplements to Mr. Perry's lectures on the administration of large libraries. The work of smaller libraries is developed in lectures by Zaidee Brown of Long Beach, Sarah M. Jacobus of Pomona, and Theodora R. Brewitt of Alhambra. The school spent an afternoon at the Alhambra Public Library, where Mrs. Brewitt explained the methods in use there and served refreshing tea.

Other special lectures have been given during the month by Ernest Thompson Seton, who told one of his animal stories and gave the animal calls, by Joel Bean Cox on the Friends' mission in France and by Liberius Alminis on Greek folk tales.

MARION HORTON, *Acting Principal*.

#### COLORADO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LIBRARY SUMMER SCHOOL

A six weeks' course in cataloging and library methods will be given by the Library of the State Agricultural College at Fort Collins, Colorado, June 23 to August 1, 1919. Since there is no other summer library school in the Rocky Mountain region, this course meets a definite want.

A certificate will be given to those passing the final examination.

If six or more students apply for book-binding, a Denver book-binder will give an additional week devoted entirely to book-binding.

The staff consists of George T. Avery, Director of the Summer School, Colorado Agricultural College; Charlotte A. Baker, Librarian Colorado Agricultural College, in charge; Nellie M. Robertson, Head Cataloger Colorado Agricultural College; Arlene Dilts, Assistant Librarian Colorado Agricultural College; Elfreda Stebbins, Librarian Fort Collins Public Library; Louis Williams, Instructor in Book Binding, Manual Training High School, Denver.

The courses are Classification and Cataloging, Miss Robertson; Children's Work, Miss Stebbins; Loan Systems, Colorado Documents, Accession and Order, Miss Dilts, Miss Robertson; Use of Books, Trade Bibliography, Documents, Miss Baker; Book Binding, Mr. Williams.

The catalogs may be obtained from the Director of The Summer School, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

## AMONG LIBRARIANS

BARRETT, Francis Thornton, who in 1877 inaugurated the Mitchell Library in Glasgow, Scotland, and became city librarian in 1901, died early this year.

BASKERVILLE, Stella E., Wisconsin, 1916, has recently joined the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library staff as a children's librarian. Following her graduation she attended the Cleveland Training Class for library work with children and afterward became a member of the Public Library staff.

CAMPBELL, Donald K., Library School of the New York Public Library 1915-1917, assistant in the Readers' Division of the New York Public Library, has been appointed assistant librarian to the Bar Association of New York.

CUDWORTH, Warren H., librarian at Camp Upton, is the author of a poem: "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," published in the *New York Times* of April 21.

DAY, Mary Bostwick, librarian of the Portland Cement Association, Chicago, for the past two years and a half, resigned at the beginning of April to accept the position of librarian of the National Safety Council, Chicago.

DEXTER, Elizabeth Hoard, Carnegie special Certificate 1913, is serving temporarily with the Children's Bureau which is conducting an investigation of child labor in the canneries of the Gulf States. Her address is Biloxi, Miss.

FENTON, Polly, Wisconsin, 1909, has resigned as first assistant in the Catalog department of the Milwaukee (Wis.) Public Library to become reviser for the California State Library School, Sacramento, beginning May 1.

GAGE, Ella Simonds, Library School of the New York Public Library, 1912-13, has accepted a place as secretary for the Seven Seas Society, 366 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HAMMOND, Ruth, Illinois 1917, has resigned from the staff of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College Library in order to become assistant librarian of the Wichita (Kans.) City Library.

HULINGS, Florence, Pratt 1911, who has been since graduation librarian of the public library at Lock Haven, Pa., has accepted the position of librarian of the Van Wert County Library, Van Wert, Ohio.

JONES, Lillian E., Wisconsin, 1909, for some years reference librarian in the Racine (Wis.) Public Library, died March 15.

KNAPP, Ethel M., Western Reserve '07, became librarian of the Birchard Library, Fremont, Ohio, February 1st.

LACY, Mary G., formerly reference librarian of the Library of the Department of Agriculture has accepted the position of Agricultural Librarian at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

LEWIS, Ida. For 22 years librarian of Shelbyville, Ind., has resigned.

LOTZ, Evelyn Maude, Western Reserve '09, librarian of the Public Library, Kinsman, Ohio, died Feb. 27.

McFARLANE, Helen, late cataloger of the Kansas State Historical Library, has resigned her position to accept that of cataloger for the Oregon Agricultural College Library.

McKINSTRY, Ruth E., Pratt 1917, of the A. L. A. Dispatch Office, has been appointed librarian of the World's Student Christian Federation in New York.

MARION, Guy Elwood, President of the Special Libraries Association and Librarian of Community Motion Picture Bureau, was married on the twentieth of March at Los Angeles, California, to Miss Sarah Bingham.

OXLEY, Mary, Carnegie certificate 1914, has accepted the position of children's librarian in the West Seattle Branch of the Seattle Public Library.

PULLING, Marie, Wisconsin 1915, has resigned from the Buffalo Public Library to join the staff of the children's department of the St. Louis Public Library. She is now acting-children's librarian at the Soulard Branch.

SPENCER, Mrs. Mary C., for the last 34 years Michigan State Librarian, has been reappointed for a further term of four years.

STEBBINS, Howard L., of the Associated Law Libraries, has been appointed to succeed Edward W. Redstone as librarian of the Social Law Library at the Suffolk County Court House.

THAYER, Gordon W., Western Reserve '13, who has been in military service in France, has been assigned, since the first of the year, to the library staff of the American Peace Commission in Paris.

WELLS, Elsie, Simmons 1910, has been appointed to a position in the Circulation Department of the Sioux City (Iowa) Public Library, and not in the Reference Department as announced in our March issue.



## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

The Rosenberg Library Board has published a life of Henry Rosenberg, and an account of his benefactions to the City of Galveston (Tex.). Part III is an illustrated summary of the development of the library.

In the April number of the *Musical Quarterly*, published by the G. Sherman Co., New York, is a 24-page article on the Bibliography of Music. The earlier literature is reviewed briefly and the majority of the article is devoted to a comprehensive survey of that of the nineteenth century and of the present day.

The annotated *Library News* published semi-monthly by the Engineer School Library, Washington, D. C., is now issued in convenient form as a booklet, printed on one side of the page only, so that the items, many of which are articles in periodicals, may be clipped, mounted and filed as cards for analytics.

The March issue of *Special Libraries* is a special agricultural number and includes articles on *The Agricultural Index*, on printed cards for agricultural literature, notes on some special collections on agriculture, a list of references on the agricultural libraries of the United States and one on the classification of the literature of agriculture and forestry.

Included in the first publicity material for the Child Welfare Campaign sent out by Miss Elva L. Bascom by the U. S. Children's Bureau are suggestions to librarians for child welfare work, a list of publications of the Children's Bureau for distribution to libraries and a list of references for the librarian on "Every child in school" and on "Child labor."

The New York State Library, Albany, N. Y., has issued a list of statements of questions for debate on current topics, among which are International police, Price control, Compulsory arbitration. Material on these and other topics will be furnished by the Library on request.

The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh is issuing a series of "vocational suggestion" folders each containing an arresting introductory paragraph and a short reading list. Among the subjects covered so far are printing, truck gardening, medicine, advertising, civil engineering, and machine shop work.

Vol. XI, of *Islandica*, an annual relating to Iceland and the Fiske Icelandic Collection in the Cornell University Library, has just been issued by the Library. It is devoted to a historical sketch by Halldór Hermannsson of the periodical literature of Iceland down to the year 1874.

A series of articles on The Business Library, by Louise B. Krause, librarian for H. M. Byllesby & Son, Chicago, is being published by the *Journal of Electricity*, in an effort to increase the appreciation and use of the library among business men. The first article, appearing in the issue for April 1, is on "The organization of the business library"; the second is "Co-ordination of the business library with public libraries."

"Contributions towards a directory of Special Libraries" has been prepared by E. M. Buck, under the direction of the New York State Library School. "The term business and special libraries has in this list been construed to exclude departments of public and other libraries, law, legislative reference, medical, municipal reference, religious, school (including high school, academy, college, university, etc.), and theological libraries." The information given for each library consists of the name of the institution or organization maintaining the library, its address, a reference to works in which more detailed information is available, and the classification of each.

The New York Charities Directory, of which the 28th edition has just been published, has kept pace with the times. It has expanded so that it is an encyclopedia of information covering every field of endeavor for human betterment in and for Greater New York. Added to the smaller agencies which have branched out to include after-war work are the War Risk Insurance Bureau, the Federal Employment Service, national, state, and community Councils of Defense, the War Camp Community Service, the Red Cross, and other great organizations. A total of over 2000 social agencies, 1800 churches and more than 500 names of workers comprise the contents of the new book (\$1), which may be had from Miss Lina D. Miller, New York Charities Directory, 105 East 22nd St., N. Y. C.

# RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

## FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

### BOY SCOUTS

Books for Boy Scouts. Library Commission Boy Scouts of America, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1918. 16 p. O.

### CHILDREN. See NEW YORK CITY

### HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Dayton, H. Irene, *comp.* Books for the browsing corner of a high school library: some illustrated editions of classics in English and world literature. *Wilson Bulletin*, no 15, March, 1919. p. 325-327.

### LIBRARIANS, SCHOOL

The High-school librarian's five-foot shelf. *Wilson Bulletin*, no. 15. March, 1919. p. 319-320.

## SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

### AGRICULTURE

Iowa. College of Agriculture and mechanic arts. Agricultural Exp't Station. Complete list of publications, including bulletins, circulars, press bulletins, research and soil survey bulletins. 32 p. Ames, Iowa: The college.

### AMERICANIZATION

Americanization [a classified bibliography prepared by the Los Angeles Library School]. Los Angeles Library School, 1919. 24 p. S.

Books for and concerning foreign-born people. *Maine Library Bulletin*, Jan., 1919. p. 75-79.

Thomas, Marie, *comp.* Americanization work, or, A league of nations at home [a classified bibliography]. St. Louis: Public Library. 10 p. 8°. See also RACIAL RELATIONS

### AUTOTHERAPY

Duncan, Ch. H. *Autotherapy*. N. Y.: Author (2012 Broadway) [1918] 4 p. bibl. \$5.

### BIOLOGY

Parker, George Howard. The elementary nervous system. Lippincott. 10 p. bibl. O. \$2.50 n. (Monographs on experimental biology.)

### BISMARCK

Robertson, Ch. Grant. *Bismarck*. Holt. 6 p. bibl. O. \$2.25 n. (Makers of the Nineteenth Century.)

### BUSINESS

Macmillan Co., New York. Best practical books for the business man. 9 p.

### CATHOLIC CHURCH

Betten, F. S., *comp.* Partial bibliography of church history. Catholic Education Association, *Bulletin*, Feb., 1919. 22 p.

### CHILD STUDY

Federation for Child Study. Reference Bibliography Committee. Selected list of books for parents. New York: 2 W. 64th St. 15 p. 15 c.

### CHILD WELFARE

[List of publications for home use from material available in the various States, 1916-1918.] U. S. Education Bur. Home Education, *Bulletin*, 1919, no. 3.

### CHURCH. See CHURCH AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS; COUNTRY CHURCH

### CHURCH AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Library of Congress. Brief list of references on Church unity and Federation. 4 typew. p. 20 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

### CITY GOVERNMENT

Hyde, Dorsey W., *comp.* What to read on New York City government. . . . N. Y. Public Library, 1918. 8 p. O. (Municipal Reference Library, Special report 1.)

### CLASSIFICATION, LIBRARY

Sayers, W. C. Berwick. An introduction to library classification. . . . N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co., 1918. 4 p. bibl. D. \$1.25.

### CLOTHING

Baldt, Laura I., *comp.* Clothing: bibliography. In her: Clothing for the family. Washington, 1919. p. 106-115. (Federal Board for Vocational Education, *Bulletin* 23. Home Economics Ser. 1.)

### COMMERCE

Library of Congress. Brief list of references on trade opportunities of the United States. 6 typew. p. 30 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

Publications on foreign trade. *World's Markets*, Jan.-Mar., 1919. v. 5, p. 27, 17, 25.

### COMMUNITY DRAMA

Brief bibliography of material helpful in the development of community drama. *Drama League Monthly*. Feb. 1919, p. 9.

### CONNECTICUT

Purcell, Richard J. Connecticut in transition, 1775-1818. Wash., D. C.: Amer. Historical Assn. 34 p. bibl. O. \$1.50

### COUNTRY CHURCH

Library of Congress. List of references on the country church in the life of the community. 4 typew. p. 20 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

### COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Baker, C. M., *comp.* Select bibliography of American county government. Prepared under direction of New York State Library School. 1918. 14 typew. p. 10 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

Readings in county government and county affairs. In: North Carolina. Univ. Bureau of Extension. North Carolina club year-book, 1917-1918. Oct. 1918. p. 184-188.

### DEMOCRACY. See RELIGIOUS EDUCATION; EUROPEAN WAR

### DRAMA. See COMMUNITY DRAMA

### EDUCATION

New books on education. *School Life*, Feb., 1919. p. 9.

See also VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

### EMPLOYMENT

Employment: a list of books in the library. St. Paul (Minn.): Public Library. 7 p. nar. O. [n. d.]

Coss, J. J. and Outhwait, L., *comps.* Personnel management: topical outline and bibliography. 59 p. (Issued by U. S. Adjutant General's Office. Classification Division.)

### ENGLAND

England and the English: a few suggestions for reading. Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Dec., 1918. 12 p.

### EPILEPSY

Flood, Everett, *comp.* Collection of epileptic literature for the Monson State Hospital, Massachusetts Comm. on Mental Diseases. *Bulletin*, v. 2. p. 91-93.

### EUROPEAN WAR

Fuller, George N. Democracy and the great war. . . . Lansing, Mich.: Dep't of Public Instruction, 1918. 44 p. bibl. O. gratis. (*Bulletin* 20.)

The war and after (continuation of the European war.) Recent accessions. *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, Feb., 1919. p. 95-109. See also RECONSTRUCTION

### EUROPEAN WAR—MAPS

Library of Congress. A list of atlases and maps applicable to the world war. Compiled under the direction of Philip Lee Phillips, Division of Maps. Wash.: Gov't Prtg. Off., 1918. 202 p. Q°.

### FICTION—AMERICAN

The Gold Star list. 400 good books of fiction by American authors. Syracuse (N. Y.) Public Library, Jan., 1919. 6 p. O.

### FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

Library of Congress. List of references on the freedom of the seas (including its application to the European War). 1918. 12 typew. p. 60 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

### FRUIT

A selected list of references for fruit growers. Massachusetts Agricultural College. Extension Service. Library Leaflet, no. 31. March, 1919.

- GARDENING**  
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- GASES**  
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## OPEN ROUND TABLE

*Editor Library Journal:*

In going over certain accounts a week or so ago, I discovered that this Library was spending about \$100 per year in acknowledging library reports and bulletins. I discussed the matter with Mr. Dana, and he agreed with me that libraries of the country might be willing to forego acknowledgment of their bulletins and reports, since it is to be assumed that the libraries receiving them are glad to have them and will make good use of them.

Why burden one institution with the money cost of acknowledging printed matter and the other institution with the bother of receiving such acknowledgments? I suppose it may be said that if anything is worth having it is worth thanking for, and I would not be at all averse to sending special letters of thanks for very valuable material as usual.

I take this way of trying to discover the feeling in the matter, if there is any.

BEATRICE WINSER, *Assistant Librarian*.

*Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.*

*Editor, Library Journal:*

Many of your readers have probably been following with the same interest as myself the article in the *Atlantic Monthly* of March and April by Mrs. Carleton Parker, which form a memorial to her husband that could hardly be bettered. It gives one the feeling of sympathy and stimulus that comes to those who are of this generation and who feel the exhilaration of facing the new situations now before the world.

I could not help noticing in the second installment an explanation of Mr. Parker's theory of teaching, of comparing it with our library school method (and in fact that of most American advanced courses). Mrs. Parker says: "His theory of education was that the first step in any subject was to awaken a keen interest and curiosity in the students . . . he allowed no note taking in any of his courses, insisted on discussion by class, no matter how large it was, planned to do away with written examinations as a test of scholarship, substituting instead a sort of oral discussion with each student, individually, grading them passed or not passed . . . He felt that the results obtained could justifiably be used as some proof of his theory that if a student is interested in a subject you cannot keep him from doing good work."

Would it not be better for students, better for the lecturers and better in the results obtained if the practice of note taking in library courses was discouraged for a method somewhat the same as Professor Parker has suggested.

N. L. G.

## LIBRARY CALENDAR

May 8. Annual meeting of the New York Library Club at the Metropolitan Museum, New York City.

May 24. Spring meeting of the New England Association of School Libraries in Brookline (Mass.) High School Library.

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OREGON STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LIBRARY FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT SUNSET



THE activities in war of the American Library Association have become of such national importance as to raise question whether activities in peace on similar lines are not a logical consequence. In any event, the A. L. A. has good ground for increasing its membership and extending its influence, and to this end Secretary Utley has organized a campaign for new members, especially among library assistants and library trustees, which ought to have the co-operation of every present member. If the membership can be doubled, as should be practicable, the good work of the Association may easily be trebled, for the present working organization is capable of easy extension for much larger work. Whether it is practicable to raise an adequate endowment fund, as is now suggested, the income of which would be sufficient to support large permanent plans, or whether such an endowment fund is preferable to direct raising of money for work in hand, should be subject for careful consideration. It is proposed to bring the topic before the Council for discussion at the Asbury Park Conference. The American public has been schooled during the war into the habit of large giving, but on the other hand, the gifts have been so large that the generous public feels that it needs a vacation. Meantime, however, decision should be reached and plans should be made which will outline the potential work of the Association in the near future. No one of the Seven Sisters has come out of the war with a more general and generous appreciation of the great work it has done, as is indicated by General Pershing's fine tribute, printed elsewhere, and by the verdict expressed pithily by an official of one of the other organizations: "We all take off our hats to the A. L. A.!"

STANDARDIZATION, both of libraries and library workers, is already under Committee consideration and will be a subject of in-

creasing importance in A. L. A. discussions, and Mr. Sanborn's comprehensive and common sense paper in this number admirably sums up the *pros* and *cons*. There can be no absolute system of classification or of statistics, and an attempt at a rigid system would surely break down, but much has been, and more will be accomplished in this wise direction. The New York Public Library with about two books to every three persons can do its work with greater effectiveness and less cost per capita than a rural library which has three books to the person in its constituency, and this extreme of comparison illustrates the fallacy of attempting to measure all libraries with the same yard-stick. There are perhaps even more difficult problems in respect to the certification of library workers, and any scheme which makes a hard and fast exclusion of untrained or less trained workers would be unfortunate throughout the smaller libraries. Nevertheless, progress must be in this direction, and no subject is more important for the library future.

THE statement of facts as to unionization in the public library of the national capital, by Chief Librarian Bowerman, makes clear a status on which there have been many conflicting rumors. The Washington library is not a closed shop, but the union includes a large majority of the library workers and has been effective thru its affiliations in obtaining from Congress better salaries for the employees. For the like purpose a union has been formed among the scientific employees of the government, as the effective means of putting Congress under compulsion to do the right thing. This ought not to be necessary to effect the desired end, but those promoting a Union in the New York library system make it their main contention that the local Board of Estimate can most ef-

fectively be influenced in the same way. Certainly a Staff Association which, as in New York, contains a large majority of staff members, ought to be equally effective with a Board of Estimate, whether or not it is called a Union, or whether or not it is affiliated with organized labor. The danger of unionization, in libraries as elsewhere, is the universal trend toward a closed shop, sympathetic strikes, the dictation of labor leaders, and the rival administration which they inevitably seek to set up. A printing office to-day is an extreme example of trade tyranny, and it would be unfortunate indeed if libraries should be placed in the same category. What is needed is a more thoro mutual understanding between Boards of Trustees and administrative officers, on the one hand, and the body of workers on the other.

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THE representatives of the Library Union in New York, naturally those in the lower grades of library service, whose salaries are smallest, have unfortunately made statements which do not relate with the facts, as, that there are no standardization, graded service and efficiency ratings in the library systems of Greater New York, and that the average salary of graded workers in the New York Public Library is \$660, which is in fact the salary of first year workers in the lowest grade. The scale of efficiency ratings in use by the New York Public Library, reprinted in this issue, is sufficient evidence on one of these points; in fact, the librarians of the country, tho in general they oppose including libraries within the general scope of State and Municipal Civil Service Commission, have been among the foremost advocates and exemplars of a true merit system, shaped to meet the conditions of library service. Our public libraries must indeed depend on the merit system for their protection, and in all three boroughs of Greater New York there has been a scheme of library service, in thoro conformity with the merit system, which has been approved by the mu-

nicipal authorities. This scheme provides for proper entrance examinations, for regular promotion, and for advance of salaries at promotion, with due reference to length of service. It includes the right of appeal from the library administration to the Committees of Trustees, who have from time to time given direct attention to such appeals. Unfortunately, the Board of Estimate, as already indicated, has refused to support this excellent scheme by making the appropriations necessary to pay library workers what they should increasingly receive as they show themselves worthy of promotion.

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The close of the war has meant the closing up of many war bureaus of the Federal government, many of which have accumulated vast stores of information, each in its speciality, as well as considerable libraries. A pressing question is how this information can be preserved for future utilization. The answer should have been ready in the provision, years ago, of a National Archives building, which it has been proposed to build on the lot opposite the Library of Congress building, in corresponding relation with the Capitol, which would insure the symmetrical development of the Capitol square. The early attention of Congress to this pressing problem should be urged, and meantime temporary provision made for such records as will be of permanent use. In this demand upon Congress the American Library Association and its individual members should take active part.

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THE value of a local library post, over R. F. D. routes, has now been definitely demonstrated, as reported elsewhere in this issue. A thoro revision of our postal rates and system is needed, in which should be included an R. F. D. rate for books below the present five cents initial minimum. It would be well for the A. L. A. and other library associations to give definite support to postal progress in this direction.

## STANDARDIZATION OF LIBRARY SERVICE\*

BY HENRY N. SANBORN, *Librarian, Bridgeport Public Library.*

AT the time of the entrance of the United States into the European War, undoubtedly the most important, because the most fundamental, question under consideration of the A. L. A., and the one which, when solved, will most vitally affect the structure of our public library system, was the question of the standardization of libraries and library service; for the consideration of which there had been appointed, at the mid-winter meeting of the Council in 1916, a Committee on Standardization of Libraries and Certification of Librarians.

The forty odd years since the establishment of the A. L. A. have seen a greater development towards the standardization of public libraries than we realize without reflection. In the practices of library science, or library economy, thruout the country there is striking uniformity. Thruout New England and in the largest cities of the Atlantic seaboard these practices vary more than elsewhere, but even here the tendency is towards uniformity. As a mere guess founded upon a certain familiarity with conditions, it seems conservative to say that 90% of the public libraries west of the Alleghenies and probably west of the Hudson are classified according to the D. C., that nearly as large a per cent use some modification of the Newark charging system; that a large and constantly growing per cent of even the small libraries use the Library of Congress cards, and the A. L. A. or the L. C. subject headings. The adoption by the A. L. A. Council of standard rules and forms for counting and reporting library statistics has had a tremendous influence, even in three years, in standardizing libraries; the *A. L. A. Booklist* and the *Book Review Digest*, and the widely subscribed-for library bulletins such as the *Pittsburgh Bulletin*, the *Cleveland Open Shelf*, the *Pratt Institute Quarterly List of Technical Books* and the New York state *Best Books* have done not a little to standardize book selection.

Only recently I noticed in an article in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* that it is now suggested, as a result of the experience of the A. L. A. War Service Committee in central buying of books, that we are ready to do our book buying through a central library purchasing department—a proposition to which I need to be won. The A. L. A. and the various state conferences, the library schools with their constant output of graduates, and the professional periodicals; the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and *Public Libraries* have done more than is commonly supposed to bring about uniformity in library practice.

In spite of the uniformity of practice and aim, there is a vast amount of confusion and no trustworthy basis for comparison. The lack of a common measure is, I believe, more the reason of this confusion than wide diversity of methods or ideals. There are undeniably hundreds of librarians with no professional standards, and thousands of trustees with not even an incipient conception of what a public library should be. Judging from an acquaintance with many librarians and as many library trustees, I feel safe in saying that practically everyone of them has an honest pride in his own library and a desire to see it better than any other in its class. The difficulty lies in showing those responsible for an individual library wherein it falls short of a desirable standard. There is no standard expressed in terms that mean the same thing to all people.

To establish this intelligible means of comparison, we need obviously much definition and considerable classification. No one, it is hoped, is so much of a theorist as to suppose for one moment that an inflexible standard can be set to which all libraries in any class shall conform, even if it were legally and practically possible for them to be forced to do so. I have seen commission workers with perfectly correct theories, who have gone about a state with this idea and have succeeded in offending

\* Paper read before the Massachusetts Library Club, February 13, 1919.



every librarian and every board of trustees with whom they came in contact. It is much the same as if some tailor fanatically imbued with a desire for an ideally dressed man, should make suits of clothes on measurements for the perfectly proportioned man, and then, backed by legal authority and professional idealism, should squeeze and pad, diet and fatten the irate human male into the perfect suit of clothes. And yet fashion, or custom if you prefer, decrees that even the poorest men have proper garb, and there are standards of dress to which he must conform even to escape the law.

Before a constructive program towards standardization of libraries can be undertaken, some classification of libraries must be made. The difficulty in classification lies almost wholly in collecting the necessary information about libraries. In states where the state library organization has no control or influence over the libraries, the task will be, of course, harder and will require more personal visits and investigation. But whatever the difficulties, a reasonably accurate library survey of each state is by no means impossible. The methods of making these surveys are immaterial, provided great care is taken in defining terms to be used in questionnaires. For the sake of uniformity the A. L. A. committee should unquestionably define these measuring terms, and outline the facts that should be brought out by the survey. Already the report form adopted by the A. L. A. Committee on Administration has defined many of the points to be investigated. It has defined but it has not suggested the manner of averaging and comparing the facts revealed by the reports.

In grouping libraries there will be some puzzling decisions to be made. First of these problems will, perhaps, be that of determining the correct weight to be given to population and to wealth. In any if not all parts of the nation the per capita wealth in non-urban districts is much greater than in cities, and it is also true that a greater per capita expenditure is required to maintain a good library in a small community than in a large one. There is unquestionably a minimum annual expenditure below

which a library cannot go and maintain proper library service even to the smallest village; and this makes the small library proportionally much more expensive to run. Even a careless examination of library reports will show this. There must be a larger book purchase per capita in a small village to keep the library alive; a large overhead expense measured in hours of opening and number of visitors, for I firmly believe that a library should even in the smallest community have frequent and long hours. Then, too, there must be intelligent service by a librarian with at least a professional point of view. One effect of classification will, I believe, be to prove the futility of the small library with no income, dependent on volunteer service and on book donations. The town with such a library would be better off without any library. There is only one alternative, which cannot properly be discussed here—a grouping of libraries under proper supervision, but even then, the present incomes of many of our libraries would not maintain respectable deposit stations. If you want the plain situation frankly expressed, read the article in the January number of the *Unpopular Review* on "The Public Library in a Small Town." The reference to the dog tax leaves no doubt as to the state in which the writer lives. What is true of expenditure per capita is likewise true of number of books per capita. One book per capita in New York City is not necessary, but in a community of 500 inhabitants it is not enough. Also a similar ratio of population and circulation will be discovered, and of population and the number of registered borrowers. As the community increases the per capita circulation and the per capita registration will generally decrease.

Knowing, as we already do, these general tendencies, we should not find it an impossible task to group libraries into several general classes, such as rural libraries and libraries in cities of different populations and valuations. Possibly, too, cities in the same class as to size and wealth should be subdivided according to the nature of the business of the community and the homogeneity of the population.

When libraries have been thus broadly classed they will have to be graded by some test which will show the quality of their work, with children, schools, business men, factory hands, foreigners; the quality as well as the quantity of their book circulation, and in other kinds of work which will readily suggest themselves. It is not to be expected, however, that libraries will examine and grade themselves, nor can they be depended upon to be unprejudiced judges of themselves. Successful classification and comparison necessitates some unbiased outside body with enough authority to conduct the examination without intrusion.

Sorting libraries into classes, determining minimum standards for the libraries of each class, and grading libraries according to their success in attaining or surpassing the minimum standard is the work of investigators, statisticians, and examiners. The real lasting value of such accomplishment depends upon the constructive work toward standardization, based upon this classification. The purpose of a minimum standard is, of course, that every library should attain its class standard. There are two policies that may be adopted in attempting to bring about this standardization. The one most likely, I fear, to appeal to New England is the policy of education as a leaven to stir the local pride so much that a community will raise its library to or beyond the minimum standard. This has been too long the library policy of New England to expect a general acceptance of the other policy of coercion. For the alternative policy, must be one of more or less complete state control and supervision. A whole session could easily be devoted to arguing for and against this policy. Fundamentally the difference is one between idealism and a practical, result-getting, business policy. The idealist is sure that by stimulating interest, by pointing out beautiful examples, by educating the delinquent and by appealing to his local pride, more can be done than by compelling the backward community to toe the mark.

Those of us who feel the need of keeping our eyes upon the ground (but we hope with an occasional glance to the

clouds) cannot quite see why, because everyone is required to attain a certain standard, there should not still be as much incentive as at present for the wide-awake and ambitious individual community to excel the average. I cannot believe that Springfield, because it would undoubtedly surpass the minimum standard set for cities of its class, would ever be content to let its library fall back to the average; or that it would not still be possible to educate some other community of the same class, even though it had become possessed of an average library thru compulsion, to desire to rival Springfield in the excellence of its library. The trouble with the idealist's argument seems to be that so far the results of his policy do not compare favorably with those of the opposing policy; although in the distant future the final results may possibly be superior.

The policy of state control has been tried with success for twenty-five years, since 1894, in New York State. In some states it has been weak, in other states it has been strong; but I think it is within the truth to say that in so far as centralized control has been applied it has been successful.

The most ardent believer in standardization thru state control does not, of course, expect or desire that libraries shall be actually administered by the state, or that there will be any dictation as to methods of obtaining results. He does believe that it is entirely desirable that the state law shall compel a community or a group of communities to levy a tax with minimum and maximum limits for the support of a public library; that a state library commission shall have the power to require reports of work and to inspect every public library, to grade it, and to issue a certificate to show that it has attained its required standard; that a library shall employ, according to its class, a certain number of certified library workers, of grades to be determined by the state examining body; and perhaps that there should be specific regulation of salaries for certain grades, length of hours of employment, and length of opening hours.

There is much experience to back the supporters of strong state centralization

and of tax support. The recent investigation of the Carnegie Corporation, of libraries operating for more than five years in Carnegie buildings, showed to the satisfaction of the Corporation that in those states where the State Library Commission exercised the most control, the pledges were best lived up to. In general, and I think without exception, the number of broken pledges was in indirect ratio to the strength of centralized control. This investigation also showed that in those states where there was a library tax law the condition of the libraries was better. In Indiana, which although it had more Carnegie Libraries than any other state, had a perfect record, the chief reason for the excellent showing was the library law. This law does not compel the establishment of a library against the wishes of the people, but it does compel a minimum and a tax levy for the support of a library after it is established: so that in most cases it was legally impossible for a library to have an income less than that required by the Carnegie Corporation.

Before I pass on to the practically untried planks in our platform for standardization, I should like to recall attention to the matter of uniform methods of library practice. If complete uniformity in these things is possible or even desirable, neither of which contentions I should wish to maintain, it should not be made a part of any legal scheme of standardization. These matters are details and means to an end. They constantly change to adopt themselves to local conditions, and changing conceptions of public library service. They are not fundamental, or rather it is not fundamental that they be uniform. To attempt to force such uniformity legislation would only cause the legislation soon to become out of date. Such uniformity as is necessary in these matters is brought about by education, or convenience, as in the use of Library of Congress cards, of the subject heading and even increasingly of the classification. If standardization shall require certified librarians with professional training, reasonable uniformity of methods will be unpreventable.

With this preface which I fear is truly

Shavian in size, let us consider the other planks in our platform:—certification of librarians and salary schedules.

The growing professional consciousness of librarians is very apparent in the increasing discussion of certification of library workers. We are gaining in dignity. Other vocations dignified by the name profession have some system of certification of the fitness of their followers. Doctors, lawyers, teachers, have state examinations and certifications. Architects, dentists, also have to have practising licenses. Clergymen must have some licensing by their respective denominational organization. Admitting that even under a licensing system there are unqualified doctors and ignorant lawyers, one must concede that thru certification as a whole the professions have gained in standing and influence; and, if we must be mercenary, also in pecuniary rewards. The public as a whole and too many library trustees need to be made aware of the professional character of library service. Certification in some form is the quickest and most effective method to inform the unknowing.

It is not necessary here to present detailed facts as to prospects for a system of certification in each state. No state at present has a certification law that applies to all the public libraries of the commonwealth. Several states—perhaps a half dozen—have civil service requirements for those employed in state library departments. California has a very successfully operating system for examining and certifying librarians of county libraries. Oregon will doubtless soon have a similar law. Massachusetts has a system of optional examinations for those who wish the recommendation of the State Library Commission. Ohio, Illinois and Indiana have introduced in their legislatures bills which in the case of Ohio failed of becoming a law because of the Governor's veto. Minnesota, Texas and Wisconsin have the matter under the consideration of the state library associations. New York, alone, has the legal power at present to hold examinations and grant certificates, but it has not yet made use of its legal privilege. The recommendation of the committee of



the New York State Library Association will be considered later in this paper.\*

In the library world then, there is no precedent, but in other professional systems there are suggestions in plenty, especially in the case of teachers in public schools.

There seem to be only two general methods of certification under consideration—civil service, and a special board of examiners. The merit system proposed by the New York Committee is in reality a modification of the latter. As for civil service, the only consideration it seems to be receiving from librarians of professional standing is condemnation. So far as I know, no librarian of a public library whose employees are under municipal civil service is in favor of the system. The arguments against it are simple, clear, and to the professional mind convincing. In the first place members of a civil service commission are not, except in the case of an occasional individual, familiar with the requirements of library service, and even where commissions appoint some competent outside librarian as a member of the examining committee, the majority will be influenced by other considerations. The chief objection is that, although civil service may keep out unqualified applicants whom a prejudiced library board for charitable, political or other personal reasons may wish to appoint, it makes it next to impossible to remove undesirable members of the staff. Furthermore, it is liable to make necessary the promotion of some member of the staff less well qualified for the position than some outsider who for the good of the library should be appointed. In plain speech, civil service is too good a protection for the employee, and hence a possible detriment to the good of the service. After all, the real object of any system is to improve the institution not to safeguard the incompetent worker. To be sure, civil service rules provide for the removal of incompetent employees, but to prove incompetency to the satisfaction of a civil service board except in cases of physical decrepitude or mental collapse is well

nigh impossible. Furthermore, as operated, civil service places too much emphasis upon written examination and credentials from persons who may be personal friends or kind hearted but misguided individuals.

The plan which with variations is acceptable to seemingly all who favor any plan other than the present *laissez-faire* system, is certification by a board of examiners. There is likely to be much discussion as to who these examiners shall be, how they shall be appointed, what their powers shall be, and what further relations they shall have with the libraries of the state. There can, however, be little question that the examiners should be persons conversant with and preferably actually engaged in library work. It is quite logical that those who grant certificates should be in a position to inspect the work of candidates and so the state library commission should act itself as board of examiners or appoint the examiners. Other methods that suggest themselves are to have the members ex-officio, and to allow part of them to be appointed by the state library association, the state board of education, and other associations or departments that may suggest themselves. This problem must naturally be solved by each state for itself.

But however this board is made up, it should have full power to set its own standards, to grade the service, and issue certificates on its own terms. The law creating this board should be very strict in assuring the appointment of a competent board, but, having made sure of this, it should not set the standards or prescribe as to details of enforcing them. One exception would probably be that the law should set the minimum where certified service should begin. Specifically, it should define how small a library must be to be exempt from certification of its librarian; or at what grade in the service of a larger library an employee must be certified. Before we give these minimum grades consideration, let me state the reason why it would seem best not to handicap the board of examiners with minute rules and standards. This is simply the reason that

\* These recommendations were given in the May issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL p. 317.

standards in any profession are constantly changing and any law that works out a detailed plan of standardization will in a few years be out of date. If the law, on the other hand, gives ample general powers to the examiners to set standards, these can be changed as the need arises without resorting to the painful and slow amending of the law. It is much easier to change an undesirable personnel than to change an existing law.

If this law is to contain a minimum requirement, it must specify whether every library must have at least one certified librarian or whether there are some libraries so small that they should be exempted from the law. To decide this question requires much consideration. Is the size of a library to be determined by what it is or by what it should be? By what it should be, certainly, but what should it be? Should it have a certain number of books per capita? Obviously the number of books alone cannot determine the standing of a library. In the older library districts books often outnumber the inhabitants; but they may be only occupying shelf room because out-of-date or unsuitable, and the income of the library may be next to nothing. It would seem then that the amount of income should be the criterion. The immediately apparent difficulty here is that few libraries have the incomes they should have. Very well, then the state law should determine what a proper income is and insist that every library shall have its suitable income. Another difficulty now arises. What is a suitable income? Is it a definite amount of money per capita of the population or is it a certain percentage of the wealth of the community? The percentage of property valuation seems the fairer, because wealth per capita varies greatly in communities. A small residence town of a few hundred persons may have ten or twenty times the per capita taxable wealth of a factory town of as many thousand persons. The per capita expenditure for library purposes that the factory town could spend would mean an absurdly and unjustly low expenditure for the rich residence town. Accordingly, it seems that a certification law should require that any town of

a definite valuation should employ a definite number of library workers certified according to grade. If the general library law does not provide for a minimum library tax, which I have already said it properly should provide, the certification law should compel a library to employ librarians according to the income which the town could easily afford to supply to the library. In this way, the appropriating bodies would be forced to give enough income to pay the salaries or the library would have to be closed. In city libraries with possible incomes above a certain point the examiners might well insist on a plan of graded service. Not to interfere more than necessary with home rule, these libraries should work out their own qualifications and salary schedules and submit them to the examiners. For smaller towns where the library board and the librarians are not so well qualified to make their own schedules, the examiners should provide a standard required schedule.

Any plan of certification necessitates some classification and grading of library positions. Head librarians, for example have very different duties according to the size and character of their libraries. A librarian may hold a certificate qualifying her for administration of a small library, but not for one above a certain class. There will be the same difference in grading between catalogers in small libraries and head catalogers in large libraries. Personally, I am skeptical as to the value of classifying and grading too minutely by the state authorities. It would seem best to me to have a few broad classifications according to training and experience. It would not be too impracticable to require that every library with a possible income of \$1000 must employ a librarian who has had a high school education and either a six weeks summer library course or experience and training in another library. When the budget totals \$5000 a library should begin to think of a librarian with more professional training, possibly a one year course in an accredited library school or longer suitable experience. In the case of libraries with incomes above such an amount as they may determine, the ex-

aminers might require that a certain number of the staff hold certificates of one grade or another. This number could be increased until the examiners felt that the class of libraries had been reached which could be trusted to work out its own graded service plan, subject to the approval of the board of examiners.

Whatever the scheme or certification, it should make allowance for successful service; it should take into consideration the fact that almost every library must employ some persons below the minimum qualification of certification; and it should probably not at first turn any library workers out of positions. There might, however, advantageously be some provision for retiring those who have served a certain length of time; and there should certainly be a provision that no one after the certification law should become effective should be promoted who did not hold a state certificate.

In referring to retiring, I touch on the pension system which, in my opinion, will be the inevitable result of certification; and that no proper pension system can operate until there is certification.

These matters of retirement and promotion suggest the desirability of having certificates issued for limited periods. It should also be remembered here that a certificate is not a guarantee of employment. The advantage of the certification plan over civil service from the point of view of the institution is that it does not protect the employee.

I have referred to the New York plan of a merit system, I do not see that it differs greatly from other plans of certification except that it would do away entirely with the written examination. It would put all new workers on probation, issue temporary certificates, certificates of promotion, etc. It does require however, that the state board pass on the qualification and credentials of every one employed in a library—altho I believe they would feel it necessary to except cities with graded service. The difficulty of passing upon these qualifications without a written examination seems to me too great. Written examinations if given too much weight are

dangerously misleading, but they are certainly a guide and they are a protection for the examiners against charges of unfairness. The periods of probation and the credits given for successful experience are as workable in connection with written examinations as without them. Even when written examinations are a part of the plan, the examiners should certainly exempt from this requirement those who hold certificates from accredited library schools.

I have barely touched upon some of the problems of classification and grading of libraries and librarians. Certification of librarians for successful operation requires many other innovations. It presupposes classification of libraries, it leads to a pension system, it is bound to make necessary some other provision for course library instruction; and it may mean a standardization of salaries.

State provision for library training seems unavoidable not many years after certification goes into effect. It is obviously not fair for a state to require training and make no provision for it. Perhaps training for the minimum certified grade is all that a state need undertake; and this can be covered by a properly planned and conducted course of from six to eight weeks instruction, preferably by the state library commission staff who will grade librarians and inspect their work.

It may be possible to standardize salaries thruout a state, but I fear it will be more difficult than grading service; and I have tried to show the difficulties of doing this except in the broadest way. We are not yet enough specialized to be labelled as catalogers only, of grade C, or reference librarians of grade A, or order librarians of grade E; and I do not think we wish to be so specialized. A certificate for special work would tend to be a handicap to entering a different kind of library work which is often best for the library worker and the library that employs her. Also, an elaborate schedule of salaries might be worked out, let us say \$1200 for head catalogers with library school training and at least five years experience, two of which must have been as head cataloger. This salary to be paid by all libraries with incomes of



\$25,000 a year and less than \$50,000. Immediately one tries to do this one gets into a hopeless muddle. It may be possible to simplify salary standardization to the point of saying that no library school graduate properly recommended shall be engaged for less than \$75 a month. I believe, however, that for sometime to come we must leave salaries to the law of supply and demand. Local conditions make a flat salary unjust to some communities. If library boards are required to employ persons with definite qualifications, they will have to pay approximately fair salaries to obtain them. I believe this is the only practicable way in which salaries can be made a matter of legislation in any state at present. The chief reason why salaries are low is because library incomes are inadequate. If the law will fix a minimum income and will require librarians and assistants with reasonably high qualification, salaries will adjust themselves. If, for instance, libraries of a definite grade must employ only those who have had a college training, and at least one year of a library school training, the demand for persons so trained will increase so greatly that salaries for these workers will immediately increase.

Let me summarize, then, this very crowded paper. Much has been done toward standardization of libraries thru educational methods and contact of librarians. Classification and grading of libraries is a comparatively easy step to take next. The most vital factor in standardization of all parts of library administration is some form of certification of librarians. This requires grading of libraries and leads to increased appropriation, increased salaries, pensions, greater and more authoritative state control, some system of library instruction; and a general improvement of service. The body issuing certificates should not be hampered by detailed legislation, but should be given power to set and enforce standards which it may change as changed conditions demand. These standards should be set for each community according to its ability, not its disposition, to pay.

The examining, certifying and instructional powers should be centered in one body, naturally the state library commission. In Massachusetts and other New England states, this means that libraries must no longer depend for income upon the whim of some city council or board of selectmen, who are generally politicians; but must be guaranteed by a compulsory tax laid on an adequate annual budget.

A sufficient income and a broadly graded service will, I am optimistic enough to believe, bring better salaries and the professional recognition librarians wish. I am not so optimistic about the temper of my conservative New England compatriots, as to believe that this needed legislation will become immediately effective.

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"The public library is potentially a far more effective agency of public education than most American cities have hitherto made it. In many municipalities it is merely a depository of books, a considerable portion of which are ephemeral works of fiction. For the most part the library authorities have not assumed an aggressive leadership in moulding the literary tastes of its clientele. Library boards have usually been made up of reputable and well-intentioned citizens who give their services without pay, but who have no special competence in educational matters and who have for the most part failed to perceive the true relation between a public library and the masses of the people. A closer coordination between library and school administration would doubtless have beneficial results, for it is from the public schools that the future patrons of the library should be recruited. At any rate boards of education throughout the country have expanded their service to the whole people at a rate which has left library administration far behind. Public libraries in American cities have been administered honestly, with fair intelligence, but with little or no imagination and almost entirely without any spirit of aggressive service."—W. B. MONRO in *The Government of the United States*.

## SOME SIDELIGHTS ON CLASSIFICATION\*

By EDWIN WILEY, *Librarian, U. S. Naval War College, Newport, R. I.*

### II. CLASSIFICATION AS A SCIENCE

I have dwelt at such length upon the theoretical aspects of the subject of library classification in order to emphasize two points: first, the importance of formulating in advance a tentative system of arrangement based upon logical principles; and, second, the serious difficulties that may arise from adhering to types of classification developed from fanciful relationships or partial generalizations. A purely ideal order of subjects is, intellectually, a very pleasing thing to contemplate, but it is not the end we have in view. This is to devise a system the sole aim of which is the convenient arrangement of books on the shelves of a library.

I think we will agree that the only way to determine this fact is to test our hypothetical arrangement by the books themselves. Here the deductive process yields to the inductive, and classification ceases to be a philosophy and becomes an experimental science. This, as I conceive it, is the second grand division of our subject.

Therefore, assuming that we have before us the problem of arranging a large collection of unclassified or inadequately classified books, the first process is to select the books comprehended by one of our classes, roughly systematize them according to the preconceived plan, in order to determine whether the arrangement has practical as well as theoretical fitness. Perhaps we then discover that the books in the group form a homogeneous and workable whole, or, on the contrary, we find that they tend to split up into two or more co-ordinate groups, or again, conditions ensue indicating that the whole should be made a sub-group of a more comprehensive class.

These problems become acute with respect to certain groups, of which Education may serve as an example. While there is little question as to the type of

literature comprehended by this class, there is, on the contrary much difference of opinion as to its relative position in the system as a whole. The question immediately arises. Is it a main group or is it a part of a larger group? Thus Cutter and Dewey make it a sub-group of the class Social Sciences, the Library of Congress makes it a main class, co-ordinate with History, Law, etc.; Richardson classes it with Philosophy, because of its relation to Psychology, and Brown assigns it a very general position at the head of his classification on the basis that it is one of those groups "which qualify or pervade every branch of science, industry or human study. They are universal and pervasive, and cannot be logically assigned to any other single class as peculiar or germane to it." It is interesting to note that his other "pervasive" classes are Logic, Mathematics, Geometry, Graphic and Plastic Arts.

They say it takes only a small fact to strike a theory dead. Yet in spite of that, some of us go on dandling our theories as if they were very much alive. One of these ideal propositions punctured by the cold logic of facts is the endeavor to arrange Philosophy by school, instead of historically or locally. While it is true that the works of many philosophers may be so arranged, as for instance, Bishop Berkeley, Kant, Fichte, Schelling and Hegel may be classed as Idealists, or Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill as Utilitarians, or William James as a Pragmatist, notwithstanding, after this is done, there will still remain a large residuum that refuses to be assigned to any category whatsoever.

Tested by the books themselves it soon becomes apparent that the only workable method is to class philosophers as Greek, Greco-Roman, Medieval, German, English, etc., providing, of course, places for special treatises on Idealism, Mysticism, Scholasticism, etc.

There is another idol of classification that as yet has many worshippers, and doubtless will have for a long time to

\* Concluded from the May number.

come. This is the use of form divisions for national literatures. Like many others I long thought that there was no other way to arrange English literature than by Poetry, Drama, Fiction, Essays, Humor and Miscellaneous. To have doubted that would have been as heretical as to doubt the truth of the Ten Commandments. I became, however, a schismatic, after hearing a paper on classification read at a meeting of the A. L. A. In the course of this the following statement was made, "In the Fordham edition of the "Complete Works of Edgar Allen Poe we must, forsooth, keep poetry with prose, because of the general index. Could we break up the set we should distribute it among sections 811, 813, and 814."

I think it was the "forsooth" that held me entranced, yet when I came from under its spell I was the avowed opponent of a system or policy that could be the cause of such a despairing cry from Macedonia.

In view of the fact that not more than one person in a thousand desires to know the resources of the library in poetry, essays and what not, and as the catalog could easily satisfy the thousandth man, I cannot see the necessity for scattering the works of a voluminous and multifarious writer all over the library, and in addition require the already sufficiently hardworked classifier to decide whether the writer is a poet, an essayist, or a prophet. Generally about all the reader desires are the books by and about an author, and he desires them without delay. To indicate how much time and shelf attendants in the library of Congress wasted under the old classification, I wish to say that it took me nearly an entire day to gather all the works by and about Poe into one collection. If I am not mistaken I found them in the following places: America poetry, fiction, drama, essays, literary history, local history, bibliography, and perhaps a few others. In view of this fact, it is reasonable to suppose that every time a reader wished to write a dissertation on Poe, the shelf-assistant walked anywhere from one to three miles in getting his literature together. I will not vouch for the exact distance, but it gives an idea.

Now, I am glad to say, the classification of literature in the Library of Congress is determined by the historico-geographic principle entirely. That is to say that each American, English, or German writer is treated as if he were a subject, and is sub-arranged alphabetically under his period. This treatment throws all of the books by and about him into one compact collection, which may range in size from a slim volume of minor poems and a pamphlet biography to the vast literatures of Dante, Shakespeare or Goethe. Thus form classes in Literature are no more in the Library of Congress, save that provision is made for collections of poems, plays, etc., and for treatises on the particular literary forms.

In handling our collections we soon become aware of the impressive fact that different subjects and different phases of the same subject require different methods of treatment. It becomes clear that any treatment of national history save the chronological is destined to be a failure. So true is this that a collection of general American history chronologically arranged is as easy to follow, even by an untrained person, as the pages of a treatise on the subject. If this principle be correct, then all other subjects basically historical should be treated in the same way. This is particularly true of Political Science. Many classifications make the mistake of grouping this class by subject, sub-arranging by country, such as Legislative bodies, Civil service, Political parties, etc. This, it seems to me produces a very inedible series of bibliographic sandwiches. A far more acceptable arrangement is to class all of the political institutions of a country under that country, splitting up the subject rather than the country.

On the other hand there are classes that respond far more readily to the subject arrangement than the geographical. These are economic, technical and hundreds of other subjects that are in no sense based upon national traditions and institutions, but upon conditions extending over many countries or which do not have any national implications at all. Thus the literature of Labor should be in one group, sub-



arranged, for that part of the literature which demands it, by country.

Some subjects, however, are not so easily disposed of. Take Woman suffrage, for instance. From one viewpoint the literature of Feminism could well include the group Woman suffrage, sub-arranged by country, yet as voting by women has assumed an institutional phase in certain countries, notably the United States, New Zealand, and perhaps others, to class it together in Feminism would have the effect of taking it from politics where it has a directly interest, and of placing it with Social sciences where it has a somewhat indirect relation.

### III. CLASSIFICATION AS AN ART

These are only a few of the problems that arise when we test our theories by the books themselves, and I wish that I had time to touch upon many others that come to mind, yet I must pass on to the third section of my paper—Classification as an art.

This, as I conceive it comprehends the application of the knowledge gained by the the previous processes, to the immediate end in view, which is to render all of the resources of a library on any subject immediately available. Hence this phrase of the subject concerns also all of those devices and methods by which the books are established and kept in place on the shelves, and by which they are connected with the card catalog,—in fact everything by which the classification is made an efficient servant of the library staff and the public. It is, to put it baldly, the machinery of the proposition.

In this connection, the first thing that commands our attention is the question of notation. In the first place, it seems well to say that notation and classification are two entirely different things and are governed by different principles. The more thoroly this distinction be kept in mind the better it is for both.

The sole purpose of the call number, as I conceive it, is to fulfill the functions enumerated: 1, to offer a ready means of shelving the book in its proper place; 2, to connect it with the card catalogue;

3, to aid the reader in applying for it at the loan desk and, 4, to serve in filing the indicator cards recording the books charged out. Now none of these processes requires that information be given by the number about the classification, in fact any sort of number would do, which differentiates the classes, and which could be arranged in a successive order. Nevertheless each of these four processes requires time and attention on the part of some individual, a fact that would be worthy of attention from the viewpoint of possible errors if done only once, but when we consider that this fourfold process is repeated infinite times it would seem that the prime necessity of a call number is that it be both clear and brief.

For this reason, I believe that the effort on the part of some makers of classifications to place the whole history of their particular systems in the notation is a confusing of two entirely distinct things and has resulted in much waste of time and effort. To gain clearness and brevity we should sacrifice some very attractive additions to the notation, which impress me as being merely art for art's sake.

One of these ornaments to notation is mnemonics, the value of which is as difficult for me to understand as its spelling. I recognize also the unusual value of a universal geographic table, say, like Cutter's, and perhaps my heart swells with pride when I see a Cutter call number on a card and perceive that the 47 in it means German something or other, yet on the other hand there are subjects for which an extended country table is a mere waste of space, but which would not work well with the A-Z arrangement. The fact that the world is two thirds relatively barbarous is at no time more clearly revealed than when we attempt to sub-arrange a highly technical subject by the mechanical application of a country table. I recall that this very thing caused a friend of mine in a large library considerable distress a few years ago. He was working on a union index to the classification schedule—an extensive task—and in order to save time, suggested to his assistant that she index the subjects requiring country

sub-arrangement without referring to the shelf-list. The results were curious, of which the following items, if not true, are at least not much worse than some of the entries actually found: Bee-raising, Patagonia; Farming, Labrador; Ice Yatching, Asia Minor.

If I were asked, what is the best system of notation, I should frankly admit that I don't know. All of them seem reasonably bad, i. e., none unites the qualities of brevity, clearness and expansibility, and when adapted to a very minute sub-division, all of them look very much like the picture of the Cubist lady descending the stairs. Now the Brussels Institute expansion of the Decimal System, which is of about the same relative minuteness as the Cutter 7th and the L. C., gives us such a number as 357.772.523 which stands for licenses to practice medicine. Some of the Cutter numbers are also interesting as, for instance, MCLMS, records of sunshine, or BDDSA.EEW, White's translation of Spinoza's *Ethica*. The Library of Congress classification is not without sins in this respect, for such numbers as these are to be found, E83.879 for the Nez Percé war, or JK 1963.N5 A3, Election laws of New Jersey.

I think the Decimal system of notation has much to commend it in legibility and expansiveness, yet no library of any size can get along with less than the three decimal expansion of the Cutter number resulting in a number of at least seven digits long, and generally more. Furthermore I do not consider a pure number notation wholly satisfactory, as there are no definite landmarks distinguishing the classes. The reply, of course, will be made that it is easy to remember that 100 is Religion, 200 Philosophy, 400 Philology, etc. But then what of Classical Philology, a very important subject, classified for the nonce under a part of itself, Greek language. Such a situation arises out of an effort to divide all literature into nine grand divisions, a thing that Mr. Dewey, himself, admits, is absurd.

The Cutter notation is also indefinitely expansible, but its combinations of unpronounceable letters is psychologically bad. It

is difficult for us to use letters for any other purpose than the formation of words, hence the coefficient of error in transcribing combinations like the following is tremendously increased: YVAJ. An improvement on the pure letter notation has been proposed by a former librarian of the University of Louvain, which consists of the use of only those combinations of consonants and vowels capable of being pronounced, such as ABAD, ABOD, etc. As he estimated that the four letter permutations summed up to something like 2,000,000 combinations capable of being pronounced, it is easy to see that not only might every class be represented by a distinct symbol, but every book as well.

The Library of Congress notation has qualities that are excellent and others that are not. In the first place, the class number is generally short, that is, when the minuteness of the classification be considered thus S95 for the feeding of cattle is an easier number to handle than the one presented by the Brussels Expansion of the Dewey. It is very rare that the L. C. number comprehends more than six symbols, thus JX 4321 stands for the Right of Asylum in Mexico. No especial claim is made that the L. C. notation is mnemonic, yet it is very easy to learn the main groups, thus E, General American History, J, Political Science; JK, U. S.—Political Science and Constitutional history, etc., etc.

On the other hand the L. C. notation is not indefinitely expansible, the numbers being in sequence, with gaps left for interpolations. When these gaps are filled up decimals must be resorted to which results at times in an awkward number. Thus the literature of the campaigns of the Civil War has been decimally sub-divided resulting in such combinations as E 476.94, or E 477.77.

As I have already stated, the Library of Congress classification makes extensive use of the alphabetic arrangement in those classes where the man and the literature about him really form the subject. This is notably true of Literature, Fine Arts, International Law, etc. In these subjects the use of one number in each case, or

a Cutter number, is of course objectionable. Thus it would be well nigh impossible to arrange the Shakespeare or Dante literature in that way. This led to the device of a flexible alphabetical system that, I think, will prove helpful to all who make use of it. Thus for instance, assuming that we desire to arrange all of the 19th century English writers in one alphabet giving each the number space warranted by his literature, we would obtain the following:

PR 4004.A5 Allingham, William (Cutter no.)

.4020-4024 Arnold, Matthew (5 nos.)

.4030-4038 Austin, Jane (9 nos.)

.4049.B2 Bagehot, Walter (Cutter no.)

.4056 Baillie, Joanna (1 no.)

.4180-4198 Browning, Eliz. B. (19 nos.)

.4200-4249 Browning, Robert (50 nos.)

Now just a word about the Cutter tables. I have been using Cutter numbers for twenty years, and blessing the man who invented them, but I have never used, and if my health remains good, shall never use the Cutter tables. Why? In the first place, because no library of any size can use a table of less than three numbers in addition to the initial letter. This means the addition of not less than four symbols to your call number. In the second place looking up the number in the table is not only an eye-straining and nerve-racking performance, but it is also a tremendous waste of time for that same number, especially if the class be large and the name Smith, will probably have to be corrected and added to by the shelf-lister. I think the method of using a flexible Cutter number based upon the shelf-list is much superior. Thus, for instance, suppose we have the following list of names if authors: Davis, Derby, Doughty, Duvall. We can assign .D2 to Davis, .D4 to Derby, .D6 to Doughty and .D8 to Duvall. If another Davis comes in .D15, .D25 or .D3 may be assigned depending on conditions.

There are other phases of the practical side of the subject that I should like to dwell upon, but for fear lest you think I propose to dwell forever, I shall bring this diffusive paper to a close by answering a question that I have been

asked a number of times. This is, what classification do I consider the best? Again, my reply will be unsatisfactory for I can only give the one that my old professor in political science used to return to posters sent up by members of his class, "That depends."

And it really does. I consider the Decimal Classification a work of genius, an instrument of surpassing adaptability, and one of the prime causes of the great progress made in library science during the last generation. Much as it has been criticized, it has been and still is the classification par excellence for public libraries, as distinguished from the great research and reference libraries, for whose purposes, I think, as yet it has not been adjusted. For these the Cutter system offers superior advantages over the Dewey, yet its incompleteness and its lack of indexes has long militated against its general adoption.

If, however, I were asked what system I should select if I were called upon to classify a library, I should say without hesitancy, that of the Library of Congress. I should reply theirs mainly because I know more about it and could put up a neater job, for I wish it understood that I hold no brief for the Library of Congress classification. No one knows better the faults and deficiencies of that system than one who has worked upon it. He is too well aware of the things it contains that might have been better done had conditions permitted, to gloss them over at the disadvantage of some other system. How often have I heard Mr. Martel say, "If I only had ten years more to go over it all and comb out the tangles." Mr. Martel's ideal, however, as all who know him will agree, is perfection, and the end of those ten years would doubtless have found him just as discouraged as at the beginning.

Nevertheless when all is said and done the conception and the execution of the L. C. classification stands as one of the most significant bibliographic enterprises ever undertaken. It is true that the British Museum had printed its monumental catalog, and the Bibliothèque Nationale attempted a classified catalog, yet the former was merely an author list,



and the latter perished after the issuance of a few volumes. The opportunity offered Mr. Martel was unprecedented, and he achieved it against odds that would have discouraged any one save that patient and accurate scholar and loyal, modest man. For seven years I worked desk to desk with Charles Martel, and never during that time did I ever hear him say a word that was not directed towards the welfare of the work he had in hand or that was not concerned with the welfare of someone else.

I truly believe that among the many things destined to reflect honor to Mr. Putnam's régime at the Library of Congress the outstanding things will be the co-operative cataloging developed by Mr.

Hanson and Mr. Hastings, and the Classification. Already the results from these enterprises have paid large dividends to the nation on the investment. The use of the L. C. cards, alone, has saved thousands of dollars to libraries in the expense of cataloging, freeing these amounts for the acquirement of books, and I believe that if those libraries which find themselves pressed to revise their system will adopt the classification along with the printed cards they will find many serious problems solved for them in advance, and I further believe that the system can be adapted to the use of almost any type of library, because its principle is organic and not mechanic.

## UNIONISM AND THE LIBRARY PROFESSION

By GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, *Librarian, The Public Library, Washington, D. C.*

A statement to the effect that the Public Library of the District of Columbia is now 100 per cent unionized, published in one of the professional journals (and perhaps elsewhere), has brought me a number of inquiries as to the truth of the report and my opinion as to the results of unionism from the point of view of good administration. Mr. William E. Henry's, timely article in the May number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* entitled "Living Salaries for Good Service," based in part on the recent experiences of my own library as reported by Miss Clara W. Herbert in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for February, closes with a statement that one of the three ways out of the difficulty of low library salaries is in the direction of unionism, which he deplores. He says:

"Our people can unionize and change our standards from a profession to a trade and force the hands of the employer. This will move us back of 1876."

These two statements lead me to report exactly what has happened in my own library and to make certain inferences based upon this experience. This is not intended to be an argument in favor of the general unionization of librarians, but is designed solely to point out one case in which to date it has not been harmful.

It is not true that my library is 100 per cent unionized, but it is true that about 75 per cent of the professional and clerical staff plus 3 members of our building force have formed a branch of the National Federation of Federal Employes, which in turn is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

When last autumn the proposal to form this union in the library was brought to my attention I not only did not oppose it, (as in any case I had no right to do as unions of government employes are permitted by law) but I even considered that it promised possible help in solving the biggest problem with which this library has tried to cope, namely, inadequate statutory salaries, not fixed by the library trustees as is the case in many libraries, but by appropriation bills enacted by Congress.

The National Federation of Federal Employes with the American Federation of Labor at its back had already accomplished something of importance. It is safe to say that the wartime or H. C. L. bonuses secured from Congress for all government employes receiving less than \$2500, including those of the library, had been secured by this influence. This organization was likewise able to secure from the President the veto of an appropriation bill a

year ago because it contained a rider that lengthened the hours of labor of all the clerical and professional employes of the government from 7 to 8 hours. Members of my staff had directly benefitted thru these successful efforts of the employes' union. Why should they not become members of the union, they reasoned, and aid in the passage of similar salutary legislation and in the defeat of similar obnoxious legislation?

And so the library branch of the union was formed with approximately 50 members—enough to have a delegate in the larger body. I cannot lay too much emphasis on the fact that the library union movement started from the top, that is, from those members of the staff who have the best training and the finest professional ideals. A large proportion of the library school graduates of my staff are members of the union; the president is a graduate of the Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh. The avowed purpose of the organizers was to secure a better future for the library and to safeguard it from further disintegration thru constant resignations rather than primarily a hope for personal advantage. Emphatically this is not an anti-administration movement. The union is simply, thru another channel of influence, trying to accomplish the very things for which the trustees and librarian have been striving by means of official representations. If possible, it has made the members of the staff more sympathetic than ever with the administration thru better appreciation of the difficulties which must be met.

Since the library union has been formed, the National Federation of Federal Employes has to its credit still further advances in the direction of improved salary conditions. The H. C. L. bonus for the fiscal year to begin July 1 has been increased from \$10 a month as at present to \$20 a month, and bigger and better than that perhaps is the creation by the last Congress of a Joint Congressional Commission on the Reclassification of Salaries. This body is now taking up in a thorough way the inequalities and inadequacies of the salaries that prevail thruout the government service. The case for better sal-

aries in this library is so strong that this Commission, which seems to be very broad-spirited and open-minded, can scarcely fail to recommend substantial salary increases. Indeed we have been much cheered by a statement made by the Secretary of the Commission, former Representative Edward Keating, who declared at a big meeting of government employes called by the Commission, that the employes of this library "are grossly underpaid." Librarians generally will be interested in a further statement by Mr. Keating. Speaking of all librarians, he wondered how they lived at all; he thought it must be that the library schools have courses in which the students are taught how to live on much less than other people.

The Joint Commission from the outset recognized the right of the Federation of Federal Employes to have a voice in its deliberations. Not only that, but it has even gone so far in such recognition as practically to encourage all government offices to unionize in order to secure adequate representation on the part of the rank and file in the department, bureau and office committees which the Commission has asked to have formed. Had the library not had a union before, one would probably be formed now in order that the employes might give expression to their needs before the Commission.

The movement for the forming of unions thruout the government and the attitude of scientific and professional men toward such unions is well shown by what has just happened in the case of the scientific and technical employes of the government. They have considered that it was desirable, in order to have their case for better salaries adequately presented before the Joint Commission, to form a union. It is interesting to point out that when the question was raised at a recent meeting of the scientific and technical employes of the government whether they should form a union to be affiliated with the National Federation of Federal Employes or whether they should form a separate organization, it is reported in the press that one of the scientists turned the tide in favor of the union by declaring as follows:

"When we were asking for more compensation before Congress, and were offered, in lieu, longer hours and no increase, did the scientific organization to which many of us belong, lift one finger in our behalf? I did not hear of it. But the Federal Employes' Union went before Congressional committees, gave them an idea of our needs and secured for us a bonus, which will begin July 1, to aid in keeping the wolf from the door. Give us the Federal Employes' Union."

It is also of interest that the resolution to form such a union of scientific and technical employes was offered by the chief physicist of the Bureau of Standards, a member of the National Academy of Sciences, membership in which is the highest distinction among American scientists. The temporary president of this union is a distinguished Botanist of the Department of Agriculture. Apparently a good number of the scientists do not regard the joining of such a union a backward step or a movement away from a profession to a trade.

I understand that a large number of other librarians in Washington are members of

the Federal Employes' Union. In one instance they have formed a separate branch composed exclusively of librarians and library employes; in other cases they hold memberships thru branches composed of employes in the department, bureau or office where they are employed. In the case of the scientific librarians who now belong to branches of the union in their own departments, bureaus or offices (such for example as those in the Department of Agriculture where nearly forty librarians hold such membership) members will, perhaps, accept the invitation to transfer their memberships to the new proposed scientific and technical branch, which is likely to embrace several scientific bureaus.

In view of Mr. Henry's concern over the possible unionizing of the library profession and since he is also a university officer, I should like to call attention to the establishment of a union among the professors of the University of Illinois, with the professor of history of that institution as president.

Incidentally the Washington Public School teaching body, which is generally recognized as unusually professionally minded, has a strong union organization.

IN the first chapter of Lafcadio Hearn's latest volume of Japan lectures, entitled "Life and literature," there is some good advice on the reading of books; and as the faults of which Hearn speaks are doubtless not confined to the youth of Japan, some of his remarks are herewith quoted:

"Thousands and thousands of books are bought every year, every month, I might even say every day, by people who do not read at all. They only think that they read. They buy books just to amuse themselves, 'to kill time,' as they call it. In one hour or two their eyes have passed over all the pages, and there is left in their minds a vague idea or two about what they have been looking at; and this they really believe is reading. . . . No man is really able to read a book who is not able to express an original opinion regarding the contents of a book.

"No doubt you will think that this state-

ment of the case confuses reading with study. You might say, 'When we read history, or philosophy, or science, then we do read very thoroly, studying all the meanings and bearings of the text, slowly, and thinking about it. This is hard study. But when we read a story or a poem out of class hour, we read for amusement. Amusement and study are two different things.' As a matter of fact, every book worth reading ought to be read in precisely the same way that a scientific book is read—not simply for amusement; and every book worth reading should have the same amount of value in it that a scientific book has, tho the value may be of a totally different kind. For, after all, the good book of fiction, or romance, or poetry, is a scientific work; it has been composed according to the best principles of more than one science, but especially according to the principles of the great science of life, the knowledge of human nature."



# THE REQUISITES OF AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LIBRARY

BY IDA A. KIDDER, *Librarian, Oregon State Agricultural College*

THE first thing to be considered in an agricultural college library, as in every other library, is service. That this may be of the best, it is essential that the staff shall be imbued with a sense of the value of such a library to its patrons and to the world.

As the head, the librarian must feel that there is no bigger work in the world for a librarian than to build up her library and to inspire her staff with a sense of the greatness of its service. The librarian at the loan desk must realize what a wonderful thing it is to serve these boys and girls, unaccustomed to a library, as most of them are, so pleasantly that they will have no feeling of diffidence or dread in coming to the library for help, and of helping them to form a life-long habit of library use. The reference librarian must build up such relations of sympathy with both students and faculty that they may feel at perfect liberty to call upon the library to meet any need they may feel. The continuations librarian should have her department in such shape that any item needed for research may be instantly forthcoming, or she should know at once where it may be found. The cataloger should get the point of view of the patrons of the library so well that she will keep her classifications and subject headings practical and thereby her catalog thoroly useful. This end is assisted by having the cataloger serve at the loan desk a certain reasonable number of hours a week.

The building should be simple, dignified, thoroly usable and beautiful. It should be simple and dignified as becomes a building housing the library of a vocational school, in order that it may express the spirit of the school. It should be beautiful so that by association with accurate lines and harmonious coloring, the students may learn to love good art. The reading room should be so simply beautiful in line and coloring that it would be impossible for a student to spend four years there and then go out and paint his farm house pink or blue, as unhappily

sometimes happens at present in some parts of our country.

The atmosphere of the whole library should be so cheerful and sunny that everybody on the campus feels it, as one student did who said of her college library, "I am going over to work in that building where everybody smiles."

The agricultural college is innocently and unconsciously providing too material an education. The students are learning to make excellent provision for and to take good care of the body, but sufficient account is not taken of the fact that the happiness of life comes from the mind. Man really lives primarily in his mind and only secondarily in his body. The agricultural college librarian of sufficiently liberal education will realize this and see, that as far as may be possible, this defect is counteracted by the library. In our own library there are several devices directed toward this end, a note on some of which appeared in the April number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. Just at the entrance of the reading room there is a table bearing a psychological device, a placard with the word "Interesting." At present on this table are to be found a number of beautifully illustrated art books; a list of the new words introduced into use by the war conditions (these are headed "Words to be added to our vocabulary"); notices of specially interesting articles to be found in the current magazines, and anything of living interest which comes to the attention of the library, as, recently, a copy of the first American newspaper published in Russia, sent by one of the Alumni who is with the American army in Russia; and a neighboring city paper containing portraits of the delegates at the League of Nations conference. This library, like many public libraries, has a general collection of books in the reading room, selected with a view to interest and cultural value. This collection circulates. A specially beautiful set of the Harvard classics was purchased for this collection and there are constantly



IDA A. KIDDER, LIBRARIAN OF THE OREGON STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, IN HER OFFICE

in circulation from two to eight volumes of this valuable set. Another device which appears successful is subscribing for the best illustrated periodical published in each foreign language taught in the school. These are placed in the covers used for the more popular and more used periodicals. This induces an attempt at reading these magazines by students studying the foreign languages. Occasionally a special exhibit of books will be made upon some subject which is engrossing public attention. The reference librarian takes especial pains to read aloud with a young student, especially a freshman, from any book of poetry which she may be looking up for him. This interests him in this poet. Young people usually like the rhythm of poetry. In the classes for teaching the freshman the use of the library, emphasis is put upon the value of that phase of education which embraces cultural study, and an effort is made to interest the students in the news of the day, the progress of the world, and in such occurrences of college life as will further their cultural education.

The staff meetings of an agricultural college library should give special attention to certain things. Every member

should be interested in the growth of the library, that helpful criticism may be indulged in freely, and the members should be stimulated to intellectual activity and interested in economic and sociologic world movements. One library, with which the writer is acquainted, conducts its staff meetings in series of three. At the first meeting of the year, each of the staff gives a rather minute description of her method of carrying on her department. This is carefully weighed and criticized by the rest of the staff with a view to improving the service. A number of improvements have resulted from this meeting. Later in the year the first meeting of the series of three is devoted to a review by each member, of the difficulties and discouragements of her work for the month, and the encouragements she has met. This is followed by suggestions from the other members of the staff, and often results in solving difficulties, and in improving service, and the members often leave this meeting encouraged and inspired anew. The second meeting of the series of three is devoted to reviewing certain periodicals, each member having assumed responsibility for some one of the leading periodicals, such as the *New Re-*

public, *North American Review*, *Independent*, *The Forum* and some of the leading agricultural papers. At the third meeting of the series, some member reviews a good strong book scientific or sociologic, usually scientific. Discussions follow the reviews, and thus the staff is kept alert and interested in the progress of the day. There is a slight danger of the librarians, associated constantly with books in a somewhat mechanical way, losing their interest in the real contents. One of the essentials of any library is that the staff shall be so alert mentally that no one can be associated with them without feeling the stimulus.

When one realizes the opportunity of an agricultural college to influence life, life at the fountain head, youth, there is no place in the world more inspiring than such a library. The staff must have a feeling of interest and respect for the li-

brary, and this will convey itself to the students. It ought never to be necessary to put up silence signs or make rules for the conduct of the patrons of the library. The library ought to be a place that by its very spirit teaches the students harmonious relation to surroundings. Like everything else about the college, the library ought to realize that the young people attending it are learning to live and that it has a duty in teaching them this great lesson which can not be shirked.

These are some of the essentials of an agricultural college library, and it will be seen that every one of them is fundamentally related to the idea that the library of a school is one of the factors with the strongest educational possibility. Any librarian, who is not keenly alive to this fact and eager to take advantage of it, has no right to a place in a college library.

#### EFFICIENCY?

BY HARRIET WHEELER PIERSON, *Catalog Division, Library of Congress.*

It was in the Springtime of the year, when Nature bestirs herself to cast off outworn things and to undertake new enterprises, that an idea germinated in the minds of a certain group of persons and developed into a thrifty purpose to form a society for the elimination of waste in human effort.

The Efficiency Society was organized in New York City March 18, 1912, "for the purpose of promoting efficiency in the various activities in which man is engaged." Its prime object was "to reduce waste thru the adoption of right methods," and its efforts were to be both "curative and preventive." Its objects are clearly set forth in a small pamphlet published presumably in New York in 1912, (tho no place or date is given) which contains an outline of its plans and a copy of its constitution.

In October 1912 the Society launched a slender publication in quarto called the *Bulletin of the Efficiency Society*, vol. 1, no 1; the first volume was completed with the 3rd (December) number, in order that the second volume might begin with the

calendar year. The second volume proceeded smoothly thru the months of Jan.-May 1913, but in June 1913 the title changed to *Journal of the Efficiency Society, Inc.*, and the following announcement was made: "This will be the last issue of this publication in its present form. Commencing with July number it will become a magazine of about one hundred pages. . . . Its name has already been changed to conform to the requirements of the Post Office Department." The first number of v. 3 was not issued, however, until October 1913; as we have not that number before us, we are unable to quote its title. In November 1913, behold another metamorphosis! A trim octavo invites our attention under the title *Greater Efficiency; the journal of the Efficiency Society, inc.*, vol. 3, no. 2. We had just accustomed ourselves to this change, and were reconciled to the hiatus of four months existing between nos. 7 and 8, when our friend the journal once more changed its face, and reverted in Sept. 1914 to the former title *The Journal of the Efficiency*



*Society* tho continuing in octavo form. It was with relief that we noted this last decision of the Society, for there was promise of permanence in the plain and substantial title of "Journal" and we forgave the earlier lack of consistency as incident to a new undertaking. From January to March 1915 our hopes were realized; we have no April number before us, but in a small undated leaflet of the Society apparently belonging to this period is this promising forecast: "The April 1915 issue of the *Journal of the Efficiency Society* marks a new era in the development of the Society's official publication. Typographically, it is proposed to make it a model under the supervision of the specialist in the membership of the Society." Alas! Too perfect for mortal eye, it no doubt ascended to some higher sphere, for we have been unable to obtain it. The effort was too great, for the May number for 1915 appears shrunken in size, and of jaundiced aspect. After a period of recuperation during the summer months, the Journal once more revived, this time in a cover on which one reads "*Efficiency Society Journal*, September 1915," this being vol. 4, no. 6. The following months appeared to justify the legend on the verso of the back covers of the magazine, "The ratio of achievement to effort is the true measure of efficiency," for the style and title remained unaltered for two years thereafter, that is, until Dec. 1917. Now followed a period of suspense in which no numbers were issued, and one's apprehensions thickened as to what might emerge from the silence. At last in May 1918, it came! *National efficiency quarterly*, the consummation of a plan for greater economy of effort, by which the efficiency society and the National Institute of Efficiency joined hands as one association under the new name of National Efficiency Society. A new volume numbering was begun, and there was promise of the very essence of efficiency. With number two, the size changed slightly, and the type changed radically, but these are minor matters; in February 1919 the volume was completed, the four numbers appearing from a casual glance to be entirely independent of each other, each being of a

different color. Here we leave the Journal, while we speculate as what the next period of evolution will produce.

A volume of *Transactions*, vol. 1, 1912 was published in 1913, (448 p.) a wholly creditable production, and worthy of a successor, but none has yet appeared.

If the achievements of the Efficiency Society are to be judged by the results of their efforts in bibliographical lines, they are indeed remarkable. Were changes of title and of style to be made as recklessly by the 20,000 or more societies represented in our larger libraries we should have, at the rate of two changes a year, 40,000 changes each year to record, and the reading public would be required to lose its temper 40,000 times by reason of the references in the catalog. Or if the Royal Society of London had attempted to be "efficient," and had changed the title of its famous *Philosophical Transactions* twice a year, instead of leaving it unchanged since 1665, there would have been some 500 different titles to note.

The Efficiency Society was organized to promote efficiency in the activities in which man is engaged. Is not the publishing of their magazine an activity in which man is engaged? Why not begin their work in their own office? *Similia similibus curantur*. So would their efforts be hailed with praise even by cataloguers, who also are engaged in activities which require both proficiency and efficiency.

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As a supplement to the library *World* for February is given a comparative table by Robinson Smith showing in outline the following classification schemes: Alphabetic Mnemonic, Bodleian, British Museum, Brown, Brunet, Cambridge, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Cutter, Dewey, Harburg (Halle), Library of Congress, London Library, National (Paris Princeton, and Sayers (Dewey Alphabetic). A note explaining the Alphabetic Mnemonic scheme and its peculiar adaptability is added. A detailed account of this system, given in the *Library World* in July and August 1918, was digested in the November LIBRARY JOURNAL, p. 907-908.

## STACK PRIVILEGE—A LAYMAN'S EXPERIENCE

BY JANE H. ABBOTT, CHICAGO.

HAVE you ever secured permission from the librarian, been entrusted with Yale key, allowed to step into the electric elevator alone, and dropped yourself thru dimness and darkness until you were on the downmost floor, the basement stack?

Do you remember the creepy sensation, the smell of dampness and the odor of musty books? It was not quite so fearsome when you switched on a line of lights between the tall stacks; there were printed instructions in regard to lights on a big white card hanging at the entrance to this room, so you stepped from stack to stack by the dim rays from a few scattering bulbs in the main isle.

The great engines which heated the house of so much treasure palpitated and roared on the other side of a steel wall, but this did not change the feel of damp and chill where you were. You knew that two stories above the sun was shining on the expanse of stone which reared itself six stories to the sky. You also knew that the sunshine, the thumping engines, and the sizzling pipes did not take away the coldness from the prison-like corridors and the solemn rooms.

You were familiar with the rooms above, and shivered at the thought of the one where rows and rows of young women sat at desks, sorting, correcting, changing, arranging and filing catalog cards (of more importance than the books themselves on the shelves below?) which, ultimately, in the Reference Room, you might consult, should you wish to use a book; and if you proved to be patient enough, and student enough, you could learn from these cards, so painstakingly filed by automatons (once women with ideas and ideals, now hushed and expressionless machines) that Academies, Societies, etc. were in "T" and that other subjects were in other letters; speaking by the card.

If then, desiring the use of a book, you filled out a slip from the big high desk and handed it to the lady at the other high desk (the room was full of confusing high desks, with confusing, disagreeable

young women, or adolescent boys behind them) the attendant would shoot the bit of paper through a hollow, shiny tube to the depths below. In due course of time, a great length of time usually, you were cheered by the buzzing of an electric button; you saw the light come on at the cage window to the back of the attendant; saw her take half a dozen volumes out of the book lift, turn and come towards you. Was it not truly disappointing to learn that, instead of the attendant bringing a book, she had for you only the fateful white slip which you had handed her? There was a notation upon it to the effect that the book you wished was not in the stacks, it had been placed in a branch library, was being used by someone else, or, worse and more despairing news, was at the bindery.

You were brave enough to ask when the book you needed would be in, and were given answer to suit the case. Yours was hopeless, for the book of your desire was at the bindery. How wisely the attendant shook her head, "I'm sure I don't know when that book will be back. Some times books come from the bindery in a month, but often it is three." Three months to wait! You simply cannot do it.

Now it is the happy thought comes of invading the depths below. It is a serious matter, this proving oneself worthy to be trusted in the precincts of so much dead and living knowledge bound up in books speaking in "various languages," and occasions innumerable visits to custodians of low and high degree, but there is ultimate reward. The Director of directors gives consent, the privilege is yours.

And here you are! "Open sesame." "Read, mark, learn." The time is short even in the longest hour. Stupidly you grope among the stacks. Slipping from one to another, looking vainly for some book which can take the place of the precious volume at the bindery. At last you come to a tiny cubicle. A fan, doing its best to refresh the heavy air, flies round and round above your head, humming

monotonously and sending chills down your back. What of that? Before you is the very book you need—the one at the bindery for three months, or one just like it. Surely you are repaid for the struggle you had to persuade the librarian to allow you to come here.

You look about you for some place to sit while you take notes. Remember that half way down the long isle is a large square table. Off go the lights in the cubicle. The hum of the fan grows fainter. Your foot-steps echo as you step quickly along on the cement floor. There is a good Mazda light (Bless Edison!) above the table and a rather doubtful chair near. You draw the chair to the table, open the book, and are, oh, so happy! Until you see a woman, with iron gray hair, and steely gray eyes coming towards you. It is not the echo of her footfalls which makes you look up, for she steps along as quietly as if treading a queen's own velvet floors, and it is not her mode of greeting or questioning you (she speaks always in a whisper) but there is that about her, so admirably is she fitted to the cold room which brings you suddenly back from Omar's grave, with the blossoms scattered over it, to the stern fact that you must show at once your patent to the right of stack privilege or immediately be cast into outer darkness. What have you done with your card of admittance to these sacred precincts? It is lost! Oh, no. Here it is, ingloriously serving as a book-mark. How relieved you feel when the ordeal is over and the swish of the questioner's skirts dies away on the narrow steps leading to the stack above. She only said "Good morning" and smiled, but Hamlet was no less terrifying to his mother when he talked with her in her closet on that memorable day so long ago. So foolish are you in the domain of the master.

Now a young woman on the same anxious quest for knowledge as you, paralleling your experience in gaining admittance to the stack, loses her place when asked to show her ticket, but it takes only a moment to find it, and again she is far away amid Persian gardens, the damp stack air stealing o'er her soul "Like the sweet

south that breathes upon a bank of violets" so susceptible is she to the spirit of the past. She reads on and on. The long shadows fall across the face of the shining marble entrance to this "Palace of Pleasure" and the "Bird to his mate is calling that the chill, dark night is nigh" but these "outward and visible signs" do not touch her in her seclusion. Presently, however, the major domo of the stack room advises her, none too courteously, "It's time to sweep."

There are three more chapters to read. Can she take the book home for over night? The page in the alcove near does not know. Where can she secure permission? The stack attendant is gone. She must use the book a little longer. She carries it with her to the delivery desk. The delivery desk is closed for the night. She goes to the librarian's office. He is not there. She walks miles in her effort to obtain permission to take the book home, and finds no one who can give it. Finally she returns to the stack door, intending to replace the book in the shelves. The door is locked. What shall she do? What is there for her to do? The only library "official" about is the janitor. He unlocks the outer door and she goes home.

In the morning she comes to the library early and eagerly. There are other volumes in the basement stack full of vital interest to her. And what has happened? Oh, for some Portia in this modern day of trial! Or just a common judge and an ordinary court. Instead, a classic inquisition metes out judgment on the library derelict, and she goes from the presence of the learned and cultured librarian with a stinging rebuke ringing in her ears and the white card of admittance to the stack taken from her.

This young woman sometimes attends culture clubs and lectures in the city. Often speakers recommend a serious course of reading, even giving out lists of books to be found at the library. Will she ever venture into a library again? Is her experience unique?

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"May I have a small house, few friends and many books."



PENNY POST FOR BOOKS IN RURAL DISTRICTS—REPORT OF A TRYOUT OF THE PLAN

BY A. L. SPENCER, *Chairman, Rural Libraries Committee, New York Library Association.*

IN my article in the April number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, advocating a more practical parcels post rate for library books passing over the rural delivery lines of each local zone, I indicated that I am doing ground work in the study of this problem. Those interested may be glad to know of the tryout of this plan on a typical route of this rough hill section in which, by a donation for the purpose, the patrons of the route have been allowed to borrow at the rate of a penny a book each way for the smaller, and two cents for the larger books. Lest it be thought that undue influence on my own part has secured the results. I will state that the patrons of the route were entire strangers to me, and that the two or three families to whom I explained fully the significance of the experiment took very little interest in borrowing.

It is not the fact that the books have moved freely under the removal of the bar of an inappropriate rate that is significant to me, tho, were one to argue that water would not run down hill because it will not run up, it might be wisest to pour a bucket on the ground that he might witness the phenomenon. The more significant aspect of the experiment has been the close similarity of the preferences of the back country people with those in the city. For instance, there is the matter of directness. In almost no case in over a hundred borrowings have neighbors lent the books from one house to another to save the postage. Each has preferred to deal direct with headquarters without an intermediary. Then there is the very human trait of wanting what one wants when one wants it. Books, like other things, here as in the city, are procured on an impulse. Thus one lady wrote in "Please send me the two following books. Please send them by the carrier to-morrow morning." Another feature of similarity with urban patrons has been the decided predilection for doing their own selecting. Often no two members of a family have read the same book.

Indeed no sooner had the plan been announced in the local papers, the complete and inexpensive means of publicity here, than a demand came from all parts of the route. "Let us have a list of the books so that we can pick out what we want." Nor has there been any difference in variety of selection from that of town people. What have they read? Everything from Huck Finn and the Boston Cook Book to the back numbers of the *Scientific American* and the *Geographic*. Indeed, the variety of taste shown indicates the folly of thinking that a few selected books that the farm people *ought* to want to read will fill the demand.

How about the side of the postal service? In no case have the books caused an overload; in no case have they been damaged in the least by the weather (for which they have never been withheld) in no case too large for the mail box. I have heretofore felt, now I know, that this carriage would be almost net gain.

There is one feature of the borrowing in which I have been agreeably surprised, that of the prompt return of the books and of scrupulous regard for the rules of the library. Indeed in the three cases of overdue books, the fine in each case accompanied the returned book.

I have to record but one disappointing feature, namely the limited use of the telephone placed in the library, by the farm people for borrowing. Nevertheless the occasional use has been an essential aid.

I will sum up the results gotten from the production of the precise conditions we seek to secure by this postal adjustment, by saying that there is no other barrier to the liberal circulation of library books among the back farm people than the one of isolation, here nearly, if not quite, overcome. If the "Best reading for the greatest number at the least cost" be the motto that serves as a guiding star for our course, then indeed should the rural delivery wagon with its eleven million mile daily travel be hitched to that star.

BY GEORGE F. STRONG, *Librarian, Adelbert College of Western Reserve University*

THE War Service of the American Library Association will soon be brought to an end. The Association, however, will not be at all content to reduce its activities to the ante-bellum scale. If any promising field of service as extensive and taxing as the Library War Service could be found and cultivated, there are many workers who would welcome the task.

A number of persons familiar with the administration of the War Service have on different occasions suggested the establishment of a central book agency for the benefit of American libraries. Among them Mr. Compton and Mr. Vail have proposed, in the February and March numbers of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, that a national book purchasing headquarters be organized, somewhat similar to the entirely successful Book Department of the Library War Service.

This is a matter which the Asbury Park Conference will do well to consider. The potentialities of such a project are very great. What a book headquarters might become, presently or eventually, is indicated below, in the form of a prospectus.

*Name.* A. L. A. Book Service.

*Place.* New York.

*Purposes.* These are:

1. To relieve libraries, by a central organization, of part of the expense of money and time connected with book-buying and the preparation of books for use.

2. To assist libraries in book selection and in the extension of the use of books.

*Activities.* The A. L. A. Book Service:

1. Will buy for libraries books in print and out of print, new and second-hand, in all languages, from publishers and dealers both domestic and foreign, and will secure for libraries the largest possible discounts.

2. Will classify and catalog books so bought and will prepare them for the shelves of the patronizing library, provided, and so far as, the details of all this work can be adjusted to suit the library's requirements.

3. Will classify and catalog books sent to its office which are in out-of-the-way languages or are otherwise difficult to treat.

4. Will provide durable bindings as requested at the smallest possible expense, and in general will undertake binding, rebinding,

and fine binding for libraries.

5. Will evaluate new books and recommend them for different types of libraries, for this purpose taking over and modifying the A. L. A. Booklist.

6. Will give to individual libraries upon request expert assistance in book selection: e. g., among technical books.

7. Will prepare and print timely book lists and bibliographies, and will print or reprint useful lists prepared elsewhere.

8. Will form reference collections in its office of the best books on subjects of special importance, of good editions of standard authors, of children's books, and of bibliographies of all kinds.

9. Will undertake to provide, partly thru other library organizations, reading matter of all kinds to communities, groups, and individuals that are not in touch with local library facilities.

10. Will act as an agent for inter-library loans.

11. Will act as an agent for subscriptions to periodicals and serials, both American and foreign, and upon request will supply editions of these specially bound for circulation.

12. Will act as a receiving and distributing agent for duplicate and discarded books.

13. Will serve as an information clearing house.

14. Will be the national headquarters for co-operative library publicity—such publicity being more easily maintained in connection with a book headquarters than elsewhere.

Several considerations should be borne in mind which bear upon the project proposed. First, the organization must become self-supporting. The financing of the service at its inception and in its early days is its main problem.

Both the smallest and the largest libraries should benefit by the various services offered.

The saving of expense to libraries by the proposed organization would be as much indirect as direct.

The present Library War Service headquarters organization and machinery are in many respects suitable or adaptable for the proposed undertaking.

## THE PROBLEM OF INCREASED COST OF BINDING\*

The increase in expense of binding, consistent as it is with increases in most lines, affects all libraries at a vital source of supply. Books must be rebound or the collection deteriorates rapidly. The question of rebinding as compared to the cost of replacing with new copies as books become unusable, must still be decided in favor of binding, because of the smaller initial expense and the greater durability of properly rebound books. Besides, the labor of withdrawing worn-outs, of ordering new books in their places and preparing for issue, and the necessary delay between withdrawal from circulation and the appearance of the new book ready for use, must be taken into account.

sary to bind in leather has made its use practically prohibitive in many libraries. Moreover, the prospect for larger supplies of available stock and a decrease in price are still very remote, according to leather dealers.

The average per cent in increase in cost of binding materials is estimated at far over 100% and probably not less than 120%.

However, the materials represent only about one-fifth (or even less) of the cost of binding, the other four-fifths being represented by labor. A comparison of binders' union wages scales for four large cities shows that the increases during the period from 1914 to 1919 average from 35% to 40%. While the scale for the western sec-

### COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING INCREASES OF REPRESENTATIVE BINDING SUPPLIES

	1914	1916	1917	1918	1919
Buckram, per yd. . . . . (38 in.)	\$.25	.27	.35	\$ .52, .75, .70	\$ .70 to .66
Cover board, per ton . . . . .	39.00	72.00 to \$80.00	84.00 to 75.00	72.50 to \$90.00	90.00 to 78.00
Gold leaf, per pack . . . . .	6.75	7.25 to 8.00	9.00	9.75 to 11.75	10.75 to 10.00
Leather—					
Cowhide, per sq. ft. . . . .	.20				.43 to .47
Morrocco . . . . .	.24 to .30	.25 to .35			.45 to .55
(Fiction grade)					
Muslin, per yd. . . . . (Bolt lots)	.06	.09	.15	.22½ to .17½	.13½ to .11½
Thread, Haye's, per lb. . . . .	1.20	1.75 to 1.85	2.20 to 2.90	2.90 to 3.30	3.30

The above table of prices of several kinds of binding materials showing increases during the past five years, has been compiled from sources representing various sections of the country.

Prices of most materials apparently reached the limit in 1918, all of the larger items having declined perceptibly in cost during the last few months. Prices of occasional articles,—paper and glue, for example—still fluctuate with some real or pretended economic or local condition.

The price of Hayes' thread, which is made in England, has remained stationary at its highest point for several months. Needles, also largely made in England, and which were very scarce for two years, are now again obtainable.

The scarcity and high cost of leather and the increased cost of the extra labor neces-

sary cannot be given at this time, it is probable that the figures for the four cities, a compilation of which follows, may be fairly representative:

### BOOKBINDERS' UNION SCALE OF WAGES FOR FINISHERS, FORWARDERS AND SEWERS 1914 to 1919

	1914	1916	1917	1918	1919
<b>CHICAGO</b>					
Finishers, per week	\$22.50	\$22.50	\$24.60	\$26.50	\$33.50
Forwarders " "	22.50	22.50	24.60	26.50	33.50
Sewers " "	9.00	9.00	10.50	11.50	14.50
<b>CLEVELAND*</b>					
Finishers, per week				22.00	27.50
Forwarders " "				22.00	27.50
Sewers " "				11.00	15.40
<b>NEW YORK†</b>					
Finishers per week			28.00	30.00	36.50
Forwarders " "			22.00	25.00	31.50 to 33.50
Sewers " "			12.00	13.00	18.00
<b>ST. LOUIS</b>					
Finishers per week	23.50	24.00	25.00	27.50	27.50
Forwarders " "	19.00	20.00	21.00	23.10	24.20
Sewers " "	9.00	9.50	10.50	11.55	11.55

\* Report prepared by Miss Wheelock of the St. Louis Public Library, and Miss Gertrude Stiles of the Cleveland Public Library, members of the A. L. A. Bookbinding Committee.

\*No definite scale for lack of a strong union, 1914 to 1917.

†No definite scale due to rival strikes between three different unions, 1914 to 1919.



The union wage scales of the different cities are probably indicative of the demand for and scarcity of labor and of the cost of living in those particular sections, the highest wages being paid in New York. Unlike prices of materials, however, the cost of labor is likely to increase still further during the coming year. Thus it will be seen that no appreciable decrease in cost of binding can be expected with present conditions as to prices of materials and labor.

In consideration of the situation, several measures of economy may be suggested, some of which it should be possible for every library to act upon:—(1) The purchase of many replacements of fiction and children's books in the popular copyrights; (2) the resewing of new juveniles and fiction replacements, to be returned to the original publishers' covers after these have been strengthened in the upper and lower folds of backs with strips of binding cloth; (3) the intelligent repair of books and the avoidance of over-repair which handicaps the binder or ruins the book; (4) the selection of a capable binder and of practical binding materials.

The second suggestion seems worthy of emphasis. A few of the large libraries for several years have been resewing new children's books and fiction replacements and returning them to the original publishers' covers which are strengthened by strips of binding cloth inserted in the upper and lower folds of the backs. The experience of these libraries is that a fair proportion of these books wear out in the publishers' covers following resewing, thus saving a considerable amount of labor and cover material which would have been necessary if entirely rebound.

Resewing in publishers' covers is a comparatively simple proposition for libraries operating or controlling binderies, and is by no means impossible for libraries having their binding done locally. There would seem to be no reason why libraries buying 100 to 300 fiction replacements and children's books per month should not consider this method, which has been tried with satisfactory results in several libraries. The first cost must be somewhat more than if books were allowed to circulate until rebinding became necessary, but after a year's trial the saving will become apparent in the gradual reduction and postponement of binding among these classes of books, as well as in the advantage of having the books in their usually attractive publishers' covers for a longer period, and the satisfaction of keeping them in circulation when new instead of withdrawing them for rebinding after a few issues and when in the height of popularity, with covers still in fair condition. The binder would not care to consider work of this kind in lots of less than 100 volumes, the price ranging from thirty cents to forty cents per volume for the average lot of books.

The A. L. A. Bookbinding Committee is prepared to furnish detailed instructions as to tested methods of this class of work.

Mere reinforcing of the covers of new books as practised in several libraries some years ago is now such an uncertain proposition owing to the heavy paper used in some books and the spongy paper used in others, that the method has been largely superseded by the overcast sewing, which accomplishes far more for these difficult books than any former methods.

#### THE EFFICIENCY RATING SYSTEM OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The following is the form used in the rating of the staff service in the Circulation Department:

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY			
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT			
<i>Staff Service Rating</i>			
		Month	Year
Name: .....	From .....	To .....	Salary: .....
Branch or Division: .....	Title: .....	Month	Year

FACTORS AND FIXED PERCENTAGES  
(One rating for each group)

Quality  
Standard 25

To what degree does the assistant show:

- Speed .....
- Accuracy .....
- Thoroughness .....
- System .....
- Initiative .....
- Resourcefulness .....
- Executive ability: .....
- In directing others .....
- In planning work .....
- Knowledge of books: .....
- Is she increasing her knowledge by any regular reading or study? .....
- Is she using this knowledge intelligently in her work with the public? .....
- Development since previous report .....

Quantity  
Standard 25

What is the assistant's output of work:\*

- Personal .....
- Supervisory .....

\*In marking here consider length of time in library and length of time in branch or division.

Personality  
Standard 25

- Does she work well with others? .....
- Relation with the public .....
- Does she take criticism kindly and profit by it? .....
- Is she loyal to the library? .....
- Courtesy .....
- Tact .....
- Poise .....
- Appearance .....

Total:  
Deductions for unexcused  
lateness

Final Rating

GENERAL:

- Has the assistant while with you had opportunity to develop the qualifications covered in this report?.....
- Has she received fair and direct criticism? .....
- Name principal duties of assistant during time covered by report .....
- Do you consider the assistant ready to be advanced to the next higher grade? .....

REMARKS

.....

Signed .....

Official position .....

Approval of Examining Board.....

## GRADUATE TRAINING FOR COLLEGE LIBRARY ASSISTANTS

THE New England College Librarians Committee on Graduate Training for College Library Assistants summarizes the replies to the questionnaire sent out in February to college librarians (see *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for March, p. 185) thus:—

“The demand for continued training and study is shown to increase with the size of the library. It scarcely exists in college libraries having less than 50,000 volumes while the larger libraries, not only feel the need, but have taken steps to supply it. It is the custom in many libraries to allow assistants time for college work, and sometimes free tuition is made possible. . . . It is gratifying to note in general an affirmative response to the question whether such study will lead to higher salaries; but there are grave doubts as to whether even our larger libraries are offering sufficient salaries to attract college graduates of high standing, and there is danger that college and university library work will be looked upon as one of the less desirable occupations.

“The committee recommends that the New England librarians call to the attention of their assistants the advisability of further systematic study—if possible of graduate rank, in order to broaden their outlook, give greater zest to their work, increase their earning power, and incidentally contribute to raising the level of our profession. . . .

“It would be gratifying if candidates should present themselves, and a plan could be worked out by which library assistants and even librarians of the smaller or less conveniently located institutions could spend a period at one of the larger libraries; working part of the day and devoting the rest to study carried on under sympathetic advice and assistance. Is it not possible for our association through a committee to act in an advisory capacity to persons wishing to take up such work?

“In the matter of selecting suitable fields of study greatest approval was shown of an advanced course in bibliographical tools and reference books. Courses devoted to certain portions of this field are at present being given, but none sufficiently comprehensive to serve library assistants' needs.

“The next most popular subject, as shown by the replies, was the study of library economy, technique and administration. Advanced courses in this field could easily be provided from existing resources. Perhaps, indeed, practical work and observation in a library center would go to fill the need, without the formality of a prearranged course.

“The third place in order of popularity was shared by two of the lines of work mentioned in the questionnaire:— viz, (a) graduate study in special subjects regularly offered in the college curriculum, and (b) a piece of bibliographical research. No difficulty would be experienced in providing these.

“The study of the printed book and writing is last in order of popularity, though the returns showed that the subject is far from being considered unimportant. Such a course is at present being given at Harvard.

“The question asking whether there is a demand for a longer graduate course leading, perhaps to a doctor's degree, elicited the fact that however desirable such a course might be there is, in fact, at present but little actual demand for it. This may be due to the fact that only in the very largest libraries, and in these but rarely, are there positions offering sufficient inducement to scholars, both in the matter of pay and in the promise of leisure for continued research which normally accompanies equivalent teaching positions.

“In view of the returns the committee recommends, therefore: 1, That further study be urged on the more promising of our college library workers. 2, That the present committee or a successor be asked to serve in an advisory capacity to any desiring to undertake such work.

“The committee further calls attention to the fact that at Yale, Harvard, Wellesley and Simmons, certain facilities already exist for work that the committee has in mind, and that Harvard and Yale at least will consider giving temporarily part time employment periods to persons undertaking such work.”

T. FRANKLIN CURRIER,  
*Chairman.*



## MORE MEMBERS FOR THE A. L. A.

THE A. L. A. needs thousands of new members. Its influence and its power would be vastly increased; its ability to grasp the many opportunities for service would be multiplied many fold if the number of its members were multiplied.

Libraries and librarians never had such a chance for constructive work as they have now and are going to have in the days immediately ahead. The war has opened doors of opportunity for usefulness on every side to all the organizations that have participated in welfare work for the military and naval forces, and librarians have their full quota of problems and opportunities. The American Library Association, as the national organization of librarians, was the natural organization thru which the library war work was accomplished, and it is logically the natural agency thru which many at least of the readjustment and reorganization problems should be worked out. Librarians rose to the emergency of the war because they were organized and because they had funds they will rise to the emergency of peace if they strengthen their organization and provide it and therefore themselves, with the necessary influence of numbers and the no less necessary power of funds.

So we are conducting a campaign for more members. Appeals backed by plain reasons why we need support, moral and financial, have recently gone forth to over 15,000 trustees of libraries in the United States and Canada, to over 2,000 of the smaller libraries which are not members of the National Association, and to some 800 chief librarians who are members, asking them to conduct a campaign among their staffs and interested members of the community. All the library commissions have been asked to lend their strength to the movement, and the library schools to enlist their students and interest their graduates who are not members. And many other persons of influence who are known to be concerned with library progress have been invited to ally themselves with us.

Many trustees we hope will avail themselves of the invitation to become life fellows (\$100) or life members (\$25) or contributing members by paying annually any amount over \$3.00. And we want hundreds—no, thousands—of trustees, librarians, heads of departments, branch librarians, library assistants, and library school students, to join hands in the support of the work by becoming annual members at the small annual fee of \$2.00 (\$1.00 additional for initiation). And, of course, there are many medium sized libraries which, as a plain matter of business, ought to be institutional members at the nominal fee of \$5 a year. Or else some trustee or other friend should pay the membership fee if the library cannot afford it from its own funds.

What are some of the things the A. L. A. ought to be helping to do if it had the money? Here are a few examples. The A. L. A. ought to have several field representatives to assist in the establishment of libraries in states lacking library commissions, not only tax-supported free libraries for the whole community, but also libraries in industrial plants, and in hospitals, prisons and other correctional and philanthropic institutions; it ought to conduct a full fledged free employment agency to help trustees find good librarians, and to help librarians and assistants find positions; it ought to collect information, especially statistical, to help librarians in their budget making; it ought to vitalize all its committee work by the grant of adequate committee appropriations, so that the A. L. A. committees shall not be called on to "make bricks without straw"; it ought to assist in the great Americanization work now going on, than which there is no more important work in the whole length and breadth of this country; it ought to recognize the necessity for publicity of what it wants to do and get done, by the employment of a paid publicity expert, to promote all sorts of desirable library publicity, particularly of a co-operative nature; and it ought to help carry books and library service to the large rural population

not now reached by commissions or any other library agency.

Is this program too big to be compassed by membership fees? It probably is. It may be the day is approaching when the A. L. A. *must* have an adequate endowment to do these things, and that the war has taught us how to find the means to do what must be done. But however that may be, we need the members. We need them for their interest, their counsel, for the strength that comes only of numbers—we need them for all these things quite as much as for their money.

So help the A. L. A. get members. Ask the headquarters office (78 East Washing-

ton Street, Chicago) for campaign literature to put in the hands of those who are or ought to be interested. Certainly let every reader of this appeal who is not a member promptly send in his or her application with a check or money order.

There are in the United States and Canada over 16,000 librarians and assistants, 7,000 libraries and 40,000 library trustees. *And only about 3,400 members in the American Library Association!* What shall the figures be when the next handbook goes to the printer? Will your name be there?

GEORGE B. UTLEY,  
*Executive Secretary.*

### THE LIBRARY AND OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

AN evening training class for reconstruction aides was conducted in Cleveland under the auspices of the Educational Committee of the Red Cross, for thirteen weeks beginning in November. This school was authorized by the Surgeon General's office of the U. S. War Department, for the training of hospital aides in occupational therapy.

Eight courses were included, chiefly relating to arts and crafts, but Library Science was on the official list of suggested subjects, and the Director of the Western Reserve Library School, Miss Alice S. Tyler, was asked to take charge of this course. She soon found there were no precedents for such a course but with the co-operation of members of the Cleveland Public Library staff and members of the faculty a course was planned as follows:

Field and literature of library work, 4 periods, Miss Tyler.

Arrangement and handling of book collections (simple explanation of classification and use of catalogs), 4 periods, Miss Grant and Miss Barden.

Binding and care of books, 6 periods, Miss Stiles.

Vocational guidance, 6 periods, Miss Wilson and Mr. Ward.

Book talks on various classes of

books of interest to men, 13 periods (one evening each week) by members of Cleveland Library staff.

One lecture by Miss Miriam E. Carey on Hospital Library work, and talks by Mr. Vitz and Mr. Strong on their camp library experiences.

Sixteen students enrolled for the course, which involve an attendance of three evenings a week for a period of thirteen weeks. Ten students continued faithfully through the course, completing it with creditable standing; three of the students did excellent work, which made them eligible for recommendation for Hospital Library Service. None of the students had had any previous library experience or training.

The coming of peace, soon after the beginning of the course, made it unlikely that any of these young women would be employed, hence their persistent and enthusiastic continuance of the course was most creditable. The therapeutic value of books in hospital work was constantly brought out in the discussion of books and the students felt their own personal gain resulting from the book talks.

The experiment proved valuable to the instructors in providing the basis for further extension of book discussions for the average patrons of the public library.

*MERIT SYSTEM VERSUS MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE CONTROL IN THE  
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY*

A meeting of the Staff Association of the New York Public Library at which between three and four hundred persons were present, was held in the Lenox Gallery in the main building on April 24th. Mr. Edmund L. Pearson, President, presided, and two speakers addressed the staff on the merit system in public libraries. Mrs. Anna Crocker, a representative of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, described the work and examinations of the Commission and explained its applicability to public libraries. Mr. R. R. Bowker, pointed out that the graded service of the Circulation Department of the New York Public Library already fulfills for the Library what the Civil Service Commission does for the city departments, and goes further in the direction of the true spirit of Civil Service Reform. After some discussion from the floor the following resolution, proposed by Miss Augusta Markowitz, was adopted, with but one dissenting vote:

"Whereas, an attempt has been made to influence opinion in favor of extending *municipal* civil service to the Circulation Department of The New York Public Library, and

"Whereas, the Library already has in operation a merit system for appointment and promotion, based on written examinations, and conducted in conformity with the principles of civil service, and

"Whereas, the judgment of librarians thruout the country is, under similar circumstances, practically unanimous against placing a public library under *municipal* or *state* civil service, on the ground that it tends neither to make the library more useful to the public, nor to improve the welfare of the library employes, but, on the contrary, has a directly opposite effect.

"Be it therefore, **RESOLVED**, by the Staff Association of The New York Public Library (with a membership of 579 out of a total of 775 persons eligible):

"That this Association is opposed to the extension of municipal or state civil service to the Library, and that it asks all friends of the Library to oppose any attempts to extend either of these forms of civil service to the Library."

On May 2nd, at a meeting of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, the following were among the resolutions presented:

**RESOLVED**, That this Federation registers its hearty approval of the present administration of the New York Public Library; that it condemns any effort to replace the present system in New York City by civil service; and asks the city to make larger appropriations for its support in future; and be it also

**RESOLVED**, That a committee wait upon the Mayor and upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and present a copy of these resolutions and this request.

**RESOLVED**, That the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs urges that the city cause an investigation to be made, with the object of determining whether the Circulation Department of the New York Public Library be placed under Civil Service rules and regulations, and that this body appoint a committee to wait on the Mayor, the Comptroller, and the other members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and present our requests.

Morris Cukor, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, spoke of the general work of the Commission, explaining particularly the advantage of fifteen points out of one hundred given to war veterans, and of two points given to Red Cross and other service veterans, women as well as men, under the plan of the New York City Commission, but did not refer specially to the Library.

R. R. Bowker spoke of the important position of women in the graded system, and pointed out that whereas the system for grading, promotion and salary increase already in force in the Circulation Department of the New York Public Library paralleled the system of the Civil Service Commission, nothing would be gained by placing the Department under the Municipal Civil Service rules and regulations.

Some of Mr. Bowker's statements being challenged by Miss Maud Malone, Secretary of the Library Employees Union of Greater New York, it was finally decided, on the motion of Mrs. Hochfelder, Chairman of



the Civil Service Committee of the Federation, that, pending further investigation by a special committee to be appointed by the president, action be deferred on the resolutions with the exception of the portion asking the City to make larger appropriations for the Library.

The question again came under discussion at the annual meeting of the Civil Service Reform Association at the Hotel Astor on May 14th when William Drennan of the Municipal Civil Service explained the work of the Commission, and regretting

some of the defects in its workings. Mrs. Hochfelder again advocated the transfer of the Library Service to the jurisdiction of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, reiterating the statements previously made, that there was no adequate grading system in force in the New York Public Library. After the scheduled addresses, Miss Elizabeth Foote, librarian of the Aguilar Branch, took opportunity to state that a merit system covering the points enumerated by Mrs. Hochfelder did exist, to the satisfaction of the employees.

*SHALL A PERMANENT ENDOWMENT BE UNDERTAKEN FOR PEACE-TIME  
WORK OF THE A. L. A.?*

An open meeting of the Council of the American Library Association has been called for Tuesday afternoon, June 24, at Asbury Park, to discuss the advisability of attempting to raise a permanent endowment for peace-time work of the Association, the need for it and the possible ways and means of obtaining it.

The following communication has recently been sent to members of the Council by the Secretary of the Association:

"Does not every member of the American Library Association strongly feel that we must 'carry on' into our peace-time reorganization and re-adjustment what we have gained during the war and the work which the Association has been conducting during the war?

"Does not every librarian realize that the opportunities in the coming days of peace, though perhaps less dramatic, are fully as important as our work in the war, and perhaps even more important and far-reaching?

"Do we not all feel that it is unthinkable for the Association to throw aside these great opportunities for usefulness and go back to its before-the-war status?

"The problem facing us all is not: What is there to do? but: What means have we with which to do it? With these problems before us and with this question, the most important one for us at the present time to answer, should not the council of the Association, as a body to which mat-

ters of policy are referred, carefully consider at the Asbury Park Conference the work which the Association ought to do and whether ways and means can be devised for raising an endowment fund adequate to prosecute these activities

"The President and Secretary have recently discussed this situation considerably in detail and have reached the conclusion that these matters should be laid before the Council. An open meeting of that body will be held at Asbury Park on Tuesday afternoon, June 24th. It is planned to devote the entire session to this one subject, namely: A permanent endowment for peace-time work of the A. L. A., the need for it, and a discussion of ways and means. Two or three members will be asked to set forth the need for taking advantage of our war-time opportunities. Several members will be asked to speak briefly of definite lines of activity that the A. L. A. needs money for, such for example as the following:

(a) Greater publicity. Co-operative publicity. Employment of a publicity expert.

(b) Libraries for industrial plants, prisons, hospitals; Books for the merchant marine, coast guards, lighthouse keepers, etc.

(c) Organizing libraries and doing other Association work in states lacking library commissions.

(d) An adequate library survey: What

it would accomplish; What it involves; What it will cost.

(e) Extending library privileges to rural communities.

"A member will be asked to speak briefly (5 minutes) on each of these five heads. This list could easily be expended to twice this length but it is unnecessary. The above examples are illustrative of the kind of work the A. L. A. as a 'going concern' ought to do and can do if it can find the means.

"The next and most important question of all which the members will be asked to consider is 'Can an adequate endowment be raised? If so, how?' Two or three members will be asked in advance to be prepared to give their opinion and then the meeting will be thrown open to all interested members of the Association whether they are members of the Council or not.

"This preliminary memorandum is being sent to the members of the Council and to a few other members of the Association for their opinion and advice. The Presi-

dent and the Secretary will appreciate hearing from you, and as promptly as possible, because we want to give pre-conference publicity to this program so that all members of the Association will come to Asbury Park knowing that this matter is to be discussed and ready to express his or her opinion."

There may be a divergence of opinion as to whether it is best to attempt to raise an endowment fund but there certainly is no question but that all members of the Association are agreed that the war has opened remarkable opportunities for usefulness and that steps in some way should be taken to carry on the work the Association ought to do. It is hoped there will be a frank and full discussion of all phases of this important subject, so that if there is a committee appointed to represent the Association and carry out plans which the Council recommends, the members of it may have a very clear view of the attitude of the membership of the Association toward the project.

GEORGE B. UTLEY.

#### ILLUSTRATED BOOKS OF FOUR CENTURIES

THE interest in finely illustrated books has resulted in notable collections, such as the one formed by the late W. A. Spencer (particularly rich in XIX century books) now in the New York Public Library, and the same institution's numerous early printed books. This interest has helped to fix high standards of book decoration, and these are exemplified in the exhibition of "Illustrated Books of the past four centuries" opened in the print gallery of the Library and to remain on view until November 30.

The printed book was illustrated from the first, the illustrations being drawn in line and cut on wood, so that the whole book, pictures and text, was printed by relief process. Thus was established that harmony which is so essential a factor in the make-up of a fine book. As early as 1472, in Valturio's "De re militari," the grace, decorative quality and harmony characteristic of Italian work is strongly apparent. This rises to its highest point in the famous

"Hypnerotomachia" (Venice, 1499). Meanwhile, in France, they were issuing the books of "Hours" which form so interesting a phase of early book illustration. And in Germany the curiously modern "Peregrinatio" of Breydenbach (1486) and the all too richly adorned "Nuremberg Chronicle" (1493) are landmarks in the records of the art. Some years after the turn of the century, the inner impulse waned as dexterity increased. Yet there were Dürer's famous illustrations for the "Life of the Virgin" and the "Apocalypse." And Holbein produced drawings for the Old Testament and the "Dance of Death" which are remarkable in their perfect adjustment of end to means, their full expression within the limits of the medium (wood cutting).

Wood engraving was thrust into the background during the XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries, and line engraving had its day. It served, in France, for the charming book illustrations which mirrored the brilliant

elegance, gayety and luxury of the Louis XV and Louis XVI periods.

With Bewick, near the end of the XVIIIth century, wood engraving with the burin, across the grain (instead of cutting with a knife on the plank) came into use, and the possibilities of tone production were opened to the engraver. The XIXth century saw among other, the Curmer publications in Paris, and the drawings of the so-called "men of the sixties" in England. The introduction of photography as an element in reproduction of drawings brought about the painted illustration so characteristic of today.

Meanwhile artists so absolutely different in their viewpoint as Vierge, Menzel,

Beardsley, Pyle (in his earlier work) exemplified the fundamental harmony between line-drawings and the line of the type. So did William Morris, and while his archaizing tendency may have missed somewhat the eternal truth that art is the product of its time, his efforts in behalf of the book as a harmonious whole were of great value. That idea has sometimes resulted in the designing of type, illustrations, decorations, end papers and binding by the same artist.

These points are illustrated in the present exhibition by the most notable examples in the history of the art.

FRANK WEITENKAMPF,  
Chief, Prints Division,  
New York Public Library.

#### LATIN AMERICANA IN THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE value of the Latin American collection of the Los Angeles Public Library consists in the reserve collection of printed books in Spanish. A large percentage have the early imprints of Seville and Madrid, while a number bear the coveted signatures of the great Mexican presses.

Early editions of the Letters of Cortés, the works of the chroniclers, Torquemada, Gomara, Herrera and all representative historians from the Conquest thru the Diaz régime are represented. Many "vidas" of missionary fathers, as Margil of Texas, Serra of California, such titles as Ortega's "Apostolicos afanes de la Compañia de Jesus," Venegas' "El apostal mariano, representado en la vida del V. P. Juan Maria de Salvatierra," Costanzo's famous "Diario historico de los viages de mar, y tierra hechos al norte de la California," Picolo's "Informe," copies of the Escalante, Font and Guillermo Gordon manuscripts, the original manuscripts of the "Mercury Case," illustrate the richness of the collection in all that characterizes the spiritual and civil conquest of Spain's frontier outposts from the beginning to the first decade of the nineteenth century, from the conversion of Indians through the intricacies of colonial contraband trade.

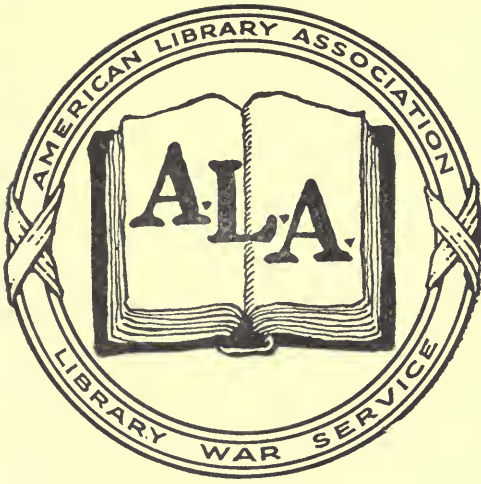
A number of Mexican-Indian vocabularies and grammars, bibliographies and dictionaries, the very rare material on medicinal plants included in the works of Balmis and Hernández, also the excellent work of Flores on the history of medicine in Mexico from the time of the Indians to the modern period, the excellently edited reprints of Garcia Icazbalceta the Kingsborough and Maudslay texts, and many works referring to linguistics, medicine, archaeology, agriculture and mining of the New Spain of the Conquest and the Mexico of later years, as well as Latin America in general, can be found in this collection, the main import of which has usually been conceded to be merely historical.

Together, with the now rare file of the *Boletín* of the Sociedad Mexicana de Geografía y Estadística and the volumes of the "Colección de documentos ineditos," the "Recopilación de leyes de los reinos de las Indias" and other law texts, and a number of valuable imprints referring to the exploration of the Pacific, the student of colonial Spain is offered a working library second only in the West and Southwest to the well known Bancroft Collection of the University of California.

EVERETT R. PERRY, *Librarian.*



## LIBRARY WAR SERVICE



### TRIBUTE TO THE SERVICE OF THE A. L. A. IN EUROPE

GENERAL Pershing has written to Mr. Stevenson a letter which Mr. Stevenson passes on with the word that "it is to our whole service that he is paying tribute—the service which you are yourself so worthily representing." It is as follows:

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES  
Office of the Commander in Chief

France, April 18, 1919

Mr. Burton E. Stevenson, European Representative, American Library Association, 10 rue de l'Elysee, Paris.

My dear Mr. Stevenson:

I want to express to the American Library Association my sincere appreciation, and that of the officers and men under my command, for the valuable services which it has rendered to the American Expeditionary Forces.

In February, 1918, your Association submitted to these headquarters a well conceived plan for furnishing books to the American soldiers in Europe, and asked to be permitted to assume the entire responsibility for this important service. The confidence which the Army then reposed in you has been amply justified by the results achieved. Restricting your personnel and establishment to a minimum, you have taken advantage of the medium of distribution offered by the Red Cross,

Y. M. C. A. and other welfare agencies, and have supplemented those channels by furnishing book collections to detached military units and special books, through the mails, to individual soldiers. Thus, without friction or waste, the American Library Association has substantially accomplished its purpose of placing good reading matter at the disposal of every individual in the forces.

In addition to this, it has rendered a signal service to the Army educational program by providing reference libraries for the American Expeditionary Forces University at Beaune and at a large number of Army Schools.

Please accept my hearty congratulations upon the success of your work and my renewed thanks to all those, at home and abroad who have contributed to its splendid success.

Very sincerely yours,

(s) JOHN J. PERSHING.

And this comes from Colonel Reeves, President of the A. E. F. University:

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN E. F. UNIVERSITY,  
A. P. O. 909.

April 15, 1919.

Mr. L. L. Dickerson, Librarian,  
American E. F. University,  
Beaune, Côte d'Or, France.

My dear Mr. Dickerson:

I wish to take this opportunity to thank you personally for the very efficient manner in which you have handled the library situation for the American E. F. University. There has not been a single thing come to my knowledge pertaining to the establishment of the library which has been criticised; on the other hand, there has been the highest praise of the efficiency with which it has been handled.

I wish to express my own personal thanks, and also the thanks of the University Administration for the great assistance which has been rendered to the University by the American Library Association, and thru you, its representative.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) IRA L. REEVES,

Colonel Infantry.

## SUPPLYING OF BOOKS TO THE FLEET AT GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA

By H. WOOSTER, *Special Representative of the A. L. A.*

The American Library Association, after partially supplying the Fleet at New York before it sailed for winter manoeuvres at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, had a vision of the library service that could be accomplished when these vessels assembled in southern waters. A suggestion was made to the Naval Commission on Training Camp Activities that an A. L. A. representative be sent to Guantanamo Bay, with a large shipment of selected fiction, new naval technical books, etc., to supply the Fleet, the naval station, and visit the marine encampments as far as possible. This suggestion received the hearty endorsement of the Commission, and a representative was accordingly sent.

The shipment of books was forwarded from the Brooklyn Dispatch Office as it had a large stock of naval technical books on hand and was very near the Fleet Supply Base from which the books were being sent on a government bill of lading. This shipment consisting of fourteen thousand books, sixteen hundred of these being special naval technical works, left New York on March 6th on the U. S. S. Lake Bridge. The A. L. A. representative left on March 10th by way of the Ward Line to Havana, and, due to certain strike conditions, the trip to Guantanamo Bay took eight days.

The Fleet was absent from the Bay when the A. L. A. representative arrived, and was not expected in for twelve days. The Lake Bridge had not yet arrived with the shipment of books.

The Naval station at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, is on the U. S. Reservation. The nearest town is Camaguey, a native village of Cuban huts, Cuban saloons, and Spanish language. This is on the opposite end of the Bay, connection with the naval station, being maintained by a daily trip of a sub-chaser. It is necessary for any one working at the station to live there. Quarters for the A. L. A. representative were provided by the Commandant of the Station at Barge 66. This barge had been used for quarters by men working on the

U. S. Government survey of the north coast of Cuba. At present it serves as a sort of bachelor quarters for the junior officers of the station.

Before the books arrived, there was an opportunity to study the needs of the naval station and to visit the marine encampments at Fisherman's Point, Deer Point, and at San Juan Hill, Santiago, Cuba. At the naval station, there is a new recreation building and a fine place for a central library operating a circulating library system to the units of naval men attached to the station. For instance, there are eight chasers, two tugs, three water barges with a crew of nine men each, and an oil barge with a crew of twelve men attached to the station. Supply and auxiliary vessels frequently touch here, and books could be exchanged with them. Several radio stations are under the jurisdiction of the Commandant, and as these stations are extremely isolated and the men are out of touch with the world three months at a time, they should be liberally supplied with books. Then there is the station hospital, Hospital "K," which is a coaling station, and the 68th Company of Marines, which does guard duty at the station, to be looked after.

In all about five hundred men look to the central library at the station recreation building for their reading matter. The demands for books and magazines are keen because of the isolated nature of the station. The books at hand consisted of about three hundred and fifty A. L. A. books. It was recommended and approved by the Association that a central library of about one thousand books be established at the recreation building of the station, under the jurisdiction of the Welfare Officer. This supply is large enough to insure that all points have the advantage of circulating libraries. The supplying of the Marines at Deer Point and at San Juan Hill, will be touched on later.

When the books arrived it was a considerable problem to know what to do with them. The storage facilities of the sta-

tion were over-crowded as supply vessels were unloading and the Fleet was not at hand to take their material. A large room in Barge 66 was offered and accepted for a central office, and the reserve stock of books stacked on the pier near the barge and covered with canvas. The books were carried across the Bay and assembled by a sub-chaser and a working party of sub-chaser men. This room in the barge was made into a dispatch office. Twenty cases of technical books were opened up as well as considerable fiction, the idea being to allow every facility for selection on the part of the officers and enlisted men sent to secure books.

On March 29th the Fleet returned to Guantanamo Bay. The library representative at once reported to Chaplain Gleason, the Fleet Welfare Officer, explaining what material was at hand and how the American Library Association hoped to be of service. It was obviously impossible to make the rounds of the vessels at anchor offering this service, as the Fleet covered a large area and there were no boats available for transit purposes.

The Chief of Staff had an official message sent to all vessels of the Fleet, stating where the A. L. A. office would be, what books were on hand for distribution, and that certain magazine subscriptions would be given out. It is rather remarkable that, in spite of the fact that Fleet athletics were in full swing, supplies were being taken aboard, target practice was in progress, and several of the vessels were coaling ships, still the response to the message was practically universal. The first day after the message was sent out officers from thirty vessels came to the A. L. A. office to secure books and magazines. In many cases it was the navigating officer, or an officer selected by him, with the engineering officer who came to select the technical books because of examinations that some of the officers expected to take in the near future for appointments. Within five days seventy vessels were supplied and about fifteen thousand books furnished to the Fleet. Books were given out in lots varying from fifty books to eleven hundred.

*Battleships.* In supplying the battleships

the book needs are taken up with the Chaplain, as this is part of his department. In many cases, however, the Chaplain either had a special list of books to inquire for given to him by the navigation officer, executive officer, engineering officer, etc., or these officers or their representatives appeared personally to look over the technical stock. The technical works were the best standard naval technical books available, such as the work of Admiral Mahan, the Annapolis publications, and recent works dealing with the Navy and the War. Very lively interest was shown in this technical selection, and in many instances it was possible to supplement and expend the supply of such book aboard.

As a matter of fact, most battleships of the first line have splendidly equipped technical libraries. But as the U. S. naval officer is very keen on his work and eager to look over all new naval technical works, the technical books proved very popular. There was also a demand for American histories, books on American diplomacy and citizenship, text books on algebra, trigonometry, physics, calculus, while the World Almanac had a vigorous run as did a New World War History. The few books on farming disappeared at once, for the American sailor always thinks he is to retire to a farm some day, even tho he seldom does. It was in fiction that the A. L. A. could be of best service to the battleships.

The policy of the Association in not requiring financial accountability meant that the Chaplain could use great freedom in making the books freely available to the men. This policy was highly praised by the chaplains as encouraging a great deal more reading on the part of men, as promoting a simple, serviceable library system, and yet showing but a small per centage of loss as compared to the great freedom gained.

The fiction selected by the American Library Association suited. As one man said, "Whoever selected these books evidently intended that they should be read when they got aboard." Or, as so many said, "That was sure a fine set of books we got aboard."

The fiction was packed in the standard



A. L. A. shipping cases, so marked that lots of five hundred or a thousand could be taken from the supply of packed cases with the assurance of covering the selection of new purchase fiction, and providing for a minimum of duplication. Many fiction selections were made from the shelves in the office. Empty cases were kept at hand, a large stock was continually replenished, and every encouragement given to selection. In all, seventeen battleships were supplied. In men this meant nineteen thousand eight hundred men, and they were supplied with about six thousand volumes of fiction and one thousand technical works. This was in addition to the service that the A. L. A. had previously been able to render at New York. Two of the battleships requested and received one thousand volumes of fiction, while twelve received between three hundred and fifty and five hundred volumes apiece.

*Destroyers.* It is always a special pleasure to be of service to the destroyers. Their library problem is entirely different from that of the battleships. Their naval library appropriation is much smaller than that of the battleships, and the available space for library use is very limited. It is practically impossible to have a real library system aboard. What they need are books which can be readily available to the men; a small library of those which can be exchanged for a new selection whenever they reach port. The A. L. A. service is admirably adapted because of these conditions to serve the destroyers.

Two or three cases of general fiction can be sent aboard. No officer has to sign a receipt for these, and it is explained that they are to be freely used and exchanged wherever possible for a new collection. These cases provide a new lot of fiction for the small officers' library in the wardroom, and then the cases can be set up in the crew's quarters. The men have the freest kind of access to the books, and it will be found they do a remarkable lot of reading. When the books are gathered up to be exchanged for new cases the percentage of loss will be but slight as compared to the enjoyment and service rendered.

The destroyers are always eager to receive and exchange American Library Association books, and the Association should be just as anxious to help them.

Twenty-two destroyers were supplied from the office at Guantanamo Bay, sixteen of these for the first time. About three thousand volumes of fiction and three hundred special technical works were furnished to the destroyers.

The library is directly supervised by the Executive Officer of a destroyer, and in most cases it was the Executive Officer or the Commanding Officer who came in to look over the technical books, explain magazine needs, and select the fiction. From a list of magazines approved by the Association each destroyer was invited to select ten magazine subscriptions, if there was a need for the same aboard. Most of the destroyers eagerly availed themselves of this privilege.

*Submarines.* There were ten submarines of the "O" type with the U. S. S. Savannah as mother ship who were with the Fleet at Guantanamo. Of course not much of a library can be established aboard a submarine, yet every sub wanted some books. Officers from every submarine came to the office; in nearly every instance the Commanding Officer was there personally.

The technical books came in for first consideration, as a submarine does not rate many technical books direct from the Navy Department. Books on Diesel engines, naval architecture and engineering machinery, and all the new books touching on late developments in submarines, or the work of the submarine in the war, were selected.

Then fiction collections of about forty books were made for each submarine, this being the number of books there was storage place for aboard. In every case these books were selected from the stock on display at the office, so the men picked out from a large collection just what they wanted.

Four submarines had old A. L. A. books aboard, and exchanged these for a new collection. In addition to this supply, after discussion with the officers from the U. S. S. Savannah and the submarines, it was decided that a good collection of fiction

and a number of magazine subscriptions should be sent to the "Savannah" as mother ship, and here they would be freely available both to the crew of the Savannah and the crews and officers from the submarines. This was accordingly done.

*Supply and Repair Ships.* There were several supply and repair ships attached to the supply train of the Fleet which availed themselves of this opportunity to secure books. The "Shawmut" attached to the air service, formerly a mine layer and just returned from duty in the North Sea, was given a library. Several hundred books were exchanged with the "Vestal" and the "Sterling." The repair ship "Supply" and the collier "Neptune" were outfitted with collections of both fiction and technical works. A small library was placed aboard the tug "Lykens" and the supply ship "Bridge." One hundred and fifty volumes of A. L. A. fiction were added to the library on the hospital ship "Solace."

*Sub-Chasers.* Twelve of the one hundred and ten foot sub-chasers were supplied by the temporary office at Guantanamo. All of these vessels had recently returned from the Azores. They had received A. L. A. books before leaving for the other side, but wanted to exchange for a new selection. The new purchase fiction of the western and outdoor type proved to be what they were most anxious for. They brought in their old books, and had a great time selecting a new lot of fiction from the shelves. As the chasers lay at the pier near Barge 66 they took their time and made a good selection. These sub-chaser men lent a helping hand in many ways to the library man and brought in new cases to replenish the stock when necessary.

Word was brought to the A. L. A. office that there was a real need of books at the Fleet Recreation Building at Deer Point. This is a splendid recreation building put up by the Navy, and containing bowling alleys, billiard tables, and a splendid modern equipment. There is a room admirably adapted for a library, with the shelves already built, and a wide veranda with comfortable chairs. There are about one thousand Marines at Deer Point who use this building as well as the

many thousand sailors who come ashore to use the Fleet athletic fields and recreation grounds.

Five hundred volumes of fiction were requested and sent over to the Fleet Recreation Building. It would seem that this request was very modest as there is a large library space that could be filled and used and a library system installed. There can be no doubt that the five hundred volumes sent did splendid service and were much read.

It has been recommended to the American Library Association that they offer their services and resources in establishing a much larger library in the Fleet Recreation Building.

*Marines.* The Marines at Deer Point can be best supplied with books and magazines thru the Fleet Recreation Building at Deer Point. At Fisherman's Point, due to a large canteen and large canteen fund for recreation purposes, the Marines are very well looked after. The 68th Company of Marines on guard duty at the Naval Station were supplied with a small library and arrangements made so that they could exchange with the library at the naval station. The matter of the supplying of the Marines at San Juan Hill, Santiago, Cuba, and the outlying companies attached to this regiment was carefully gone over with Chaplain Lewis recently assigned to this regiment of Marines.

Once the Fleet was at hand, it took about five days to dispose of the fifteen thousand volume shipment sent to Guantanamo Bay. The vessels supplied were as follows:

Type	No. of Ships	No. of Men	Fic-tion	Non-fiction
Repair and supply ships...	9	3,140	2,000	179
Sub-chasers .....	12	240	530	20
Submarines .....	10	300	400	40
Destroyers .....	22	2,681	2,940	291
Land Stations .....		1,500	1,300	90
Battleships .....	17	19,800	5,865	1,085
Total .....	70	27,661	13,035	1,705 14,740

*Recommendations* suggested by the trip are as follows:

1. That a central library be established at the recreation building of the naval station and under the jurisdiction of the station Welfare Officer. This library to have about one thousand volumes and to be encouraged in every way to run a circulating library

system to the outlying points. (Such action has already been taken).

2. That the A. L. A. offer its services in developing a library at the Fleet Recreation Building at Deer Point. This library to be developed with the idea of serving both the Marines at Deer Point and the Sailors of the Fleet.

3. That an A. L. A. representative shall be at hand at New York to provide additional service to the Fleet, if desired, especially in the matter of book exchange.

4. That further service should be developed for the Marines at San Juan Hill, Santiago, Cuba, and for the outlying companies of this regiment.

It would appear that the Cuban trip was a successful venture. Books were on hand for distribution at the time when there was a lively demand for them. The number of vessels assembled in a small area plus the accessibility of the A. L. A. office made it easy for every officer interested to personally visit the office, to select the desired books from the stock at hand and thoroly go over the matter of book and magazine needs. The A. L. A. representative in receiving requests for special books, in displaying late naval technical works, and in exchanging and circulating books, practically acted as a librarian for the Fleet.

It would seem that wherever the Fleet is assembled in large units there is an opportunity for library service, particularly in the matter of exchanging books for the smaller vessels which cannot carry large libraries aboard. The work in Cuba will make a splendid foundation for added service when the Fleet reaches New York. Conditions will be different in New York as the Fleet is sent there for a well earned two weeks of recreation. With all the varied interests that will demand the attention of the officers and men, and with prospects of generous shore leave, it will not be possible for the officers to visit the dispatch office, select their own books and have as intimate discussions on book needs as occurred in Guantanamo. There should be good opportunity for library service, nevertheless, especially in the matter of exchange.

In considering the service to the Fleet

the thought arises: Has the American Library Association any policies and system that the Navy may be able to incorporate into their library program and continue after the A. L. A. War Service is a thing of the past? It would seem that the A. L. A. program might be adopted for it is found that the policy of free accessibility to books on the part of the men is much more satisfactory in results than a policy of strict financial accountability and the locked closet system. With free accessibility and well selected books, a great deal of reading will take place and the gain in contentment, entertainment, etc., will more than offset the slight loss in books.

In order to keep a fresh and interesting lot of reading matter aboard, the system of exchange is of greatest value, and there is need of some one to initiate, encourage and superintend this work. The Navy could probably use several librarians to advantage in this matter of book circulation and exchange.

In the case of the smaller types of naval vessels, great service can be rendered by establishing a system of dispatch offices at all important ports. The present system of A. L. A. dispatch offices appears to have accomplished fairly satisfactory results, and, finally, a good system of securing special books desired with a minimum of delay and red tape is of great value. Possibly naval authorities in studying the system of the A. L. A. would find some methods which could be adopted to good advantage.

#### CANADA'S LIBRARY SERVICE TO THE ARMY

It is interesting to note that Canada had begun to give library service to the Dominion's Army several years before the war.

In the summer of 1906, 550 volumes, four framed pictures and four sets of stereographs for the use of officers and men at the permanent military camp which had just been established by the Dominion Government at Petewawa, Ontario, were forwarded to the camp from the Traveling Libraries of McGill University. This step was taken at the request of the Militia Department and after careful consultation with its representatives, who gave satis-



factory assurance of indemnity against loss and wear. Fortunately, the Department wished to make use of the books at the very time when they could best be spared for such a purpose—from June 15th to September 15th. The selection was made by the McGill Library in conjunction with representatives of the Department. A special catalog, shelf lists and charging system were prepared; and, as librarian, the Militia Department appointed Mr. Warren Simister, a McGill University graduate of 1903 who had just finished the Library School Summer Course. He proved himself very suitable for the post. The books were greatly appreciated, as is evidenced by the report of several officers, that the library sufficed to attract and keep away from the canteen and its attendant excesses about 35 or 40 per cent of their commands. The library was open but five weeks owing to delay in completing the building in which it was ultimately deposited. The number of men in camp was never very large at any one time, yet while the full complement of troops was in camp

the circulation reached 40 volumes a day, with a total issue of 1,121 volumes, and the excellent record of only one volume lost and one volume seriously damaged.

#### RECREATIONAL READING FOR MEN ON LEAVE IN ENGLAND

The small book collections placed in huts and hotels in the United Kingdom by the American Y. M. C. A. are being much appreciated by military men traveling in the British Isles on leave. These libraries are maintained in hostleries frequented by American officers and men. The more popular among officers are those at the Mayflower Inn, Plymouth; Oakville Officers' Inn, Knotty Ash; Officers' Inn, Edinburgh; Officers' Headquarters, Glasgow; Inn, Liverpool; and American Officers' Inn, Stratford-on-Avon. At London there are books at the Washington Inn, American Officers' Inn and Palace Hotel, all of which are operated as officers' hotels. At Washington Inn tea is frequently served in the library, and on stormy days many may be seen browsing there.

## PUBLICITY FOR LIBRARIES

CONDUCTED BY FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE

### HITCHING THE LIBRARY UP TO THE DAY'S NEWS

THERE are two indispensable conditions for a successful publicity campaign.

1. Publicity must be actively promoted.
2. It must be continuous.

While not indispensable, another element of the greatest value, is the relation of publicity matter to the news in the daily papers.

Using the term "publicity" in its narrow but common sense of reading matter intended to promote a special interest, there is no such thing as spontaneous publicity. That is the essential difference, recognized in every newspaper office, between publicity matter and news. "News" is defined in the rules and regulations of the Associated Press as "the reports of events that occur spontaneously." The quotation is not exact; I have not the by-laws of the Associated Press before me as I write.

Nor will the use of "spontaneous" in this connection stand the dictionary test. But every newspaper man recognizes the difference between "A. P. news" and the sort of reading matter that newspapers print either to serve some special interest or as the result of the efforts of their own staffs to "make news." Crimes, fires, riots and strikes are "spontaneous" in the newspaper sense, in that they are not instigated by a desire to make news; interviews with criminals, chorus girls and chimpanzees have that underlying motive and are not news, although they may interest more readers than the reports of the Peace Conference at Versailles. A large part of every newspaper man's early training is in the development of this sort of "near news." Skill in this work is not easily acquired. It calls for a certain sub-

tlety and an instinctive understanding of the public's tastes that are not demanded of the reporter of "straight" news. In its legitimate uses, this class of newspaper matter illuminates and amplifies the spontaneous news of the moment.

All publicity matter falls into this class of forced or "inspired" news; the best publicity matter is that which most closely relates in some interesting fashion to the current headlines in the daily papers. Let me illustrate with a recent example that has a direct library application.

The biggest news of the second week in May, 1919, was the announcement of the terms of the peace treaty. The cabled summary was printed in every newspaper worthy of the name and read by probably twenty million Americans. And somewhat more than nineteen millions of them paused when they came to the demand on Germany for the delivery to His Britannic Majesty's Government of the skull of the Sultan of Okwawa. They read the paragraph over again to be sure they had got it right the first time, then began asking questions. "Who was Okwawa? How did the Germans get his skull? What did England want with it? What was it good for, anyway? Didn't it seem a trivial thing to put into a solemn treaty like this?"

The newspapers themselves were stumped. They could explain the Koran of the Caliph Othman, the Chinese astronomical instruments and the rest of the plunder the Huns were requested to disgorge, but Sultan Okwawa wasn't in the Britannica, the Statesmen's Year Book or any of the other standard works of reference. I don't know what happened in the rest of the United States, but New York didn't find out about Okwawa until May 13th. And it was the New York Public Library that found the answer, in a German book on the former African colonies.

The publicity the New York Public Library got in the New York papers, thru the long articles that were published on this subject, was publicity of the very best sort, because it had a direct bearing on a topic that was fresh in the mind of every newspaper reader and because it carried the inevitable suggestion into the subcon-

sciousness of everyone who read the Okwawa articles that the Library is a place where even the omniscient newspapers have to go for information.

Peace treaties are not signed every day, but there is not a day in which the newspaper headlines do not contain a suggestion that can be turned to publicity advantage by any public library. Recently the largest New York retail bookseller filled his biggest window with books bearing directly on the news of the day. The display held crowds in Fifth Avenue for several days. Above each book was displayed a newspaper clipping, none more than a week old, containing more or less important news, fifty or more of them. It was surprising, even to those familiar with books, to see how considerable a literature was available on almost every news topic. But for library publicity purposes it is not enough to point out that there are books in the library on this, that or the other subject of current interest; the "stories" the books have to tell should be dug up and rewritten to connect them with the news. Then you have publicity matter that every newspaper will print gladly, thank you for and ask for more!

How many librarians, I wonder, took advantage of the intense, world-wide interest in trans-Atlantic flight in the latter part of May by digging out of the reference books the fact that May 26 marked the 100th anniversary of the first trans-Atlantic steamship voyage? The Savannah was only four feet longer than the wing-spread of the Navy's flying "Nancies"; like them, she was an American invention and the pioneer voyage was a Yankee enterprise. Any half-baked newspaper "cub" could make a column of first-rate "copy" out of the historic contrast and patriotic parallel and any newspaper that got the suggestion from its local library would acknowledge that fact in the article. One such story might not bring a single new reader to the library; three hundred and sixty-five such stories in the course of a year—if there are Sunday papers in the town—would go a long way toward making the populace realize that they could "find out things" at the Library.

Suppose a good many people did rest content with reading the library's stories in the newspapers—what of it? Would they come to the library any quicker if they were merely told there were books there in which they could find these things out for themselves? I am not quite clear on all the fine ethical distinctions that obtain in the library profession, but it would seem to me that the library was performing its legitimate functions quite admirably if, after serving all the people who came to read its books, and all the people who took books home to read, it served those who would do neither by giving them some of the contents of its books in a form that they would read!

The importance of continuous publicity cannot be overemphasized. The ancient phrase "a nine-days' wonder" misrepresents the average citizen; his memory is much shorter than that! Nothing short of full-page display advertising brings results from a single insertion, but the most modest announcement repeated often enough creates public opinion. Thirty years ago or more there was a row of shanties where one of Buffalo's bank buildings now stands. In one of them dwelt a colored whitewasher. He may not have been the best whitewasher in the city, but he got the cream of the business because everybody who passed Elliott Square saw his announcement every day, years on end:

"I claim I am wonderful!"

After a while they began to believe it.

The sort of publicity I have been talking about doesn't cost anything. To me, that appears to be one of its greatest values. The library should not have to pay for publicity; it is questionable whether it is ever justified in paying for publicity, unless out of a special fund from private sources given for that particular purpose. In this respect it is on all fours with the public school.

It is not necessary for the librarian or a member of the library staff to have had newspaper training or even to be a good judge of news, in order to carry out such a plan of publicity as I have outlined; it is only necessary to establish friendly re-

lations with the local newspapers or with individual newspaper men, and to form the habit of keeping abreast of the news and trying to relate it in some way to the library, every day. That is not a difficult habit to acquire; once fixed, it is surprising how almost automatically the morning paper's headlines will suggest "stories" that can be told out of books you have in the library. Often the barest outline, hardly more than a suggestion, will bring a reporter to the library to elaborate the idea. Even when there is nothing in the news itself, the date may suggest something. Is it the Fifteenth of July and a rainy morning? Who would not be interested in the facts back of the tradition of Saint Swithin? For half a century to come the anniversaries of Edith Cavell, the Lusitania, Belleau Wood, the Armistice and a hundred other events of the great war will furnish a sufficient reason and excuse for "stories" that only the library can provide the material for. They will be stories that the children will want to read for the next generation or two. The Lowell and Whitman centenaries could have been turned to good publicity account by libraries; doubtless they were, in many cities. There will be many other such opportunities.

I would greatly appreciate hearing from any librarians who may undertake publicity of this general character, or who have used similar means in the past.

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Not having enough funds to keep an attendant in charge of the children's room, the Hornell (N. Y.) Public Library has put the room under the control of a club of boys called the Library League. The boys have kept order in the children's room for a year and have also done splendid work in all kinds of war drives, distributing pamphlets and posters, running errands and doing everything that could be asked of any live group of boys.

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"To have just the book one wants when one wants it, is and must remain, one of the supreme luxuries of a cultivated life."

—EARL BARNES.



# LIBRARY WORK

## Notes of Development in Library Activity

### CIRCULATION

An experiment made by Harlan H. Ballard, librarian of the Berkshire Athenaeum and described in *School Life* showed that the percentage of books drawn due to recommendation of a friend was five; to the author's reputation, three and a half; to interest in the subject, three; to printed reviews and advertisements, five; to the influence of the library, one half of one. Then there was a jump of 74 per cent; and the reason that had determined the choice of nearly three-fourths of the books drawn was "I took this book because it was nearest my hand," or "Because it was easiest to get," or "Because I saw it lying on the desk."

Following the discovery of this fact, a table was placed in front of the delivery desk and on it was displayed for a few days each book in the library in turn. In the first year 30,000 books were drawn from this table.

### PUBLICITY

Checklist of library publicity methods. Mary E. Hazeltine. *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, April 1919. p. 91-94.

*Preparation.* Approach the matter scientifically. Read books and articles on advertising and salesmanship—the very books you are buying for patrons themselves to use. \*See "Selected List of Business Books" in the *Bulletin* 15:97. 1919.

Subscribe for *Publishers' Weekly*; read *System*; watch library bulletins and reports.

*Publicity agencies.* (1) Inside the library. An attractive and orderly appearance creates an atmosphere which is compelling, for it carries an air of welcome. See "Library Housekeeping" by Bertha Marx, in *Bulletin*, 9:160-161. 1913.

Business records, accuracy, good service. A well organized, well conducted, well kept library is its own best advertisement.

Acknowledgements of gifts and courtesies. See *Bulletin* 13:207. 1917.

Bulletin board. Should be prominently placed to display items of current interest, pictures of current events and notable people (from picture section of the *New York Times*, Sunday edition, and other sources), library notes and news, clippings about books and authors, notes about striking articles in periodicals, and maps. Change topics frequently; post only a few items at one time.

Signs should be used generously, that every-

one may easily find things without feeling obliged to ask too many questions: a street sign, if the library is not well located, pointing the way; a sign to indicate different rooms and departments, card catalog and its use, special attractions and exhibits; stack labels, shelf-labels, etc. Use positive signs of service, not those of prohibition, such as *Don't . . .* and *Silence . . .*

Poster bulletins. If this is the day of publicity, it is the hour of the poster. Not the old fashioned picture bulletin, but the arrogant poster, with its one idea, its striking color, good design, and above all, with its forceful slogan. See practical articles on the making of posters by Miss Ford and Miss Oehler. *Bulletin*, 14:89-91, 146-149. 1918; also, *Library Service*, Jan '19, p. 9-11. Government posters and those of national organizations should be displayed not only for the sake of their cause, but to connect with the articles in periodicals and books about the cause and any description of the poster. Do not display too many posters at one time. Do not keep up after timeliness has passed.

Groups of books. Groups of books attractively displayed and accompanied by a sign or poster are an inducement to the patron to select better books, or at least different books for reading. Unused books (if worth while) can be featured in this way. Groups can be displayed on the loan desk, on a table or the shelf of a bulletin board near the door, or in a book bin.

Telephone. Use it liberally for spreading news of books, and the business of the library that concerns the public. Encourage the public to use it for reference questions.

Lectures, book talks, poetry evenings. Some or all of these meetings spreading over a period of time, will bring people to the library—to use its books in the final analysis, or to come within the range of their possibilities. Connect every lecture with books, by display, lists in papers, etc.

Dramatic readings. Full directions for conducting a dramatic reading are given in the *Bulletin* 11:11-17. 1915.

Exhibits. These are arranged with the ulterior motive of bringing people to the library, incidentally to add joy, beauty, interest, and perhaps knowledge to their lives, and to demonstrate that everything is described in a book.

In preparing an exhibition assemble the things to be displayed, having plans and tools ready for effective arrangement; make a list

\*"Bulletin" thruout this article means the Wisconsin Library Bulletin.

of all entries with name of owner; organize the display; supplement labels with informal accounts of particularly interesting pieces or collections; watch borrowed things carefully; at end of exhibition, check with list and return—observing great care in doing so. Arrange for ample newspaper “write-ups”; shelve related books near at hand.

What to Exhibit. Books, always making a point of an annual Book day. Christmas book exhibit early in December. See *Bulletin* 11:349-50. 1915. *Publishers' Weekly* 95:429. 1919. Old and rare books. *Bulletin* 11:350. 1915. Private collections as loan exhibitions (especially those loaned locally) one at a time. Shells, butterflies, postage stamps. *Bulletin* 12:401. 1916. Indian baskets, bead work, and curios. *Bulletin* 12:401. 1916. Pottery, old china, etc. And, finally, community exhibitions. Old Homeland exhibit—treasures gathered from new Americans; Colonial exhibition (D. A. R.) *Bulletin* 13:113-114. 1917. War relics; Amateur photography. *Bulletin* 11:320. 1915. “Made from books.” *Bulletin* 11:156. 1915 & 12:359. 1916. Bird houses. *Bulletin* 12:61-65, 68-69. 1916; Handicraft. *Bulletin* 12:402-403. 1916.

#### STORY TELLING—FOR ADULTS

A story-hour for adults has been undertaken by the Cleveland Public Library, as related to the Staff News *Bulletin* for the week of March 10. “The idea of the adult story hour is practically an extension of the children’s story hour plan; the material of the talks and method of addressing the audience are different, but yet, the purpose and results are practically the same. . . . The immediate purpose of the talks for library-frequenting adults is to introduce them to new and old books on topics of current or perennial interest. That in itself is sufficient reason for holding these brief sessions with ‘the public’; but other possible benefits are not far to seek. People who listen to the book talk will get a better idea of the scope of the library and the widely-varied types of service it offers, and incidentally the knowledge of current books which they give will make for the cultural and social health of the community—and no one balks at ‘being done good’ provided the medicine is administered in neat tabloid form.”

The first talk was given by the Head of the Sociology Division, on Problems of Reconstruction. The topic chosen was political boundaries. The talk was informal and consisted of a short summary of the points made

in Lyde’s “Some Frontiers of To-morrow”, and a review of the book written to answer Lyde, “Political Frontiers and Boundary Making,” by Holdich. Important topics in this book were mentioned and interesting passages were read aloud, to show the author’s practical knowledge and his charm of style. In conclusion three other titles were suggested for further reading. The whole talk, which was the first of a series planned on problems of reconstruction, lasted twenty minutes.

#### LIBRARIANS—TRAINING

A library course in a high school. *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, April, 1919.

A library course in the high school is in progress at Grand Rapids (Wis.), and is satisfactory alike to the librarian of the public library, and to the superintendent of schools. The schools gain in broadening their vocational curriculum and in training and testing students for public or high school library positions; the library gains in that it obtains a group of substitutes for temporary service and may select from that group in filling vacancies. It is quite probable that library boards in neighboring towns may draw upon such a class for substitutes and librarians.

Work covers 100 hours, 20 hours class instruction, 80 hours practical work in the library. Class instruction is given at the library for one hour one evening a week. Notes are taken, problems assigned and quizzes held. Students are scheduled separately for practical work in the library four hours a week.

One-half school credit is allowed for the course.

The librarian recommends twenty-five hours class instruction and seventy-five hours practical work instead of the proportion adopted.

#### DISINFECTION

A new preparation for disinfecting the interior of buildings, books and clothing, which, it is claimed, is of greater effectiveness than any similar preparation, and perfectly harmless, is “Sanoleo,” according to the *Australian Chemist and Metallurgist* of March 3. The preparation is in use at the Broken Hill (Australia) Municipal Library. The shelves and books are sprayed daily. Books from the lending department are sprayed on issue and again when returned by the borrower. At a demonstration, which was given a few weeks ago, some of the books were practically saturated with the preparation and have taken no harm.

## IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

### Massachusetts

*Boston.* A large number of finely mounted fashion prints covering the period of 1800 to 1888 has been added to the collection at the Boston Athenæum.

The College of Business Administration Library and the Commercial Museum at Boston University are to be again consolidated during the summer months. Two years ago the two departments became so crowded that separate quarters were provided and even then the growth was so rapid that the new quarters were soon as inadequate as the old.

The new location will be on the top floor of one of the University buildings and will occupy the major portion of the floor space. The Librarian and Curator, Ralph L. Power, is expected to return from Europe shortly to superintend the moving and the installation of fixtures, and to teach in the summer session.

*Williamstown.* A fine new building, Georgian in style, is to be begun during the summer. The architects are Cram and Ferguson, New York.

### Connecticut

*Hartford.* The late J. Cleveland Cady, architect of the Metropolitan Opera House, bequeathed his architectural library and a sum of money to Trinity College.

### New York

*Brooklyn.* The entire law library of the late Mayor Gaynor has been donated to the library of the Brooklyn Bar Association.

### Ohio

*Cleveland.* The William Howard Brett Memorial School, at St. Clair Avenue and 157th Street was opened on April 26th, the ceremony being conducted jointly by the Board of Education and the Board of the Public Library. The school has a memorial tablet to Mr. Brett, a low relief profile portrait in bronze by Mme. Leuella Varney Serrao.

### Pennsylvania

By a unanimous vote the House passed a bill defining the qualifications of school librarians and prohibiting the employment in that capacity of any person not having the qualifications set forth in the measure. If this proposed act is put thru, every school librarian in the future must have the same qualifi-

cations as a teacher. That is, he or she will either be qualified by a normal school certificate or hold a certificate by reason of an examination by a county or district superintendent. The bill especially prohibits any school board to employ a public school librarian who does not hold these qualifications.

### Tennessee

*Nashville.* The East Nashville branch of the Carnegie library formally opened on May 8. It is a handsome concrete structure in the Doric style, and is situated on a triangular lot at the intersection of important streets. The interior is very attractive, the walls being in a soft green and the wood work of polished oak.

### Iowa

The Iowa State Legislature has appropriated \$300,000 for building the first wing of a library building at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, the money to be available July 1.

### Illinois

*Chicago.* The Newberry Library is to receive the greater portion of the estate of the late John M. Wing, the income of which is to be used for the purchase of books on (a) History and development of the arts of printing; (b) Bibliography; *i.e.*, "the science, history, record and description of printed books."

### Michigan

The State Agricultural College has received an appropriation of \$300,000 for a library and administration building.

### Texas

*Waco.* The historic portrait of Robert Browning painted by his son Barrett Browning has arrived in America. The painting was purchased thru Dr. A. J. Armstrong, Head of the Department of English, Baylor University, and will be presented to that University by the senior class. In bringing to America this famous picture, painted only shortly before the poet's death, Baylor University is adding to its collection of Browning material. Already its Browningiana collection is among the finest in America, having first editions of all the Browning works except four. The criticisms and collections of works of all kind are quite extensive. Baylor University has set aside a magnificent hall—the Browning Alcove—for this collection.



### Colorado

A bill has been drawn up by Roy Davis to provide for libraries at county seats where there is not already a free public library supported by public funds, and empowering each county to levy a tax of not more than one mill for the support of these libraries.

### California

*Los Angeles.* The report of a community survey made in Los Angeles City by the Commission of Immigration and Housing of California says: "There is probably no recreation center which is so far-reaching as the library. In each of the districts in this Survey, except three, there are branch libraries which serve the foreign population. There are upon the shelves of one of these libraries 999 volumes in foreign languages. In eleven months the circulation reached 2661 volumes. . . . Four of the playgrounds in this district have library centers where there are many social activities. Story-telling is recognized as a potent factor in interesting the foreign child. There has grown up a splendid co-operation between the library and the public schools. These libraries are social centers for the community. They are meeting places for mothers' clubs, boys' clubs, girls' clubs, exemption boards, Red Cross, Consumer's League, etc.

"The library has been most inadequately financed. Each time a plea was made to the budget committee the answer was: 'We think the minimum is enough. If you are so sure you are important enough to have more, let the voters decide.' Evidently the budget committee did not read the public mind aright, for when the library *did* ask the voters to decide, they expressed their confidence in a vote for increased apportionment."

### Foreign

#### Canada

##### Ontario

During the period of the European War, the public libraries of the Province increased their expenditures 44 per cent, and the use of books 53 per cent. Exclusive of libraries sent to military camps (of which there were 15) and to hospitals, the traveling libraries increase is 14 per cent. Salaries of librarians and assistants have "appreciably increased." There is need of more trained librarians and the inspector of Public Libraries thinks that in addition to a one month's course for librarians in the smaller towns, and a three months'

course for assistants in the larger towns, a full-term course covering approximately eight months would be patronized to an extent that would justify the establishment of such a school.

The Ontario Legislature during last session passed an act raising the library rate from one-half of one mill to three-quarters of a mill; and if it is deemed by a municipality that this is not sufficient, that corporation may by a two-thirds vote of its citizens raise it to one mill.

In spite of there being 408 public libraries in the province there are still about one million people who do not enjoy any library facilities.

### England

*London.* With the autumn term, the London School of Economics and Political Science, University of London, will resume its courses in librarianship discontinued in 1914. These courses are given by the librarian, Mr. B. M. Headicar, and are planned more particularly for those who are associated with private and special libraries. A course in practice work is given thruout the year and a series of lectures extending to ten weeks is given each term. The British Library Association Library is deposited in the building and is available to students.

The British Library Association is to resume its courses in librarianship in the autumn. These have been discontinued during the war. Primarily intended as preparation for the Association examinations these courses offer a good basis for entrance to, or advancement in, library work in the British Isles. Dr. R. W. Chambers, librarian of University College, and a member of the Association Education Committee will have general supervision of the courses which will be given both during the day and in the evening.

University College Library, London, with over 100,000 volumes, is to inaugurate two new departmental libraries, namely law and classics. The present departmental collections, each of several thousand volumes, include science, English, clinical medicine, architecture, oriental languages, philosophy, Romance languages, physiology and medicine, German, and classical archaeology, together with a well equipped general library.

Students are given a key to the library of the department in which they are majoring and are allowed to enter at any time.

# LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

## AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

### Asbury Park Conference

Information regarding reservations and amusements, and preliminary announcements regarding meetings and exhibits were given in last month's issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

#### ADVANCE ATTENDANCE REGISTER

An advance attendance register will be printed as usual. We want this to include all those who will attend the Conference. The list will be compiled from hotel bookings made thru the A. L. A. representative at Asbury Park. All who expect to attend and who do not make their hotel reservation thru the above agency should send name, library position, home address and Asbury Park address, not later than June 16, to American Library Association representative, Public Library, Asbury Park, N. J.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL DINNERS

All the library school dinners and reunions will be held on Friday evening, June 27. Dinners at 6:30 at the New Monterey. Price to those not staying at the hotel, \$1.50.

Those in charge of these dinners should confer with the Secretary of the A. L. A. at once, notifying me that a dinner will be held, who is in charge and how many (approximately) will be present.

#### TRAVEL

At the present date no notice has been given of any reduced excursion rates to Asbury Park, except from near-by points such as New York City and Philadelphia. The flat rate of three cents a mile one way now applies from eastern, central and southern points. The war tax is 8 per cent on both railroad ticket and Pullman berth.

Special parties will be arranged from New England, and from Chicago, for those who find comfort and enjoyment by such method of travel. (See following section on travel arrangements for detailed information.)

Baggage should be checked to Asbury Park, but passengers will find North Asbury Park station nearer the hotels, and busses will meet trains there.

*From New York City.* As there are twelve trains a day from New York to Asbury Park and frequent boat service no arrangements will be made for a special party. Those who wish can arrange to join the Boston party. The following details are given for the benefit of those who wish to travel separately. All information is subject to change, however, and it should be verified at local offices.

The Sandy Hook boats leave at frequent intervals from the foot of West Forty-second street and the foot of Cedar street. Those who have not seen New York harbor are strongly recommended to take this trip. As vessels are continually returning from Europe with troops, the harbor is busy and well worth seeing. The Sandy Hook boats are scheduled to leave West Forty-second Street at 8:50, 9:55, 12:40, 3:50, 4:55 and 7:50, and Cedar Street twenty minutes later, going direct to Atlantic Highlands, where a change is made to a train for Asbury Park. The time required is about two hours. The fare is approximately the same as the railroad fare given below. The hours of leaving as given are subject to change, to conform with later timetables.

Trains leave at frequent intervals from Pennsylvania Station and Hudson Terminal Building for Asbury Park, the Pennsylvania and the Central Railroad of New Jersey operating the trains jointly. At present about twelve trains a day are scheduled but the definite schedule for June has not yet been announced. The round trip fare to Asbury Park and back from the Hudson Terminal is \$2.92, from Pennsylvania Station \$3.16. The one way fare from Hudson Terminal Building is \$1.62, from the Pennsylvania Station \$1.75. About two hours is required for the trip.

Mr. C. H. Brown, of the Travel Committee, 26 Brevoort place, Brooklyn, will be glad to answer any inquiries or give any further information.

*New England Party.* It is to be noted that those desiring to join this party should make reservation with Mr. F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis street, Back Bay, Boston, not later than June 16.

A personally conducted party for Asbury Park will leave Boston, Sunday, June 22, at 5 p. m., from India Wharf, on the Eastern Steamship Company's Cape Cod Canal line. This will make a delightful inland water trip, with a view of the Cape Cod Canal by daylight between 8 and 9 p. m. Evening meal (à la carte) and breakfast (special club) may be had on the steamer at individual expense. Boat is due to arrive in New York between 8 and 8:30 a. m. Monday, June 23, at Pier 18, foot of Murray street. Party will then transfer about five blocks south to the Sandy Hook boat, leaving Pier 10, foot of Cedar street, at about 9:10 a. m. Arrangements will be made for transfer of hand baggage between the two piers. The Sandy Hook boat furnishes a pleasant sail of about one hour along the Jer-

sey shore to Atlantic Highlands, where train for North Asbury Park is taken. Party will be due at Asbury Park about 11 a. m. (The times given are subject to change, as later timetables will be issued.)

Those desiring to join this party will send money for ticket and stateroom (price includes two in each stateroom, if whole stateroom is wanted add \$1.35) to F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis street, Back Bay, Boston, if possible before June 7, but not later than June 16, as staterooms cannot be held at this time of year. All staterooms will be outside and on the starboard, giving view of shore all the way.

Price of ticket, including war tax, Boston to Asbury Park, and half stateroom on Boston steamer, \$8.75. If a trunk or bag is to be checked thru, add 75 cents for transfer in New York City.

*Chicago Party.* Arrangements have been made with the Pennsylvania railroad to provide special Pullman sleepers between Chicago and Asbury Park.

Train will leave the Union Station Sunday morning, June 22, at 10:20 o'clock, arriving in Asbury Park at 4:22 the following afternoon.

Members in the vicinity of Chicago and the middle west who expect to attend the conference are urged to join the special party out of Chicago.

The present regular one way fare Chicago to Asbury Park is \$29.32, including war tax. A round trip rate of \$56.22, including war tax, is in effect, making a slight saving over double one way fare. Lower berth rate is \$4.86 and upper berth \$3.89, including war tax.

Meals will be served in dining cars, à la carte service.

Check baggage thru to Asbury Park, giving hotel and room number to facilitate delivery.

A deposit of \$5.00 is required to secure reservation in special cars. Reservation should be made not later than June 16, earlier if possible. Address communications concerning railroad rates and schedules to John F. Phelan, Chicago Public Library.

#### *General Railroad Information*

Information concerning travel to Asbury Park will be given on request by the Travel Committee:

New England: F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Back Bay, Boston.

North Atlantic States: C. H. Brown, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn.

Central States and West: J. F. Phelan, Chicago Public Library, Chicago.

#### *Railroad Rates to Asbury Park*

Below are given the one-way thru railroad

fares on standard lines, as at present in force, war tax of eight per cent included.

Boston (via boat to New York).....	\$ 7.27
(all rail) .....	9.17
New York (from Pennsylvania station)	1.75
(Round trip \$3.16)	
(from Hudson Terminal) .....	1.62
(Round trip \$2.92)	
(via Sandy Hook steamer) .....	1.62
(Round trip \$2.92)	
Philadelphia .....	2.62
Washington .....	7.03
Chicago .....	29.32
Cincinnati .....	24.15
Cleveland .....	16.98
Denver .....	63.04
Detroit .....	20.90
Kansas City .....	42.04
Omaha .....	44.44
St. Louis .....	33.42
St. Paul and Minneapolis .....	41.01

#### *Travel Information at the Conference*

Some member of the Travel Committee will be at A. L. A. Headquarters daily, to give information regarding tickets, routes and possible stop-overs returning.

#### POST-CONFERENCE TRIP OMITTED

There will be no special post-conference trip this year. It is suggested that all who find it possible to do so stay on after the conference for a few days of rest and recreation. The hotels will continue their special reduced rates until July 3 for all who stay.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS

The following nominations have been made by this Committee, consisting of Alice S. Tyler, chairman; Mary E. Hazeltine, Margaret Mann, Andrew Keogh, Herbert S. Hirshberg.

For President: Chalmers Hadley, librarian Denver Public Library.

For First Vice-President: George H. Locke, librarian Toronto Public Library.

For Second Vice-President: Cornelia Marvin, librarian Oregon State Library.

For Members of Executive Board (for term of three years each): Carl H. Milam, director Birmingham Public Library (associated with the Library War Service since January, 1918); Edith Tobitt, librarian Omaha Public Library.

For Trustee of the Endowment Fund (for term of three years): E. W. Sheldon, trustee New York Public Library.

For Members of Council (for term of five years each): Miriam E. Carey, field representative, Library War Service; Bessie Sar-



geant Smith, supervisor of smaller branches and high school libraries, Cleveland Public Library; Phineas L. Windsor, librarian University of Illinois; Lloyd W. Josselyn, librarian Jacksonville Public Library; C. C. Williamson, chief division of economics, New York Public Library.

#### GENERAL SESSIONS

*First General Session, Monday, June 23, 8 p. m.*

President Bishop presiding.

Greetings on behalf of New Jersey librarians—M. Taylor Pyne, chairman New Jersey Public Library Commission.

Address—Speaker to be announced.

President's address: The American Library Association at the Crossroads—William Warner Bishop, librarian University of Michigan.

Informal reception following adjournment in the Ball Room of the New Monterey.

*Second General Session, Tuesday, June 24, 9:30 a. m.*

President Bishop presiding.

The Library War Service: Report of the War Service Committee—J. I. Wyer, chairman. Discussion.

Reports of Officers and Committees, standing and special. Many of these reports will be in print and presumably will have been read by members present. There will be opportunity for discussion.

How the Army libraries have helped our fighting men—The Honorable Frederick P. Keppel, Third Assistant Secretary of War.

Business—Second and final vote on amendment to Constitution, Sect. 12. (See Saratoga Springs Conference Proceedings, p. 281.)

*Third General Session, Tuesday, June 24, 8 p. m.*

Carl H. Milam presiding.

#### *The Library War Service*

Six months at Headquarters and in the Field; a few impressions—Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library.

Organizing hospital libraries in France—Mary Frances Isom, librarian Portland (Ore.) Library Association; in service overseas November to May.

Further glimpses of our service overseas: some photographs just received from France and the Rhine Country (stereopticon)—Asa Don Dickinson.

Overseas experiences—Mary Eileen Ahern, editor *Public Libraries*; Orlando C. Davis, librarian Waltham Public Library.

The Service: A statement from the General Director—Herbert Putnam.

*Fourth General Session, Wednesday, June 25, 9:30 a. m.*

President Bishop presiding

What books and library service have meant to the Navy—The Honorable Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy.

Libraries and reading as an aid to morale—Brigadier General E. L. Munson, General Staff, Chief Morale Branch.

Our War Service as a benefaction to libraries—Chalmers Hadley, librarian Denver Public Library (recently field representative of the Library War Service).

*Fifth General Session, Thursday, June 26, 9:30 a. m.*

Vice-President Belden presiding

#### *Survey of Actual Conditions in American Libraries*

Our library resources as shown by some Government needs in the war—Andrew Keogh, librarian Yale University.

Some present-day aspects of the library training problem—C. C. Williamson, New York Public Library.

Actual salaries of librarians and assistants and standards: summary of report of the Committee on Salaries—Everett R. Perry, librarian Los Angeles Public Library.

A Library Survey: Preliminary report of the Committee of Five on Library Service—Arthur E. Bostwick.

Discussion.

*Sixth General Session, Friday, June 27, 9:30 a. m.*

President Bishop presiding

#### *The Future of Library Work in America*

The Library's task in reconstruction—Paul M. Paine, librarian Syracuse Public Library.

School libraries of the next decade—Jesse B. Davis, principal Central High School, Grand Rapids, Michigan, and late head of Junior Employment Service, U. S. Department of Labor.

Reaching all classes of the community—John H. Leete, director Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Memorial resolutions for William Howard Brett and Samuel Swett Green.

Reports of the Committee on Resolutions.

Reports of the Tellers of Election.

Unfinished business.

Induction of the incoming President.

Adjournment *sine die*.

#### SECTION MEETINGS

*Agricultural Libraries Section—Thursday Afternoon, June 26*

The work of the California county libra-

ries in agricultural extension—Milton J. Ferguson, librarian California State Library.

Bibliographical opportunities in horticulture—Marjorie F. Warner, bibliographical assistant, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A union checklist of agricultural periodicals—Charles R. Green, librarian Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Discussion led by Henry O. Severance, librarian University of Missouri.

Agricultural lantern slides and motion pictures.

Reports of committees.

Election of officers.

*College and Reference Section—Thursday Evening, June 26*

The binding and arrangement of the British Blue Book—William Teal, superintendent of delivery, The John Crerar Library.

The collection of war books and the arrangement of other war material, especially pamphlets and posters; a discussion, introduced by H. H. B. Meyer, H. M. Lydenberg, Charles J. Barr, Joseph D. Ibbotson, A. J. Wall.

Report of A. L. A. Committee on Importations—Dr. M. Llewellyn Raney.

*Professional Training Section—Wednesday Afternoon, June 25*

Advanced library training for research workers—Andrew Keogh, librarian Yale University.

New plans for the training of apprentices—Julia A. Hopkins, principal training class, Brooklyn Public Library.

Training teacher-librarians in normal schools—Mary E. Robbins, instructor in library science, Rhode Island Normal School.

Training librarians for high school libraries—Sarah C. N. Bogle, principal Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh.

Training librarians for business libraries or branches—Frank K. Walter, vice-director New York State Library School.

Clerical course for library assistants—Bertha R. Barden, supervisor apprentice class, Cleveland Public Library.

*Public Documents Round Table—Friday Afternoon, June 27*

Paper by H. H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer, Library of Congress.

Popularizing government documents—Edith Guerrier, Chief of National Library Service, U. S. Bureau of Education.

Recent tendencies in state publications—Dena M. Kingsley, division of documents, Library of Congress.

*American Association of Law Libraries—Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday Afternoons, June 24-26*

Pennsylvania side reports—Luther E. Hewitt, librarian Law Association of Philadelphia.

Law library binding in war times—Dr. G. E. Wire, deputy librarian Worcester County Law Library.

Shelf classification of foreign law books—F. B. Crossley, librarian Elbert H. Gary Law Library.

Revisions and compilations of the laws of New York—John T. Fitzpatrick, law librarian, New York State Library.

Shelf arrangement of law reports; a discussion.

Other subjects on which there will be opportunity for discussion are: Law library architecture; Inter-library loans between law libraries; Guide cards for law library catalogs; Indexes to legal periodicals.

*Round Table of the Libraries of Religion and Theology—Friday Afternoon, June 27*

A brief annotated list of books of outstanding importance on the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S. A.—Dr. George D. Brown, General Theological Seminary.

The library of a missionary periodical—Maud I. Stull, *World Outlook*.

The relative strength of mission collections in some theological and allied libraries—Dr. Frank G. Lewis, Crozer Theological Seminary.

Some administrative problems in a theological library—Glenn B. Ewell, Rochester Theological Seminary.

Discussion.

*Lending Department Round Table—Friday Afternoon, June 27*

Paper by Josephine A. Rathbone, vice-director School of Library Science, Pratt Institute.

The training of assistants for lending department work—Mrs. Jessie S. McNiece, St. Louis Public Library.

Labor saving in the lending department; and

Forms for the small libraries—Ada J. McCarthy, librarian library supplies department, Democrat Printing Company.

*Catalog Section—Wednesday Evening, June 25*

The general matter for consideration will be the report of the A. L. A. Committee on Administration.

Discussion led by Dr. George F. Bowerman,

chairman, librarian Public Library of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.

*League of Library Commissions—First Session, Wednesday Afternoon, June 25*

The commission and the library: A look ahead for the small library—Dr. C. C. Williamson, chief division of economics, New York Public Library.

Discussion led by John Cotton Dana, librarian Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.

How the commission works in the small public library—Margaret A. Wade, assistant organizer, Indiana Public Library Commission.

The commission and the high school or rural school library—Elizabeth B. Wales, secretary Missouri Library Commission.

*Second Session, Friday Afternoon, June 27*

Necessary league policies for new problems:

What can the league do for its members?—Mrs. Minnie Clarke Budlong, secretary North Dakota State Library Commission.

What can the league do for the states which need organized commissions?—Mary E. Downey, library secretary and organizer, Department of Public Instruction, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Place of the commission in child welfare work—Elva L. Bascom, in charge library co-operation, Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Business meeting and election of officers.

*School Libraries Section—Tuesday Afternoon, June 24*

The high school library and tomorrow's needs: Book selection:

Standardization of book selection in high school libraries—Earl R. Glenn, Lincoln School, Teachers College, New York City.

Science—Edith Erskine, librarian Carter Harrison High School Branch, Public Library, Chicago.

Industrial arts—Edith L. Cook, librarian Technical High School, Cleveland, Ohio.

Domestic science—(speaker to be announced).

*High School Librarians Round Table—Thursday Afternoon, June 26*

Informal discussion of problems peculiar to high school libraries. (Program not completed, and suggestions requested by Helen S. Babcock, chairman, Austin High School, Chicago.)

*Children's Librarians Section—Thursday Evening, 8 p. m.*

The Immigrants' Contribution to American

Culture, Charles Pergler, Czecho-Slovak Commissioner to the United States.

The True Americanization of the Foreign Child, Herbert A. Miller, Secretary of the Mid-European Union, formerly Professor of Sociology, Oberlin College.

*Friday Evening, 8:30 p. m.*

Problems in the Production of Books for Children with Special Reference to some Wider Needs. Franklin S. Hoyt, Editorial Supervisor, Houghton Mifflin Company.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

*First Session, Tuesday Afternoon, June 24*

Address by the president—Guy E. Marion, director of record section, Community Motion Picture Bureau, New York City.

Report of secretary-treasurer—Caroline E. Williams, librarian Experiment Station Laboratory, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Company, Wilmington, Del.

Report of editor of *Special Libraries*—J. H. Friedel, librarian National Industrial Conference Board, Boston, Mass.

Report of executive board (by the vice-president)—Edward H. Redstone, librarian Massachusetts State Library, Boston, Mass.

Reports of committees.

New business.

Appointment of Nominating Committee.

Adjournment to formal program.

Papers, Group A—Representing general interests of all specialists:

(Title of first paper to be supplied)—John Cotton Dana, librarian Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.

Documentation in the field of rehabilitation of the disabled—Douglas McMurtrie, Red Cross Institute for Cripples, New York City.

Library and statistical work with the Prudential—F. S. Crum, assistant statistician of Prudential Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.

Discussion.

*Second Session, Wednesday Afternoon, June 25*

Papers, Group B—Representing engineering and technical libraries:

Special librarians, not special libraries—Edward D. Tweedell, assistant librarian, The John Crerar Library, Chicago.

A technology department as a business investment—D. Ashley Hooker, technology librarian, Public Library, Detroit, Mich.

Aids to magazine routing systems—Edith Phail, librarian Scovill Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Conn.



Papers, Group C—Representing commercial and financial libraries:

How the special library can help build industry—F. M. Faiker, editorial director McGraw-Hill Company, Inc., New York City.

Some whys and hows of our library, and a few don'ts—Leon I. Thomas, editor of *Factory*, Chicago.

The literature of foreign trade—Dr. E. E. Pratt, president of E. E. Pratt and Company, Inc., New York City, former chief of U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

(Title of financial paper to be supplied.)

#### *Third Session, Thursday Evening, June 26*

Papers, Group D—Representing municipal and civic libraries:

Good government and better citizenship via the civic library—Dorsey W. Hyde, librarian Municipal Reference Library, New York City.

The library and the League of Municipalities—Homer Talbot, executive secretary, New Jersey State League of Municipalities. Papers, Group E—Representing welfare and industrial libraries:

Humanitarianism in industry (illustrated with slides)—Gertrude Beeks Easley, director welfare department, National Civic Federation, New York City.

Americanization by indirection (illustrated with motion pictures)—Leslie Willis Sprague, industrial service division, Community Motion Picture Bureau, New York City.

#### *Fourth Session, Friday Morning, June 27*

Unfinished business.  
Election of officers.

#### OPEN COUNCIL MEETINGS

There will be two meetings of the Council at Asbury Park, both open to all members of the Association.

The first session on Tuesday afternoon, June 24, will be entirely devoted to discussion of the advisability of attempting to raise a permanent endowment for peace-time work of the Association. Further particulars of this meeting are printed on page 382 of this issue.

The second session, also open to all, will be held on Thursday afternoon, June 26. The program will include (1) a discussion of the Educational Bill, which will be introduced into the next Congress, particularly those features which affect libraries, and library work;

(2) plans for an international bibliography of humanistic studies, discussion opened by Prof. F. J. Teggart, of the University of California and Secretary of the International Bibliographical Congress; (3) a statement by Miss Edith Gurrier regarding plans for "National Library Service."

Five new members will be elected to the Council by the Council at this session.

There will be, in addition, a brief meeting of the Council following adjournment of the last general session on Friday morning, June 27, if there is business to be brought before that body.

#### ROSTER OF LIBRARIANS IN SERVICE

A year ago the American Library Association Headquarters attempted to compile a list of all librarians and assistants in libraries who had entered the military, naval or marine corps service. We succeeded in learning of 297 and a service flag with that number of stars was displayed at the Saratoga Springs Conference. This list was printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, August 1918. Several names have been sent in since, but without doubt our record is far from complete. A. L. A. Headquarters wants a complete list of every man who went directly from library work into the Service. Those who had been engaged in library work at some previous period, but who were not so engaged at the time of their enlistment for service, do not, we consider, come within the scope of this list.

Will libraries of the United States and Canada, therefore, send to A. L. A. Headquarters, 78 East Washington Street, Chicago, the following information relative to any man in the service of the United States or her allies, whose name does not appear in the list printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* of August last:

- (1) Name.
- (2) Library in which he served.
- (3) Library position he held immediately prior to entering service.
- (4) When did he enter the service.
- (5) In what branch of the service.
- (6) Mention offices he held, promotions, citations, medals, wounds, death, all items of interest worthy of permanent record.

GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Executive Secretary*.

The report of the Bookbinding Committee will be found on page 375 of this issue, and a paper on the establishment of an A. L. A. Book Service by George F. Strong, librarian Adelbert College, Western Reserve University, on page 374.

CONFERENCE OF NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE  
LIBRARIANS

The annual meeting of the New England College Librarians was held at Worcester, May 2nd and 3rd, with about thirty-five librarians in attendance. At the opening session, held at the Tatnuck Country Club, President G. Stanley Hall, and Professor W. H. Burnham of Clark University spoke on the Training of a librarian. Following these addresses was an informal discussion. Mr. Currier of Harvard then reported for the Committee on Graduate Training of College Library Assistants. It was voted that the report of this committee be accepted and that the Committee be continued for another year. The report will be found on p. 378.

The second session was held in the Library of Clark University, Saturday morning, May 3rd. Dr. Wilson who has just completed thirty years of service at Clark was first called upon for a few remarks. Mr. Wyer then introduced the topic "The College Library Building," emphasizing the differences between the University and the College Library Building. After discussion of the subject as presented by Mr. Wyer, the following subjects were discussed: "The Academic status of the library staff"; "Length of vacation period, should it be standardized?" "Hours of work per week"; "Shelf reading"; "Classification and subject headings of books on the war."

The meeting adjourned at one p. m. for luncheon, served in the College Dining Hall, at which the members present were guests of the Clark University Library.

HAROLD G. RUGG.

LIBRARY SECTION OF THE INLAND EMPIRE  
TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of librarians of the Inland Empire Teachers' Association was held in Spokane, April 2nd. The main theme of the program was the high school library.

Mr. William F. Foote, chairman of the meeting and librarian of the Washington State College Library, commented on the fact that during the course of his food administration work in this state he had discovered that in eleven counties there was no organized library and that there were eight libraries with less than 1000 volumes.

Miss Mary B. Humphrey, reference librarian of the Washington State College Library, spoke on "A high school library without a library room." This was in the girl's high school of Louisville, Ky., in which there were

1800 girls. There was no room for a library and but a small collection of books purchased some years before. The only possible place for a library was on the stage of the chapel, so this was utilized, together with some book cases with glass doors already there. The only new purchase was a card catalog and \$150 worth of books. By collecting furniture from other schools in the city and by begging magazines the stage was furnished and the library equipped sufficiently to be of service to the students. Miss Humphrey said it was not a library but a "jolly good work shop" and that she had the good will of faculty and students in abundance. From this small beginning the library has grown till it now has 4500 volumes instead of its original 1500 and does more reference work than is done in a public library of equal size.

The meeting had an unexpected pleasure in having with them Miss Harriet Wood, librarian of high school libraries in Portland, who plead for the wonderful personal service of the librarian and cited a letter from a librarian not a high school librarian who was suddenly called upon to substitute in that capacity. She was amazed at the amount of work being done there, at the circulation, equal to that of a small branch in addition to all the routine work of a library. Often the high school librarian must work nine or ten hours a day. "It is a marvel," she said, "how the high school librarian can do this and have any enthusiasm left." Miss Wood thinks librarians make a mistake in trying to do too much themselves and cited the criticism of an advertising man who said, "You librarians have excellent ideas but you don't get them over." Librarians originate and do the work; advertising men originate and get others to do the work.

Mr. Walter G. Beach, dean of the Liberal Art College of Washington State College, talked on "The future of our high school libraries." The idea that books are essential was very slow in developing. The high school is the place for higher education for the mass of people. It must, then, take hold of the problem of vocations, of the problem of citizenship. "In future years," said Mr. Beach, "all hallways in the high school will lead to the library. The librarian's job is to persuade the public that the library is a workshop and not a storehouse. It is her business to make it a workshop."

Miss Lucile Fargo, librarian of the North Central high school of Spokane, reviewed the report of the Committee on Library Organization and Equipment of the National Edu-

cation Association—a report entitled, “Standard organization and equipment for secondary schools of different sizes.” Miss Fargo recommended that this report, together with a resolution that the Library School of the University of Washington be placed on the accredited list and that high school librarians be given a summer vacation of at least six weeks, be adopted. This was adopted on the same afternoon not only by the library section of the association but also by the Northwest Association of Secondary and High Schools.

Miss Gertrude Buckhous, librarian of the University of Montana Library, spoke on “The school library as a laboratory.” “On this basis,” she said, “school boards might be persuaded to introduce a library into a high school.”

Miss Belle Sweet, librarian of the University of Idaho Library, was elected chairman of the library section for the coming year, and Miss Elizabeth T. Stout, librarian of the library of the Lewis and Clark high school of Spokane, secretary.

ELIZABETH T. STOUT, *Secretary.*

#### CONFERENCE OF HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS AND ENGLISH TEACHERS

During the recent annual conference of English Teachers at the Hotel La Salle in Chicago on Wednesday and Thursday, February 26 and 27, a committee from the Chicago Public Library installed an exhibit in one of the rooms of the hotel for the purpose of demonstrating the possibilities of school libraries in helping the instructors of the various English courses, especially in the high schools. The committee was composed of Miss Helen Babcock of Austin High School, chairman, and the Misses Julia Baker of Austin Branch Library, Margaret Ely of Lake View High School Library, Edith Erskine of Harrison High School Library, Janet Green of Lewis Institute Branch Library, Charlotte Hartmann of John Marshall High School Library, Lida Pendry of Englewood High School Library, and Frances Rice of Nicholas Senn High School Library.

Much material pertinent to the purpose was placed on exhibition, with members of the committee in constant attendance for purposes of explanation and assistance. This included books and collected material for debates, books on short story writing and stories written by high school students, books on vocational English and themes by students in vocational courses, books and other material used in the Boys' Working

Reserve, posters by high school and grade pupils used during the Campaign for Better Speech and other collected matter to that end, a collection of the magazines used in Chicago High Schools, a collection of students' themes on various topics, books of poetry written and published since the outbreak of the Great War with numerous clippings of the same from magazines and other sources, and an attractive and inclusive collection of books well written, attractively bound, and illustrated by notable artists, with a list of such books giving author, title, illustrator, publisher, and a brief description, to familiarize growing minds with beautiful books and the essentials entering into them. These exhibits were installed in furniture lent by the Library Bureau under the supervision of Mr. Libby, to show a standard of equipment for high school libraries.

On Thursday a conference of English Teachers and High School Librarians was held under Miss Babcock's chairmanship, which was addressed by Carl B. Roden, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, on the development of the library's service in the high schools of Chicago; by O. S. Rice, of the Wisconsin Library Commission, on instruction in the use of books and libraries in that state, by Mr. James Hoscic of the Chicago Normal School on the advantages of school libraries; by Miss Sherman on browsing by students in libraries, and by Miss Granby on a similar topic; the whole followed by a general and mutually helpful discussion lasting thru the afternoon.

Several hundred teachers visited the exhibition and gave its collections minute and prolonged study, indicating the generally awakened interest of all teachers in the uses of books under the care of competently trained librarians.

#### TENNESSEE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Forty-three library workers from all parts of the state attended the annual meeting of the Tennessee Library Association in the Goodwyn Institute Auditorium, Memphis, on Thursday, April 24th.

The president, Miss Margaret McE. Kercheval, librarian of Carnegie Library, Nashville, opened the program with a short address in which she laid emphasis on the important part the public library must play in reconstruction.

The rest of the morning program was made up entirely of round tables, the first one being “Getting and using the books” with Chas. D. Johnston, librarian of Cossitt Library,



Memphis, as leader. This subject called forth much spirited discussion on many practical library matters.

Miss Marilla Waite Freeman, librarian of Goodwyn Institute Library, Memphis, was the leader of a round table on "The book that has interested me most in the past year."

"The library staff: selection, training, salaries, hours," was the subject of an interesting round table, with Miss Margaret Dunlap, librarian of the Chattanooga Public Library, as leader.

The afternoon program included a most interesting paper on "Library finances" by Miss Kercheval and one of equal merit on "College and school libraries" by Miss Dora Sanders of the Vanderbilt University Library.

Miss Elizabeth Moreland, representing the Division of Extension of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the University of Tennessee, told of the things the Division of Extension has accomplished and of the work yet to be done.

William Jones, colored director of the colored school department and Howe Branch (colored) of Cossitt Library made a brief address. His remarks were well-chosen, and his hearers were impressed anew with the fact that the negro's need for good books is a real one.

Following the completion of the program, a short business session was held when the following officers were elected: President, Mary U. Rothrock, librarian Lawson McGhee Library, Knoxville; Vice-President, Mary Claiborne Maury, Carnegie Library, Nashville. Secretary and Treasurer, Arralee Bunn, Lawson McGhee Library, Knoxville.

RUTH M. BARKER, *Retiring Secretary.*

#### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The March meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held in the Ryerson Library of the Art Institute of Chicago, March 13th, the President, Mr. J. C. Bay, presiding.

The program for the evening was a Book Symposium. The following books were discussed: Meredith Nicholson's "Valley of Democracy," by Miss Fanny Noyes of Newberry Library; William McFee's "Casuals of the Sea," by Miss Eliza Lamb of the University of Chicago Library; Lytton Strachey's "Eminent Victorians," by Miss Lora Rich of the Chicago Public Library; Samuel Crother's "Pleasures of an Absentee Landlord," by Miss Julia Elliott of the Indexers, and Four books by Bartimeus—"Naval Occasions," "A Tall Ship," "Long Trick" and "Navy Eternal" which were discussed by Miss Helen D.

Brown of the John Crerar Library. Mr. Robert Usher of the John Crerar Library spoke of Thoreau's Walden.

The meeting was then open for discussion by members of their favorite books, the Bible and Shakespeare being barred. Some of the books spoken of were Barrie's essays, Ibsen's dramas, Leacock's nonsense novels, and Mark Twain's Tom Sawyer.

The April meeting was held at the Ryerson Library of the Art Institute of Chicago, the President in the chair.

The program for the evening consisted of an exhibit of the illumined letter work and the water color designs of Mr. G. W. Paulus of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, and an address, giving a general description of the exhibit, by Mrs. G. W. Paulus.

This exhibit was most beautiful and instructive, the lovely hand-illumined mottoes showing an infinite amount of patience and skill, very unusual in these rushing days. The talk given by Mrs. Paulus was divided into two parts, the first part explained with much sympathy the work of Mr. Paulus, while the second was a brief history of the art of illumination. One of the most important features of the work of Mr. Paulus was the discovery of a way to apply gold leaf to paper. The foundation of his work was a correspondence course by which he became an expert penman.

The work was taken the next day to the Public Library where it will be on exhibition for some time.

JANET M. GREEN,  
*Secretary.*

#### IDAHO STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fourth annual meeting of the Idaho State Library Association was held at Boise, April 22nd, and 23rd, 1919, with eighteen librarians in attendance. The two days' session was opened by the president, M. Belle Sweet, librarian, State University, Moscow.

At the conclusion of the routine business, the question of Idaho's need of a County Library Law was taken up, and was the main issue of all succeeding meetings, with the result that the Idaho State Library Association goes on record as recommending that such a law be presented at the next session of the Idaho Legislature.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Ruth Cowgill, Carnegie Library, Boise; Vice-president, Mary Royce Crawford, Lewiston Normal, Lewiston; Secretary and Treasurer, Margaret Boardman, Carnegie Library, Pocatello.

## ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The weather man was in his very best mood for the 19th Annual Meeting of the Ontario Library Association, Easter Monday and Tuesday. According to custom, this meeting was held at the Reference Library of the Toronto Public Library, and the attendance, something over 300, broke all previous records. This was also true of the number of libraries sending representatives, and the attendance of trustees was remarkably large.

The twelve papers and addresses were given by seven men and five women. The papers and addresses by the men were:

"Book Reviewing by a Reviewer," Mr. Peter Donovan, *Saturday Night*, Toronto; "The Public Library and Canadian National Spirit," by the Hon. H. J. Cody, M.A., LL.D., The Minister of Education for Ontario; "Librarians and Trustees by a Trustee," Mr. F. P. Gavin, Windsor, (Presidential Address); "The Days of Reconstruction," by Sir John Willison, President, Canadian Reconstruction Association; "A Budget for the Average Library," by Mr. C. A. Byam, New Liskeard; "Children's Reading," by Mr. F. F. Macpherson, The Normal School, Hamilton; and "Canadian Periodicals for the Library," by Mr. E. S. Caswell, Public Library, Toronto.

This made an excellent group of papers and addresses, providing both inspiration and knowledge. Dr. Cody's tenure of office dates only to August last, and yet his broad scholarship and intimate knowledge of educational matters has enabled him to grasp the library situation and to lay plans for its future development, which are in the highest degree encouraging. His statement that the thorough revision of the Public Libraries Act was in progress, and that the revised Act would be placed on the Statute Book at the next session of the Legislature, was received with the greatest appreciation.

Mr. Peter Donovan's discussion of book reviewing was a delightful address, marked by insight into the work of the author, and sympathy with author, publisher and reader. His touches of humor and his literary felicities were altogether delightful.

Mr. Caswell's paper was interesting for its information about the long list of Canadian periodicals that have appeared and played a very great part, and for the encouraging outlook for those that are still playing their part.

The five papers by the women made a fine contribution to the program. Miss Norah Thomson, Sault Ste. Marie, discussed "The

Public Library and the Foreigner"; Miss B. Mabel Dunham, Kitchener, "The Public Library of To-morrow"; Miss Florence B. Edwards, Manilla, "The Extension of the Public Library into the Rural District"; Miss Jessie E. Rorke, Weston, "Service to the Public in the Small Library"; and Miss Myrtle E. Forman, Grimsby, "How we Financed our Public Library."

These papers were all based upon the actual experiences of the writers, but were valuable not only for these experiences but for their optimism as to the possibilities for the future. Inasmuch as they dealt with the library in the city, in the village and in the rural community, they created altogether an atmosphere of encouragement. It certainly looks as if the public library in both urban and rural municipalities were destined to play an ever increasing part in our community and national life.

The Secretary-Treasurer's annual report revealed a healthy financial condition, and recited many items of progress in the library affairs of the province. It also brought suggestions from library activities in the U. S. and the Motherland.

After the close of the general meeting an informal round table conference was held on Tuesday afternoon, under the guidance of Miss Agnes Lancefield, of Windsor. A large number of librarians enjoyed a profitable discussion on matters of practical every-day detail.

Another feature of interest is the social hour on Monday evening, when, after the conclusion of the speaking, the whole library building is open in all its departments, and even the mysterious stack room may be invaded with impunity.

Altogether, in point of interest and attendance, the 19th Annual Meeting stands at the top.

The officers for the current year are: President, D. M. Grant, The Public Library, Sarnia; 1st Vice-President, Miss B. Mabel Dunham, The Public Library, Kitchener; 2nd Vice-President, W. J. Sykes, The Carnegie Library, Ottawa; Secretary-Treasurer, E. A. Hardy, 81 Collier Street, Toronto.

Councillors: W. H. Murch, The Public Library, St. Thomas; W. Briden, B.A., The Public Library, St. Catharines; Miss Lillian H. Smith, B.A., The Public Library, Toronto; Miss Nora Thompson, B.A., The Public Library, Sault Ste. Marie; C. A. Byam, The Public Library, New Liskeard; F. P. Gavin, B.A., Ex-Pres., The Public Library, Windsor.

E. A. HARDY, *Secretary*.

## NOTES FROM THE LIBRARY SCHOOLS

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The chief innovation in the biennial visit to libraries of New York, Philadelphia, Washington and their vicinities (April 1-9) was a visit to the Camp Library at Camp Meade, of which Charles M. Baker (B. L. S. '18) is librarian.

War library work has been presented this year in several phases: Mr. Wyer, as chairman of the general War Service Committee outlined the general movement; Mr. F. L. Tolman gave an account of his work as librarian at Camp Upton; Mr. L. J. Bailey explained the work of the New York Despatch Office and two joint seminar appointments were devoted to discussion of the probable effect of the Library War Service on public library work in the future.

The collection of children's books has been increased and other purchases will be made later. The selections have been made by Miss Clara W. Hunt, who, with the assistance of Mrs. Flora de Gogorza again conducted the course in Children's Work.

### SUMMER SESSION

Seventeen special lectures on social problems growing out of the war have been scheduled for the Summer Session. These will be given July 8-15. The speakers include Dr. James Sullivan, State Historian; Dr. Eugene B. Patton of the State Industrial Commission; Mr. L. A. Wilson and A. K. Getman of the Vocational Education Division of the New York State Education Department; Mr. C. E. Abbott of the New York State Conservation Commission; Gardner B. Perry, Vice President of the National Commercial Bank of Albany; Dr. C. E. Wheelock, Assistant Commissioner of Education of New York State, Rev. J. V. Moldenhawer of Albany and other staff members of the State Education Department.

F. K. WALTER, *Vice-Director*.

### PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The course of lectures on the history of libraries, formerly given by Miss Plummer, has been taken over by Mr. Stevens, who gave the first of three lantern slide lectures on May 13. The Library School of the New York Public Library was invited to attend this course.

The class has again had the pleasure of visiting the library of Mr. J. P. Morgan. As before they enjoyed the opportunity of handling, as well as of seeing, early printed books,

the Gutenberg Bible, for example, original manuscripts, as the Christmas Carol and Henry Esmond, and many other treasures.

The Alumni Supper will be held on Thursday, June 19, in the Art Gallery of the Library. Reunions of the classes of 1899 and 1909 will be held.

The examinations for admission to the Library School will be held on Friday, June 6, and a second examination will probably be held on September 5.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Vice-Director*.

### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

As supplementing the inspection trip for the current year an increased number of visits is scheduled this spring to libraries in the New York district, including typical libraries operating under the Library War Service. On the afternoon of Friday, April 11, the regular students were taken over the library at United States General Hospital No. 1, on Gun Hill Road, The Bronx, by Miss Caroline L. Jones, who was then in charge, and a day was spent at Camp Upton library, Long Island, where a thoro inspection of the facilities and work was gained thru arrangements made by Mr. John B. Kaiser, librarian.

Thru resignation the School will lose, with the close of the present year, the services of Miss Mary E. Hyde, who since September 1917 has had charge of the instruction in cataloging and subject headings, printing, and some of the more important administrative topics. Miss Hyde came to the Faculty from a similar position at Simmons College School of Library Science, her work there having been preceded by several years of experience as Assistant Secretary and Assistant Librarian of the California Academy of Science and later as Head of the Catalog Department of the San Francisco Public Library. The School feels fortunate in having secured to fill the vacancy caused by Miss Hyde's leaving Miss Mary Hubbard, Reference Librarian of the Spokane, Wash., Public Library. Miss Hubbard, who took the degree of A.B. at the Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio, and that of B.L.S. at the University of Illinois Library School, will begin her duties September 1.

Miss Marie Amna Newberry, who for two years has been in charge of the Training Course for Junior Assistants and has carried the course in Current History in the Library School, leaves on June 1st for work under the Library War Service. The School



regrets her departure, and will miss the energy and the high organizing ability which have contributed to her marked success in the conduct of the Training Course and in her other teaching activities. The Training Course is being discontinued with the close of the present school year.

The school has recently mailed to all former students who are not members of the American Library Association copies of the circular and application form prepared by the Association for use in its campaign for increased membership.

Alumni and former students are urged to attend the American Library Association conference at Asbury Park in case this is at all possible. The usual school dinner will be held, and it is desirable that this meeting be made the occasion for as general a reunion as circumstances allow.

The attention of former students of the Library School of the New York Public Library is called to the fact that the annual meeting of the alumni association will take place on the evening of Thursday, June 5.

The annual commencement exercises are scheduled for Friday, June 6, at 11 a. m., and will be held in room 213 of the New York Public Library.

Examinations for admission to the class which will enter in September, 1919, will be held on Saturday, June 7, between the hours of 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 2 to 6 p. m., at room 73 of the New York Public Library, 476 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

ERNEST J. REECE, *Principal*.

#### SIMMONS COLLEGE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

Altho Simmons does not make an annual "tour" of a fortnight, it is interesting to see the range of types of institutions within easy visiting distance it has had opportunities to inspect in April and May. For instance, in Boston the students saw the Boston Athenaeum, the Massachusetts State Library, and the Public Library at Copley Square, with its North End Branch. Across the Charles they enjoyed the great University Library, the special library of the Harvard School of Landscape Architecture, the very modern Riverside Press, and the fine exhibit of French manuscripts at the Fogg Art Museum. Brookline and Newtonville contribute two good high school libraries.

A day at Worcester gave a chance for comparison with Boston and Providence libraries, and added the types of the County Law Li-

brary and the Library of the American Antiquarian Society. The war collection at Clark was not merely of interest, but an illuminating example of what it means to attempt to collect, house, and organize a great special collection.

Some of the students have had the privilege of doing practice work in the very latest type, that of the Reconstruction Library at the Parker Hill Hospital, and others have been getting points on "getting the right book to the right person" in afternoons spent at the Bookshop for boys and girls.

Final examinations begin June 2, and the Commencement date is June 16.

As the A. L. A. meeting is to be at Asbury Park it is hoped there will be a record attendance of Simmons graduates and the school appeals to its graduates who cannot be present to at all events join the A. L. A. so as to take a "Post Conference Trip," thru the Proceedings and keep in touch.

It is time this school took its full share in professional activities. The A. L. A. Handbook ought to duplicate the school's cherished Rand Index of its girls in active service.

The placement is proceeding, the record of the positions of the class of 1919 will not be sent to the periodicals until the end of the college year. Notices on previous graduates are no longer printed under the School Notes, as such have their legitimate place in the section of library periodicals devoted to librarians.

#### SUMMER COURSE

The summer classes in Library Science offer an opportunity to those who are in charge of small libraries or who are assistants in larger ones, to increase their efficiency by six weeks' intensive study of modern library methods.

These classes are so arranged that a single course may be taken in either of two successive three-week periods. A far more satisfactory program includes full work for six weeks. The books and equipment are those belonging to the School of Library Science. The class-room instruction is supplemented by visits to some of the notable libraries of varying types in the neighborhood of Boston.

The courses are Reference, Trade Bibliography, Order, Loan, Binding, Miss Blunt; Dictionary cataloging, Decimal classification, Shelf listing, Book numbers and Accessioning, Miss Peck; Library Work with Children, Miss Hazeltine. These courses will be supplemented by a number of special lectures..

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director*.

### BOSTON UNIVERSITY—SUMMER SESSION

Boston University is offering a course in library science in its Summer Session for the first time. The course is elementary and is intended for those who are unable to take a regular library school course, especially teacher librarians and library assistants. "Library methods" will consist of the mechanics of library administration, covering all in a general way, with aids in continuing the subject after the close of the session.

Mr. Ralph L. Power, who has been in France for the past year in the Statistics Branch, General Staff, and after the armistice, with the General Staff Historical Section, is expected to return in time to teach the course.

Dr. Alexander H. Rice, 688 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass., is director of the Summer Session.

MARGARET S. LOCKE, *Assistant Librarian,*  
*College of Business Administration.*

### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The annual May festival of the School occurred this year on the last Saturday in April, the 26th. Prof. Richard Green Moulton was the speaker and gave an address on "The Bible as literature for the busy," which was open to the public. More than 300 attended the lecture and later the reception held for Prof. Moulton in the rooms of the school. The poster bulletins made by the students were on exhibition as usual with an interesting display of Rare Bibles and Biblical literature, loaned by the University and Historical libraries.

The week of May 5 to 10 was devoted to children's work, Miss Burnite of the Cleveland Public Library giving ten lectures which completed the course for the year. Miss Burnite brought a message of depth and power which will be of reaching value to the students thruout their future.

William J. Hamilton, secretary of the Indiana Library Commission visited the libraries of Madison and the Library School during May.

The appointments of the class of 1919 are as follows:

BEVERIDGE, Gladys M., children's librarian, Oshkosh (Wis.) Public Library.  
CORSON, Mary E., librarian, Neillsville (Wis.) Public Library.  
FROST, Alice A., first assistant, circulation department, Des Moines (Iowa) Public Library.  
HARRINGTON, Julia A., assistant, Racine (Wis.) Public Library.  
KAMPS, Patience M., reference assistant, Oshkosh (Wis.) Public Library.

KENNEDY, Dorothy E., assistant, Municipal Reference Division, New York Public Library.  
KLINGHOLZ, Johanna, librarian, Stevens Point (Wis.) Public Library.  
LEWIS, Winifred, assistant, Chisholm (Minn.) Public Library.  
O'CONNELL, Florence, assistant, Clinton (Iowa) Public Library.  
OSBORN, Evelyn M., librarian, Viroqua (Wis.) Public Library.  
SEXTON, Jean M., assistant, Evansville (Ind.) Public Library.  
SMITH, Carol J., reviser, Library School, Madison, Wisconsin.  
SOLHEIM, Olea M., librarian, Grand Rapids (Wis.) Public Library.  
WENDELL, Esther A., assistant, Marshfield (Wis.) Public Library.  
WYMAN, Mignon, assistant, Des Moines (Iowa) Public Library.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor.*

### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The special instruction in the selection of children's literature, which has been conducted for several years past by Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott with conspicuous success, has this spring been divided into two parts; first, during three weeks beginning February 17, Mrs. Eva Cloud Taylor of Oak Park gave instruction in the selection of children's literature, meeting the seniors daily and the juniors twice a week; and second, during two weeks beginning April 11, Miss Clara E. Howard, librarian of the Schenley High School, Pittsburgh, giving daily lectures on the selection of literature for older children and on the Administration of a high school library. Miss Howard also lectured to a class in the College of Education describing the work of the Schenley High School Library.

The school is compiling a record of war work engaged in by alumni and former students.

By May 10, all but two of this year's graduating class have received appointments for next year; the average beginning salary of these members of this class is \$1233, an increase over pre-war initial salaries.

Among these appointments are:

JOHNSON, Bess J., has accepted an appointment as assistant in the library of the National Safety Council, Chicago.

ROBINSON, Sarita, who was formerly an assistant in the University of Illinois Library, has been appointed assistant in the Sioux City Public Library.

WARNER, Frances, has been appointed librarian of the Dakota Wesleyan University.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director.*

### CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The resignation of Miss Margaret Mann, Head of the Catalog Department of the

Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, from the position of Instructor in the Library School became effective May 1. Her long association with the School and her valuable services to it cause her leaving to be deeply felt.

Miss Jean Hawkins of the New York State Library School will succeed Miss Mann as head of the technical course and will give the instruction in classification, subject headings and special cataloging. Miss Hawkins' record is:—Smith, B.M.; New York State Library School, B.L.S.; cataloger, Bryn Mawr College Library, 1902-03; librarian, Eau Claire Wis., Public Library, 1903-05; organizer, Saratoga Athenaeum Library, Mar.-Oct., 1906; sub-librarian (classification), New York State Library, 1906-13; instructor in Library School, summer session, 1907 to date; regular school, 1910 to date.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Principal*.

#### CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY SCHOOL FOR LIBRARIANS, PITTSBURGH

The Carnegie Institute of Technology in conjunction with the Carnegie Library School has announced an academic library course to meet the crying need for people skilled in this newest of professions.

The course outlined by the Institute and the School provides for a four years' course of study and training. The applicant must be eighteen years of age and be a graduate of an approved high school with at least two years training in one of the modern languages. All other students will be admitted by entrance examinations. The subjects taught in the course include, English, History, Modern Languages, Sociology, Psychology, Physical Education and Typewriting. The first three years of the course will be devoted to study and practice in the Carnegie Institute of Technology while the last year will be taken up with training in the Carnegie Library School.

Entrance examinations for admission during the school year 1919-20 will be held at the Carnegie Institute of Technology on September 23 and 24.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA

The Library School had the opportunity of hearing on April 5th Mlle. Margarete Clément who talked on the subject of library conditions in France. Miss Miriam Carey gave two lectures on April 22nd and 23rd, one on Libraries in State Institutions and the other on the A. L. A. Hospital Library Service. Dun-

can Burnet, librarian of the University of Georgia, gave an informal talk on May 6th on the work of the University of Georgia Library.

TOMMIE DORA BARKER, *Director*.

#### UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN—SHORT COURSE IN LIBRARY METHODS

From June 30 to August 22 courses will be given in Library Methods, intended both to give an elementary knowledge of library science to university students and to assist librarians and assistants in smaller libraries who have had no special library school training. The courses are not offered as a substitute for a regular full year library course.

No entrance examinations will be held, but candidates are supposed to have completed a high school course or its equivalent. It is highly desirable that they shall have had at least one year of University study in addition. Preference will be given to persons already employed in libraries or under appointment to positions as librarians.

An introductory course on books and bibliography, the history of libraries, library buildings and furnishings, library administration, book selection, and book buying, will be given by the librarian of the University. A course for high school librarians will be given by Dr. Laura E. W. Benedict. Instruction will also be given in cataloging and classification, reference work and bookbinding.

All inquiries for further information and applications for admission to the courses should be addressed to William W. Bishop, Librarian, General Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

#### CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Mrs. Clara Murray Blood has resigned her position as instructor and revisor in the Library School, to join her husband, Lt. Chas. Blood, who has recently returned from France. Mrs. Blood's position has been filled by Miss Polly Fenton, Wisconsin Library School, 1909, formerly of the Milwaukee (Wis.) Public Library.

Miss Mary Barmby, librarian of the Alameda County Free Library, Oakland, described to the class some of the activities of the Alameda County Library, mentioning in particular the work with the large Portuguese element. She also gave an interesting account of the first County Itinerants' Meeting held in Alameda County—a meeting carrying out the plan recently developed in California, according to which the county



agents of each county, whose activities carry them out among the rural population, shall meet once a month to discuss mutual problems and ways and means of mutual helpfulness.

The students have completed their work in periodical indexing. During the spring term each student devotes two hours a week to indexing some California magazine not listed in the printed guides. The work is done in connection with the California Department, where an effort is made to make available to the public every item of California interest.

MILTON J. FERGUSON, *State Librarian*.

#### THE RIVERSIDE LIBRARY SERVICE SCHOOL

The summer session will be held from June 23 to August 9.

Entrance requirements for the short courses, are not those for the long courses of eleven months. For the short course we recommend that the candidates have some library experience.

Fees and expenses. A general fee of \$35 is paid in advance or upon registration for more than two subjects; for two subjects it is \$25, and for one subject \$18.

Certificates. A certificate of attendance and satisfactory work is signed in subjects passed by teachers and by the Board of Directors.

The instructors will be Mrs. F. W. Beseler (Ida M. Mendenhall), school libraries; Mrs. Carroll Buckner and Marjorie van Deusen, high school library; Alice M. Butterfield, periodicals and serials; Joseph F. Daniels, librarianship and business methods in public libraries, library law, book selection; Mary Bostwick Day, the "business library"; Lillian L. Dickson, reference work and public documents; Mrs. Mabel F. Faulkner, library handicraft; Mrs. Mary B. Rolls, office filing; Caroline Wandell, cataloging and classification, and others.

Requests for information should be addressed to the Riverside Library Service School, Riverside, California.

## AMONG LIBRARIANS

ABBOTT, Alvaretta P., librarian Free Public Library, Atlantic City, N. J., died on April 23rd.

ADAMS, Ellen F., B.L.S. New York State Library School, 1917, librarian of the Skidmore School, Saratoga Springs, will become Supervisor of the Circulation and Shelf Departments of Dartmouth College Library, July 1.

ANSTEINSSON, John, New York State Library School 1919, has been appointed librarian of the Norges tekniske hoisskoles bibliotek (the Norwegian Institute of Technology) at Christiania.

ARCTOWSKI, Henryk, has returned from leave of absence in Europe to his post in the Science Division of the New York Public Library.

BAKER, Charles M., B.L.S. New York State Library School 1918, now camp librarian at Camp Meade has been appointed assistant librarian of the University of North Carolina.

BAKER, Mary Ellen, B.L.S., New York State Library School 1908, has been appointed acting librarian of the University of Missouri during the temporary service of H. O. Severance in the A. L. A. Library War Service.

BARWICK, G. F., keeper of the printed books at the British Museum, having some time ago passed the retiring age, will retire in June.

BLAIR, Irene E., N. Y. State 1909, librarian of the Sedalia, (Mo.) Public Library, died April 29, 1919, from after effects of influenza. In addition to her service at Sedalia, Miss Blair had served on the staffs of the University of Texas Library and the Kentucky Library Commission. For a short period she was librarian of the Owensboro (Ky) Public Library.

BLANTON, Mrs. Minnie, secretary and director of the North Carolina Library Commission, will resign on August 1st. She organized the work of the Commission in 1909 and has now extended library service to nearly every county in the State.

BOSWELL, Harriet Carnegie Library School of Atlanta and Library School of the New York Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Paducah, Ky., Public Library.

CAMPBELL, Clara Evelyn, Carnegie certificate 1916, has resigned her position as children's librarian in the Public Library of St. Joseph, Mo., to accept a similar position in the Cleveland Public Library.

CARTER, Maud R., Illinois Summer Session, 1917, is now librarian of the State Normal School, Spearfish, S. Dakota.

CLATWORTHY, Linda M., Illinois 1900, has recently become a member of the staff of the New Hampshire State Library.

DAVIS, Reba, librarian of the Iowa State Traveling Libraries, has resigned to take charge of the Traveling Library Station for Border Service at San Antonio, Texas.

DRAKE, Jeannette M., Illinois '03, has resigned from the staff of the Los Angeles Public Library to become librarian of the Pasadena Public Library.

EMERSON, Martha F., Simmons 1908, has been appointed head cataloger at the Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N. H.

GATES, Alice J., formerly assistant librarian of the Bankers' Trust Company of New York City, is now assistant librarian of the General Electric Company's main library at Schenectady.

GIELE, Nora H., Library School of the New York Public Library 1907, Carnegie 1910, for the past four years in charge of work with children in the Superior, Wis., Public Library, will become children's librarian at the Sioux City (Iowa) Public Library.

GOODRICH, Kate A., Pratt 1914, formerly of the Queens Borough Public Library, has been made librarian of the Copper Queen Library, Bisbee, Arizona.

GEARHART, Edna Bonham, Library School of the New York Public Library, 1913-15, has resigned from the staff of the Economics Division of the New York Public Library, and now holds a position in the library of the McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York City.

GRANNIS, Mrs. Helen Wark, Library School of the New York Public Library, 1915-18, who for the past year has been in the Personnel Bureau of the American Red Cross in Paris, has recently been sent to Belgrade, Serbia, with the American Red Cross Commission to the Balkan States.

GROSH, Myra, Carnegie certificate 1917, has been appointed children's librarian in the Seattle Public Library. Miss Grosh begins work in September.

HARTZELL, Mrs. Bertha V., Simmons 1918, is now librarian of the Social Service Library, and of the Library of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston, Mass.

HAWKINS, Jean, New York State Library School, will become head of the Catalog department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and instructor in the Carnegie Library School, in June.

HORN, Eleanor, Simmons, recently librarian of the Cortland (N. Y.) Normal School, has been appointed librarian at the Milton (Mass.) Public Library.

HULINGS, Florence, Pratt 1911, who has been since graduation librarian of the public library at Lock Haven, Pa., has accepted the position of librarian of the Van Wert County Library, Van Wert, Ohio.

HYDE, Mary Elizabeth, since 1917 instructor in cataloging and library administration at the Library School of the New York Public Library has resigned.

HORTON, Marion L., has been appointed principal of the Los Angeles Library School, which she has conducted as acting principal during the past year. Miss Horton is a Stanford graduate and B.L.S. (New York State Library School (class of 1917)). Her connection with the Los Angeles Library School began in 1917, as instructor; on the resignation of the principal, Mrs. Theodora Brewitt, to become librarian of the Alhambra (Cal.) Public Library, in May, 1918, she carried thru the work of the junior training course in the summer, and with the opening of the 1918-19 course was made acting principal. In her year of administration Miss Horton has shown gifts of ability and personality that make her appointment as principal not only the logical result, but one that holds happy augury for the future of the Los Angeles Library School.

KENDIG, Katharine Downer, Library School of the New York Public Library, 1916-17, formerly an assistant in the library of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York City, has been appointed head of the county department of the Santa Barbara (Cal.) Free Public Library.

KINKELDEY, Captain Otto, has returned to the Music Division of the New York Public Library, of which he is Chief. His final station in the army, from which he was discharged May 5, was at Grove City College, Pennsylvania, where he was in command of the College unit of the S. A. T. C.

LOWRY, Elizabeth, New York State Library School 1914, is librarian of the California State Normal School at Chico.

MCKINSTRY, Ruth E., Pratt 1917, of the A. L. A. Dispatch Office, has been appointed librarian of the World's Student Christian Federation in New York.

MANN, Margaret, after sixteen years of service, has severed her connection with the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh as head of the Catalog Department on May 1, in order to direct the re-cataloging of the library of the United Engineering Societies, New York.

MARKS, Mary E., for seven years reference librarian of the Iowa State Traveling libraries has resigned. She is doing camp library work at Asheville, N. C.

NEWBERRY, Marie Anna, Supervisor of Training at the New York Public Library enters Library War Service at the Dispatch Office at Newport News on June 1, the Training Class of the New York Public Library having been discontinued.

ONLEY, Mary, Carnegie certificate 1914, has been appointed children's librarian in the West Seattle Branch of the Seattle Public Library.

PALMER, Mary B., instructor at the Carnegie Library School of Atlanta, will become director of the North Carolina Library Commission on August 1.

PIDGEON, Marie, New York State Library School, B.L.S. 1914, has left her position in the Quartermaster General's Office of the U. S. Army to become an assistant in the library of the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry.

POWER, Ralph L., librarian of the College of Business Administration Library and curator of the Commercial Museum will return shortly from Europe. After being relieved from duty with the Statistics Branch, general staff, he was assigned to the general staff Historical section at General Headquarters, and has since been visiting libraries, museums and educational institutions in the British Isles.

RAINS, Mary D., Carnegie certificate 1914, has resigned from the staff of the Public Library of Mason City, Iowa, to accept a position as children's librarian in the Cleveland Public Library.

READ, Albert C., of Fowler Brothers bookstore, Los Angeles, has been appointed principal of the order department of the Los Angeles Public Library. Mr. Read will be remembered in the library world, before he entered the book-trade, as having been librarian of the El Paso (Texas) Public Library, from 1902 to 1909.

ROBERTSON, J. P., for the past thirty-five years librarian of the Provincial Library of Manitoba, Canada, died early in April.

Russ, Nellie M., for 21 years librarian of the Pasadena (Calif.) Public Library has resigned. The Advisory Board in accepting the resignation passed the following resolution: "Miss Russ, having tendered her resignation as librarian, to take effect on May 1, for the purpose of accepting another position, the Advisory Board of the Pasadena Public Library in accepting the resignation wishes to express its appreciation of the many years of faithful service which she has rendered to the library, and desires to extend its best wishes for the success of Miss Russ in her future work."

STAFFORD, Enid Mary, Library School of the New York Public Library, 1912-13, has been appointed reference librarian at the Sioux City (Iowa) Public Library.

TAI, T. C., B.L.S. New York State Library School 1918, has been elected a member of the Society for Scientific Research for China.

THOMPSON, Grace W., Simmons, has been appointed librarian of the Needham (Mass.) Public Library.

TOWNSEND, Lenore, Carnegie certificate 1915, has resigned her position as superintendent of school and children's work, of the Spokane Public Library. Her present address is La Jolla, Cal.

VAN WORMER, Mrs. R. B., author of Everhart's "Handbook of United States Public Documents" is in charge of the reorganizing of all public documents and pamphlet material in the Sioux City (Iowa) Public Library.

WALLBRIDGE, Earle F., Library School of the New York Public Library, 1917-1919, has been appointed librarian of the Harvard Club, New York.

WILCOX, Leila B., Illinois 1913-14, now in the hospital library at Fort Benjamin Harrison, has been appointed first assistant in the Branch Department, Portland Library Association.

WORISCHEK, Arthur, recently released from the Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. Army, is now assistant librarian of the General Electric Company's main library at Schenectady. He was formerly on the research staff of the Engineering Societies' Library and the Chemists' Club Library.



## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

"Popularizing music through the library" by Arthur E. Bostwick, which appeared in the *Proceedings of the M. T. N. A.*, 1918, has been reprinted by and may be obtained from the A. L. A. for 25c.

A study of the "Relation between Dependence and Retardation" by Margaret Kent Beard, the result of the study of nearly 1400 public school children known to the Minneapolis Associated Charities, is Vol. 8, no. 1, of the Research Publications of the University of Minnesota.

The April number of the Los Angeles Public Library Monthly *Bulletin* is a Library School Number entitled "In days like these" devoted to short reading lists on questions of the day, including World peace, The Red Cross, Echoes of the war, and Choice of a vocation.

In the interest of establishing standards for high school libraries in Missouri, Henry O. Severance sent a questionnaire to all high schools accredited by the University, and in "A standard library organization suggested for Missouri high schools" summarizes the data collected from 179 replies to this questionnaire.

The League of Nations is the subject of a Special *Bulletin* (March 1919) of the American Association for International Conciliation. It contains the proposed constitution of the League of Nations; speeches on the League delivered before the Peace Conference by members of the Commission, and addresses by President Wilson.

The "Catalogue of the Birmingham Collection" prepared by the Public Libraries Reference Department of the City of Birmingham (England) in 1918 is a valuable checklist of printed books and pamphlets, manuscripts, maps, views, portraits relating to the twelve hundred years' history of the city.

"In order to give all libraries the benefit of the experience of the older libraries of the State" the *News Notes of California Libraries* for January gave a "Directory of library supplies and other items of general interest" with suggestions "as to where different sorts of books may be bought, where books may be rebound, where library furniture, etc., may be bought both in California and in the East."

The third edition, revised, of "Periodicals for the small library," by Frank K. Walter,

has just been issued by the A. L. A. publishing board, price 15c. Besides the "Suggested list [annotated] of periodicals for the small library" and "A few technical magazines of general interest," first choice lists for the small library, and for the camp library, there are notes on binding, on subscriptions, on the reference use of magazines, and on periodical indexes.

Child welfare, a selected list of books and pamphlets compiled by Elva L. Bascom and D. R. Mendenhall and published by the American Medical Association, is arranged so as to give the librarian ready references on maternity, infant care, hygiene, management and training of the child, physical training, sex hygiene, children in need of special care, children in industry, home nursing. A list of bulletins in twelve foreign languages is included.

The *General Science Quarterly* for Nov. 1918 contains a preliminary list by Earl R. Glenn, of "General science references for pupil and teacher." Thirty-three topics are covered and the references consist of general references; magazine articles; bulletins, charts, trade catalogs, exhibits, lantern slides; history and invention; sources of technical material for the teacher; and material giving information about the occupations related to the topic.

"Standard library organization and equipment for secondary schools of different sizes," being the report of the Committee on Library Organization and Equipment of the National Education Association, has been prepared by C. C. Certain. It "endeavors to suggest a practical working standard" for the various types of high schools, offers some suggestions to state high school inspectors and includes a useful table of references on housing and equipment; books; professionally trained librarians; library instruction; appropriations; and general.

The Navy Department has recently published "Report on Medical and Surgical Developments of the War," by William Seaman Bainbridge, Lieutenant Commander Medical Corps, U. S. Naval Reserve Force. Certain members of the medical profession have pronounced it the most valuable book from their point of view produced during the war, and libraries should therefore make it available so far as possible to physicians and nurses so

long as the limited supply lasts. Copies will be sent free to any library. Application should be made to Division of Publications, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

The City of Boston Public Library has issued "A catalogue of the Allen A. Brown collection of books relating to the stage in the . . . library . . ." The collection consists of about 3500 volumes relating to the drama and the stage, with special emphasis on the history of the theater. It includes biographies of actors, criticisms of plays, a large mass of American and foreign play-bills, including those of the earliest Boston theaters, files of rare dramatic periodicals, autograph letters of actors, photographic and other portraits, and a great collection of newspaper and magazine clippings on theatrical affairs, obituaries of actors, etc., arranged in scrap-books, and fully indexed.

The "Study outline in the problems of the reconstruction period" issued by the Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York (25c. each, \$12.00 a hundred) makes practical suggestions on how to organize a study group, gives a brief introductory paragraph and a reading list on (a) Immediate problems—the home-coming men, the broken family, the status of woman, social vice, alcoholism; (b) Permanent tasks and aims—war finance, industry, nationalism and internationalism; (c) Moral forces in reconstruction—the new spirit of co-operation and service, and the new task of organized religion, and "our aims."

"Books for Business Men," contributed so far by John Cotton Dana to the *Nation's Business* are: Export Trade, Nov., 1917; Employ-

ment Problems, Dec., 1917; Business and Trade Periodicals, Jan., 1918; Organization, Feb., 1918; Business Reference Books, March, 1918; How to Capitalize the Pamphlet, April, 1918: 1. Circulating Intelligence. 2. How to get more Pamphlets. 3. A Wide Range of Subjects. How to Buy Books, June, 1918; The Mailing List: 1. Books on Lists. 2. Where to Get Names. 3. Local Lists. 4. Nation-Wide Lists. 5. Dealers in Special Things. 6 Lists Free of Charge. July, 1918; Learning Made Available for You. Aug., 1918; Maps: The Great Time Savers. 1. Economy in Space and Expense. 2. Base Maps and Tack Maps. 3. For Commercial Travelers; 4. Atlases for Business Office, Sept., 1918; The Investor's Library, Nov., 1918; Sales Management, Feb., 1919; Books for the Salesman, March, 1919.

A new edition of "Reference guides that should be known and how to use them" by Florence M. Hopkins, Librarian of the Central High School and Junior College, Detroit, has been prepared, and is published by The Willard Company, Detroit. This edition is in an attractive pamphlet form, one pamphlet being devoted to each of the following subjects or groups: Webster's New International dictionary; the New Standard dictionary; Encyclopaedias; Parts of a book; Atlases, city directories, gazetteers; Concordances; Library classification and card catalogue; Indexes to periodical literature and debates; Year-books; Commercial indexes; Important publications of city, state and federal governments. Specimen pages from the reference books are included making it possible for each student to follow all illustrative examples without making a trip to the library, and a set of questions designed to emphasize important points is given.

## RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

### FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

#### BUSINESS MEN

See BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES, above; BUSINESS, below.

#### CHILDREN

Allen, Faith, *comp.* A selected list of Bible stories for children. *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, April, 1919. p. 98-99.

U. S. Children's Bureau. Twenty-five books for children on health and hygiene. 1 typew. p. [Ap. 1919.]

### SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

#### AGRICULTURE

Agriculture and country life. Some of the best books in the Oregon State Library. Salem, Ore.: The Library, 1918. 12 p. 24<sup>o</sup> (folder.)

#### AMERICANIZATION

Book for new Americans. [1. What the future citizen should know. 2. English language for foreigners. 3. Life stories of Americanized citizens.] Omaha: Public Library. 1919. 3 p. O.

#### ARMENIA

Gottheil, Richard, *comp.* Armenia and the Armenians, a list of references in the New York Public Library. *Bulletin of the N. Y. P. L.* Mar. 1919. p. 123-143.

#### BIBLE

Hayes, Doremus A. The Synoptic Gospels and the Book of Acts. Methodist Book Concern. 6 p. bibl. O. \$2 n. (Biblical introduction ser.)

#### BIOGRAPHY

Memories of childhood and youth. Springfield, Mass.: City Library Assoc. 4 p. D.

## BIOLOGY

Ritter, William Emerson. The unity of the organism. . . Boston: Badger. 17 p. bibl. D. \$5 n. (Studies in science.)

## BROWNSON, ORESTES A.

Michel, Virgil G. The critical principles of Orestes A. Brownson. Wash., D. C.: Catholic Univ. of America, 1918. 3 bibl. O. 75c n.

## BUSINESS

Best business books. Los Angeles: Public Library, 1919. 23 p. S.

A selected list of business books for the small library. Prepared by members of the faculty of the Course in Commerce, University of Wisconsin. *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*. Ap. 1919. p. 97.

## CHILD WELFARE

Bascom, Elva L., and D. R. Mendenhall, *comps.* Child welfare [Annotated.] Selected list of books and pamphlets. Chicago: American Medical Association. 40 p. O.

[Reference-list on Child welfare]. 1 typew. p. U. S. Children's Bur. [Ap. 1919.]  
Child Welfare. *Monthly Bulletin of the P. L. of the District of Columbia*. April 1919. p. [1]-2.

## COLERIDGE

Snyder, Alice D. The critical principle of the reconciliation of opposites as employed by Coleridge. Poughkeepsie: The Author, 1918. 5 p. bibl. (Vassar College contributions to rhetorical theory. 9.)

## COUNTRY LIFE

U. S. Education Bur. Library Div. List of references on rural life and culture. (*Library leaflet No. 1.*)

## EASTER

Boyle, Callie E., *comp.* Easter: A . . . bibliography [classified, annotated.] Riverside (Calif.): Public Library. Ap. 1919. 30 p. D. (*Bulletin* 166.)

## EDUCATION

Levin, N. R., *comp.* Educational surveys. 29 typew. p. \$1.45. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.) New York State Lib. School Senior Seminar 1917-1918

Theisen, William W. A report on the use of some standard tests for 1916-17. Madison, Wis.: State Dept. of Public Instruction, 1918. bibls. O. (Studies in educational measurements in Wisconsin. *Bulletin* 1.)  
*See also RECONSTRUCTION*

## EMPLOYMENT

Employment. A list of books in the . . . library. St. Paul, Minn.: Public Library. 8 p. D. (folder.)

## EMPLOYMENT MANAGEMENT

U. S. War Industries Bd. Employment Management Section. Bibliography of employment management. Typew. 1918.

## EPITAPHS

Books on epitaphs and sepulchral monuments. *Bulletin of the Public Library of the City of Boston*. Jan.-Mar. 1919. p. 70-72. (Continued from the Dec. issue.)

## EUROPEAN WAR

The war and after Recent accessions. *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. Mar. 1919. p. 151-161.

## FACTORIES

May, Gertrude, *comp.* Factory facts and phases. Books and articles in the St. Louis Public Library. St. Louis: The Library, 8 p. O (Reprinted from the April *Monthly Bulletin*.)

## FINANCE

Reading list on banking investments and corporation finance. Los Angeles: Public Library, 1919. 27 p. nar. O.

## FOODS

Publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture relative to food and nutrition. *Bulletin* 613, p. 26-27.

## FRANCE—HISTORY

Fundenburg, George B. Feudal France in the French epic. Princeton: Univ. Press. 1918. 4 p. bibl. O \$1.75 n.

## GENEALOGY

References to all books in the collection of the Grosvenor Library and of the Buffalo Genealogical Society and to articles in periodicals not indexed in the usual guides. *Grosvenor Library Bulletin* (Buffalo, N. Y.) March 1919. p. 26-32.

## HARRIS, JOEL CHANDLER

The life of Joel C. Harris with literary work not heretofore published in book form by R. L. Wiggins. . . Nashville, Tenn.: M E. Church. So. Pub. Ho. 1918 16 p. bibl. D. \$2 n.

## HISTORY

Suggested readings for history classes, 1918-1919, prepared by Avery W. Skinner. New York State University, Albany. Dept. of Education. 1919. 25 p. O.

## HYGIENE

[School hygiene, sex hygiene, etc.] In Bascom, Elva L., and D. R. Mendenhall. Child welfare. Chicago: American Medical Association. 1919. O.

## ILLUSTRATED BOOKS

Books illustrated in color. By well known artists. [Arranged by Artist's name.] Omaha Public Library. 1919. 6 p. Q.

## INDIANS

Abel, Annie H. The American Indian as participant in the Civil War. Cleveland, O.: A. H. Clark. 14 p. bibl. O. \$5. (Slaveholding Indians, v. 2.)

## INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION

Atkinson, H. L. B., *comp.* Re-adjustment: a cross section of the best. . . literature and discussions. New York: National Assoc. of Manufacturers, 30 Church St. 92 p.

## INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS

Christianity and industrial problems; being the report of the Archbishop's Fifth Committee of Enquiry. Macmillan. 1918. 6 p. bibl. O. 50c.

## INFANTILE PARALYSIS

Lavinder, Claude H. Epidemiologic studies of poliomyelitis in New York City. . . Washington, D. C.: Gov. Prtg. Off. 1918. 9 p. bibl. O. (U. S. Public Health Service. *Public Health Bulletin* 91.)

## INVESTMENT COMPANIES—REGULATIONS

Library of Congress. List of references on blue sky laws (investment laws). 5 typew. p. 25c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

INVESTMENTS. *See FINANCE*LABOR. *See RECONSTRUCTION*

## LAMP-BLACK

McClelland, E. H., *comp.* Lamp black: a bibliography. Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. *Monthly Bulletin*. April 1919. p. 194-199.

## LATIN AMERICA

Books on Latin America: commerce, industries, travel, languages, history. *South American*. Mar. 1919. p. 30-31.  
*See also South America.*

## LAW

Lorenzen, Ernest Gustav. The conflict of laws relating to bills and notes. . . Yale Univ. Pr. 8 p. bibl. Q. \$5.

## LIME INDUSTRY

Library of Congress. Brief list of references on the lime industry. 6 typew. p. 30 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

## MALARIA

Publications relating to malaria, mosquitos and mosquito control U. S. Public Health Reports. v. 34, p. 553-554.

## MINNESOTA

Current Minnesota literature. An index to books and magazine articles, relating to Minnesota of today, compiled by the staff of the St. Paul Public Library. Minnesota Public Library Commission. *Library Notes and News*. Mar. 1919. p. 10-11.

## MINNESOTA—GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

Current Minnesota Serials [not including publications of state institutions or of state societies.] Prepared by the St. Paul Public Library. Minnesota Public Library Commission. *Library Notes and News*. Mar. 1919. p. 22-23.

MONUMENTS. *See EPITAPHS*



MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT—COMMISSION MANAGER PLAN  
Library of Congress. List of references on the city manager plan. 15 typew. p. 75 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

## PHYSIOLOGY

Schmidt, C. L. A., and D. R. Hoagland. Table of PH., H+ and OH— values corresponding to electromotive forces. . . Berkeley, Calif.: Univ. of California 25 p. bibl. O. 50 c. (Pubs. in physiology. v. 5, no. 4.)

## POTASH

Gale, H. S. and W. B. Hicks. Potash in 1917. Wash.: Gov. Ptg. Off. 14 p. bibl. O. (U. S. Geol. Survey. Mineral resources of the U. S., 1917. pt. 2, no. 26.)

## QUICKSILVER

Quicksilver in 1917. . . Wash.: Gov. Ptg. Off. 23 p. bibl. (U. S. Geol. Survey. Mineral resources of the U. S. pt. 1, no. 17.)

## RAILROADS—CONTROL AND OPERATION

Bureau of Railway Economics Library. A list of references to articles on plans proposed for the future control and operation of the railroads of the U. S. 25 typew. p. Mar. 1919.

## RAILROADS—GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Library of Congress. Speeches in Congress on government ownership. . . 5 mim. p. (Obtained only on request to Library of Congress. Division of Bibliography.)

## RAILROADS—GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

Bureau of Railway Economics. List of publications pertaining to government ownership of railroads. A supplement to Bulletin 62, covering the period Jan. 1917, to March 1918. 38 typew. p.

## RECITATIONS

Walker, Irma M., *comp.* New selections for declamation contests. [Annotated.] *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*. Apr. 1919. p. 99-101.

## RECONSTRUCTION

Friedman, Elisha M. Labor and reconstruction in Europe Dutton. 8 p. bibl. O. \$2.50 n.

List of references on war and educational reconstruction in the U. S. *School Life*. Mar. 16. p. 16.

See also EUROPEAN WAR; SOLDIERS AND SAILORS—

## REHABILITATION

## RELIGION

Micou, Paul. The church at work in college and university, put forth by the National Student Council of the Episcopal Church. Milwaukee: Morehouse Pub. 10 p. bibl. \$1.

## SCIENCE

Glenn, Earl R., *comp.* General science references for pupil and teacher; a preliminary list. *General Science Quarterly*. Nov. 1918. p. 1-30.

## SCIENCE

Van Buskirk, E. F. and E. L. Smith. The science of everyday life; and projects for junior high schools. Houghton. bibls. D. \$1.40.

## SEA POWER

Library of Congress. List of references on sea power. 10 typew. p. 50c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

## SOLDIERS AND SAILORS—REHABILITATION

Rehabilitation [Annotated.] *Amer. Journal for Cripples*. Jan. 1919. p. 94-113.

Rehabilitation and employment of returned soldiers: selected references to recent books and magazines in the Public Library of the City of Boston. Boston: The Trustees, 1919. 23 p. D. (Brief reading lists. No. 11.)

## SOUTH AMERICA

Selected list of books on the commercial relations of South America principally with the U. S. Boston: Public Library, 1918. (Brief reading lists, no 14.)

## SURGERY

Ricketts, Benjamin Merrill. Surgery of the thorax. . . Cinn.: The Author. 1918. bibls. O. \$2.50 n.

## SYNDICALISM

Brissenden, Paul F. The I. W. W.; a study of American syndicalism. Longmans. 37 p. bibl. O \$3.50; \$4. (Columbia Univ. Studies in history, economics and public law. v. 83.)

## TELEGRAPH CODES

List of the principal code books. *World's Markets*. April 1919. p. 24.

## THEOLOGY

A theological bibliography [recommended to ministers and theological students]. New York: Union Theological Seminary, 1918. 20 p. O.

## THRIFT

Jenkins, Frederick W. *comp.* Thrift and savings. 3 p. O (Bulletins of the Russell Sage Foundation Library. No. 34. Ap. 1919.)

## TOMATO

Kraus, Ezra J. and H. R. Kraybill. Vegetation and reproduction with special reference to the tomato. Corvallis, Ore.: 1918. 3 p. bibl. O. (Agric. Coll. Experimental Station. *Bulletin*, 149.)

## TRADING STAMPS

Library of Congress. List of references on the trading stamp business. 6 typew. p. 30c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

## TRAIN CONTROL, AUTOMATIC

Library Bur. of Railway Economics. List of references on automatic train control. March, 1919. 18 typew. p.

## TUNNELS AND TUNNELING

Library of Congress. List of references on Great European tunnels from an economic and historical viewpoint. 4 typew. p. 20 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

## TYPHOID FEVER

Publications relating to typhoid fever and water supply. U. S. *Public Health Reports*. Mar. 28, 1919. p. 622-623.

## UNITED STATES—GOVERNMENT

Guitteau, William Backus. Government and politics in the United States. . . Houghton, 1918. bibls. D. \$1.12 n.—\$1.32 n.

## UNITED STATES—HISTORY

Bond, Beverley Waugh The quit-rent system in the American colonies. . . Yale Univ. Pr. 7 p. bibl. O. \$3. (Yale historical pubs. Miscellany. v. 6.)

## VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Ryan, W. Carson, jr., *comp.* Bibliography. In his.: Vocational guidance and the public schools. (Bur. of Education, *Bulletin*, 1918, no. 24.)

## ZOOLOGY

Esterly, Calvin Olin. Reactions of various plankton animals with reference to their diurnal migrations. Berkeley, Cal.: Univ. of Cal. 3 p. bibl. (Pubs. in zoology. v. 19, no. 1.)

## THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

Editor, *Library Journal*:

I have read with interest the letter from Miss Beatrice Winsor on page 346 of your May issue, with regard to the acknowledgment of library reports and bulletins. At least two large libraries have already discontinued these acknowledgments so far as exchanges are concerned, namely, the Pratt Institute Free Library and the St. Louis Public Library. Since giving notice about a year ago of what we proposed to do, we now consider that the sending of an exchange is sufficient acknowledgment. There has been no objection whatever to this plan.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Librarian*.  
*St. Louis Public Library*.

## LIBRARY CALENDAR

June 5. New Hampshire Library Association meeting at Meredith, N. H.

June 12-13. Eleventh annual meeting of the Kentucky Library Association at Henderson, Ky.

June 23-28. A. L. A. Forty-first Annual Conference at Asbury Park, N. J.





NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY  
EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CHIEFS OF DIVISIONS OF THE CENTRAL BUILDING

(See page 467)



THE central feature of the Asbury Park Conference was naturally the report of the War Service Committee, which is now rounding up its work. The General Director is still abroad and may not return until August, the work overseas being so immense and important as to make absence from his customary duties justifiable, especially in view of the admirable organization both of the Library of Congress and of the War Service Headquarters, which Dr. Putnam's wonderful executive ability had worked out. At latest report about \$160,000,000 had been collected in the United War Work Campaign, out of the 207,000,000 promised. It is hoped and in fact expected, that the \$170,000,000, originally asked, may be collected, but it is not hoped or expected that much beyond this can be realized. This will mean about \$3,500,000 for the American Library Association work, and the War Service Committee plans to husband these resources so as to continue the work up to, but not into 1920. After this the work for the army and navy must be taken up by these respective Departments, and the War Service Committee presented to the Washington authorities plans for the development of library systems for the army and for the navy, involving a chief librarian for each, coordinated with other departmental officials, inspecting or advisory librarians at important centers, and details of capable officers or men from the ranks for specific camps and vessels. These plans have received favorable consideration, as an educational feature, and one fine result of A. L. A. work during the war may be that our soldiers and sailors, in time of peace, may pursue their education thru books as has never before been possible.

The discussion at the Asbury Park Conference of a central book purchasing and importing agency for American libraries, to be organized cooperatively thru the Ameri-

can Library Association, will naturally continue after the conference until every sidelight possible on this important project has been thrown upon it. The plan, tho in the minds of American librarians in a vague way for years past, received vital emphasis from the successful work of the American Library Association thru the War Service Committee and its General Director during the war period. Especial service was rendered by the preparation of the selected list, in fact many selective lists, answering to the special needs of the army and navy, and recently of the men returning from the front to "your job at home." In response to the war demands, book publishers came forward on their part with their exceptional proffer of discount, in some cases reducing the price of the book below the actual cost. These favoring conditions cannot of course be continued into peace times, and this fact must be taken into account in the plan on the commercial side. On the bibliographical side, much waste of labor and printing can be saved if in coordination with the Library of Congress cards and the A. L. A. Booklist selective bibliographies on the topics of the day can be made to take the place of the individual bibliographies put forward by separate libraries. The difficulty in the way of such coordination is primarily that the larger libraries wish to schedule all the books on any given subject which exist in their collections, while for the readers in smaller libraries there would come only confusion from such extended lists. On the other hand, readers in small libraries should be more fully informed than the limited resources of local shelves permit. Probably the wise middle course will be to prepare lists of moderate size, to which the larger libraries can add and from which the smaller libraries can select. Waste in present bibliographical effort is certainly one of the evils which cooperation should cure.

Such lists will naturally lead to the wider purchase of books cataloged therein, and this naturally suggests a central agency for book purchasing. Whether this will prove practically wise must be determined by careful consideration of practical conditions. During the war, as has been pointed out, services were freely given, which cannot be as freely continued. The meetings of the War Service Committee represented an outlay of approximately \$200 per day, when the salaries of those attending and incidental expenses are counted, and a great organization, such as that contemplated, cannot be built up without paying adequate salaries for administrative ability of the highest order as well as numerous clerical salaries for the innumerable details.

As to importations, approximately a hundred clerks are employed in the leading book and periodical importing houses of New York which deal chiefly with libraries, involving a business of a million dollars a year and corresponding investment of capital, and a central agency must provide capital for rented space, salaries and other outlay on a corresponding scale. The detail of handling importations for libraries, under the duty free clause, is, in fact astounding, and, of course, correspondingly costly. Whether money can actually be saved to libraries by central coordination taking the place for libraries of book jobbing houses and commercial importation agencies can be decided only after careful expert conclusion. Government operation of railways and wires has notoriously failed to give better service thru enforced consolidation and coordination than was given thru private competition, while the costs were greatly increased. The importing houses whose business is threatened, if they believe they can do better for libraries than any central agency, should be willing to open their books for expert inspection and show what are the actual costs and profits.

Whether the same can be expected from book jobbers, whose business is not chiefly

with libraries, but with retail booksellers, is a matter of some doubt, but investigation in this direction, with such means as are at hand, should be not less thoro. Considerable capital is invested in this business, and adequate capital must be raised to back any cooperative plan. On all these points there must and will be free and full discussion. The whole question of book distribution is vitally connected with the educational interests of the country, and should be treated in the largest possible spirit, the spirit of the A. L. A. in its war service.

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AMONG the current questions, which must press more and more upon the library profession, is that of an adequate retirement system.

Pensions for librarians have so far only been possible in those cases where librarians are part of institutional staffs for whose members pensions have been provided as from the Carnegie foundation. In two cases, and two only we believe, Mr. Carnegie personally made grants of pensions to library people previous to the endowment of the Carnegie Foundation for college pensions. These two exceptions brought upon him a deluge of applications and arguments in behalf of direct pensioning of librarians. Thus it is that one good turn invites another! Librarians who have given life long service are certainly deserving of pensions wherever the pension system can be adopted. Where a state or city pensions its direct employees, there would seem to be no good reason why the pension system should not be extended to employees such as librarians. Most of the pension systems include voluntary cooperation on the part of beneficiaries, thru some allotment of their salaries for a pension fund; and it would seem well worth while for the appointment by the American Library Association of a committee which should study the whole question of pensions and make recommendations for consideration alike by state and municipal authorities, by library trustees and by library staffs.

## A BRIEF SKETCH OF CHINESE LIBRARIES

By T. C. TAI, B. L. S., *Librarian of Tsing Hua College, Peking, China*

THE history of Chinese libraries really begins with the invention of Chinese writing. But the word "library" in China always means strictly a place for storing books instead of a place for educating the public. It is only recently that educators have begun to know the library not only as a place for taking care of books but also as a melting pot for diffusing knowledge to the ignorant as well as to the learned.

Owing to the remoteness of the invention of writing, references in the historical records of twenty-four dynasties, which occupy the period of 4651 years, are widely scattered. Lack of statistics and different methods in recording dates by different emperors also increase the difficulty. This sketch is therefore merely as a pebble along the seashore.

Roughly the history of Chinese libraries can be divided into six periods which are arbitrarily set in this paper to serve the purpose of narrating their development. The first period extends from the appointment of a royal custodian by Huangti down to the burning of books and the persecution of scholars by the great emperor, Shih Huangti of Ch'in dynasty. This period covered the years 2697 to 206 B. C.

Many historical references relate that a royal custodian was usually appointed by a ruler to look after the archives of former reigns and to keep the records of the important events of the emperor's own reign. About the sixth century B. C. the staff of the royal custodian was increased till it included five separate offices under the supervision and direction of the chief royal custodian. From this it is inferred that the material in the royal library must have increased rapidly.

The head royal custodian, T'ai Shih,<sup>1</sup> or "librarian," recorded the ruler's actions (something like a modern court circular) besides his duty of supervising the library. The Hsiao Shih's (assistant librarian in modern sense) duty was to take care of the records of the important events of the country and the Wai Shih<sup>2</sup> (reference li-

brarian) was to keep archives and geographical records. The Nei Shih was a librarian's secretary in the modern sense. The Yü Shih watched and recorded the actions of various officials and the Hsiao Yin Jen were the assistants.

In this period there was not only a royal library but each feudal prince (or duke) had a place for storing his books. Confucius's great work, "Spring and autumn annals," was compiled from the official records of one hundred and twenty petty principalities. At that time Laotzu, the founder of Taoism, was the custodian of the royal library of the Chou dynasty about 53 B. C. and Confucius consulted him for material for his works. Another instance shows clearly that each petty principality had its own library. The books of K'un-Jih and Yin Yang (philosophy of positive and negative elements) were seen by Confucius at the library of the principality of Sung.

The flourishing period of various philosophical systems advanced by the different classical philosophers and Confucius came to a disastrous end, because the ambitious Shih Hungti, the first great emperor of Ch'in dynasty, 249 B. C., desired to be known as the originator of all human knowledge. There are various accounts of his sweeping policy of persecuting literati and of burning all the books except the Yi Chang, or "Book of Changes," and works on agriculture, medicine and divination.<sup>3</sup>

His thoro method of destroying literature, classics and history, and his consolidation of the feudal kingdoms into an empire arrested the development of the numerous libraries of the principalities for a short time.

This unfortunate end of the first period fortunately lasted only forty-three years. Then came the downfall of the great empire of Ch'in and the rise of the Han dynasty

<sup>1</sup> Li Chi, or Book of Rites.

<sup>2</sup> Chou Li, or Book of Rites of Chou Dynasty.

<sup>3</sup> Gowen's Outline History of China, v. 1, p. 83.



which took place about 206 B. C. This marked the beginning of the second period of the history of libraries. The first emperor of the Han dynasty, Liu Pan, was a man of practical action and military tendency, but he was willing to take advice from his ministers of the literati. In one instance they persuaded him to collect the Confucian classics and other books. The emperor said that there was no good reason to collect them and he won the empire on horse-back but not by books. His ministers replied, "Yes, but you cannot rule your empire on horse-back." By the constant encouragement of the successive emperors of the Han dynasty, numerous ancient books were dug out from walls of houses where they had been secreted and the revival of interest in classics and literature at once was manifested in every branch of intellectual activity.

The famous "Historical records" by Ssü Ma-Chu'an, "the Herodotus of China," appeared in 90 B. C. The science of lexicography was invented by Hsu Shen, and philosophy and poetry flooded the book-market. In order to encourage the people to study, three buildings, namely, Tien-Lu, Shih-Ch'u and Pai Hu Kuei, were erected as the imperial libraries. According to the Annals of the Han dynasty, about the first half first century of the Christian era, the imperial library had 3123 volumes on the classics, 2705 volumes of philosophy, 1318 of poetry, 790 on warfare, 2528 on mathematics, and 868 on medicine.<sup>4</sup>

Besides the collections in the imperial library, famous scholars always had their own private libraries. The ancient Chinese always took pride in having books in their homes and they took interest and pleasure in seeing that their friends and relatives would use their private collections. Special attention was paid to editions and early manuscript copies, and even now the Chinese scholars still insist on having good early editions instead of cheap reprints made by movable types.

From A. D. 67, the collections both in the Buddhistic literature and philosophy, hence Chinese philosophy and literature from the second century and on were greatly influenced by the mystic philosophy of Gautoma. It was, has been, and is

still a usual practice for the Buddhist monastery always to have a place for storing Buddhistic books, well arranged, classified and preserved.

After the Han dynasty there was a period of four centuries of political turmoil. In spite of the turbulence, the development of libraries was not without steady progress. The rapid increase of production of new books in this period may be explained by the invention of the brush pen and hemp paper, as well as the strong reaction in favor of the old and forgotten Confucian classics.

A few words on the writing material of the first and second periods of the history of the libraries will indirectly cast some light upon library developments. In the days of Confucius the sharpened bamboo stylus which served to carve the texts on palm leaves and reeds was the usual practice. Later cloth and silk were introduced for use with the brush pen. About the first century paper was invented and later ink was manufactured. Hence the second period of the history aided by all these new materials took a great stride toward the systematic development of libraries and their collections.

The third period began with the glory of Tang dynasty 618 A. D. This dynasty is regarded as the Augustan age in Chinese history. The second emperor T'ai Tsung (627-650 A. D.) made the name of China respected beyond its own frontiers. His policy of tolerance and hospitality towards the foreign missionaries made China a place of harmony between various antagonistic creeds. Zoroasterism came to the magnificent capital, Si-An-Fu, in 621 A. D., and seven years later Mohammendans and Magians also settled down in the metropolitan city in peace. In 631 A. D. the Nestorian Christian missionary, Olupum, was enthusiastically welcomed and in order to perpetuate his doctrine a memorial tablet with suitable inscription was erected in the capital in A. D. 781.<sup>5</sup> Several of the sacred books of the Nestorian were translated into Chinese.<sup>6</sup> Various people with different religious beliefs frankly inter-

<sup>4</sup> Douglas's *Literature of China*, p. 82.

<sup>5</sup> Williams's *Middle Kingdom*, v. 1, p. 151.

<sup>6</sup> Williams's *Middle Kingdom*, v. 2, p. 169.

changed their opinions. The documents relating to these marvellous happenings filled an entire cell at Tung Huang. Dr. Stein called this collection the "Polyglot temple library."

Not only did the illustrious emperor tolerate the various missionaries and encourage them to publish their respective religious writings, but he was also a grand patron of learning and a promoter of the founding of libraries. His attitude toward the usefulness of the library was admirably expressed in one of his sayings in the imperial library, Shih K'u, "Four treasures." The saying runs, "With a mirror of brass you can adjust your cap, with a book as a mirror you can forecast the rise and fall of empires." A literary academy of high standing was founded in the capital and the system of civil service examination was inaugurated. By his and his successors' enthusiastic encouragement, manuscript works in literature, philosophy and poetry were issued in large quantities.

Poetry under the Tang dynasty reached its perfection and its anthology published in 1707 A. D. contained 48,900 poems in thirty great volumes. Immortal poets, distinguished essayists, and profound scholars were numerous. The collection in the imperial library contained 53,915 volumes of all kind of works of former dynasties and 28,469 volumes of works issued during this golden era of Chinese history.

As classification can be termed the daughter of big collections, the Tsang dynasty began to classify the books in the imperial library under four main classes: Classics, History, Philosophy and Belles Lettres. This system of classification was immediately and widely adopted by the libraries of the imperial districts and many private libraries. On account of the civil service examination in literature each district began to have a place for competitive examination, where the books were kept as a sort of district library for the use of scholars and students. This magnificent period was closed with the perfection of block printing by Feng Tao, a versatile politician (881-954 A. D.). The wonderful productions of literature and poetry and the great demand for them by the people there seems to have certainly tended to

make some process of printing necessary. We are certain that before Feng Tao crude printing had been known in the early and middle part of Tang dynasty. About A. D. 960 the practical application of printing books from blocks was carried out under the enlightened rulers of Sung dynasty. This begins the fourth period of the history of the libraries.

Among the numerous private libraries, there were three prominent ones, which in size and value of their collections could almost rival the imperial library. Those were the libraries of Wu Ch'in, Tu Sin and Li Fan.

This period 960-1815 A. D. may be considered the period of the largest production of books, including numerous dictionaries, encyclopedias and other general reference works printed from blocks.<sup>7</sup> Nearly five hundred years before Gutenberg cut his matrices at Mainz, the honor of being the first inventor of the movable type belongs to a Chinese, named Pi Sheng, who lived about 1000 A. D. As to its process I quote a paragraph in full from Dr. Williams's "Middle Kingdom."

"They were made of plastic clay, hardened by fire after the characters had been cut on the soft surface of a plate of clay in which they were moulded. The porcelain types were then set up in a frame of iron partitioned off by strips, and inserted in a cement of wax, rosin, and lime to fasten them down. The printing was done by rubbing, and when completed the types were loosened by melting the cement, and made clean for another impression."

Nevertheless, this invention was never developed to any practical application in superseding the printing from blocks which predominated until the reign of Kang Hsi, second emperor of the Manchu dynasty, 1661-1722, when movable copper types began to be used for printing the government publications. This period may therefore be called the period of block printing.

Before attempting to describe the size of the imperial and private libraries, mention of some few of the remarkable sets

<sup>7</sup> Seng's Can the American library system be adopted to China? *Lib. Journal*, v. 41, p. 385.

<sup>8</sup> Bashford's *China*, an interpretation, p. 110.

of reference books published during that period may be interesting. Besides numerous philological works of more or less value, a phonetic dictionary "Chi Yün" by Sung Chi (998-1061 A. D.) in conjunction with several other eminent scholars was published in the twelfth century. It contains 53,000 characters.

Another remarkable work on "Liu Shu Ku," or "Six scripts," an examination into the origin and development of the writing by Tai T'ung was published about A. D. 1250. The first encyclopedia, "Shih Lei Fu," by Wu Shu, a poverty stricken scholar (A. D. 947-1002), dealt with celestial, and terrestrial phenomena, mineralogy, botany and natural history. It is arranged under categories on account of the lack of an alphabet. Later a more extensive work of the same nature under the name "T'ai P'ing Yü Lan" was published, and reprinted in 1812. It consists of thirty-two large volumes with 800 authorities and 400 pages of index.

Ma Tuan-Lin's large and famous encyclopedia with five supplements of Bibliography, Imperial Lineage, Appointments, Uranography and Natural Phenomena, made him widely known even among present-day European scholars. It is a rich storehouse of antiquarian lore in regard to things Chinese. It was published about the fourteenth century.

In order to relieve the burden of the reader's memory of those unfamiliar romanized names, only three more reference works will be mentioned. The first, probably the most gigantic encyclopedia ever known in the world, is the Yung Lo Ta Tien. The work was compiled by 2169 scholars under five chief directors and twenty subdirectors during a period of something more than three years. On account of the huge expense of block cutting, it was never printed and the beautiful manuscript copy consisted of 22,937 folio volumes. In the fifteenth century there were three transcripts of this great work. Two of them were destroyed by fire at the fall of the Ming dynasty, 1644, and the third imperfect copy containing 20,000 pages was kept in the Peking Han-lin College until 1900 A. D. Then it met its fate in the looting, murder and fire of the civ-

ilized troops of the allied nations after the relief of the legations.<sup>9&11</sup>

The K'ang Hsi Tzu Tien, the greatest standard dictionary of the Chinese language and the Tu Shu Chi Ch'eng,<sup>11</sup> a profusely illustrated encyclopedia in 5020 volumes, were published about A. D. 1728. In addition to the above literary enterprises, there was a considerable increase of books in prose, verse, fiction, drama, philosophy and various branches of knowledge. All these treasures were properly arranged and well cared for in the libraries.

In the year 980 A. D. the imperial library of the Sung dynasty, Chung Wen Tien or "The Hall for Respect of Culture," was erected. In A. D. 1036 the emperor, Jen Tsung, ordered the librarian to appoint a number of prominent scholars to classify and catalog the books. The four main classes started under the Tang dynasty, were sub-classified and the sub-headings were again minutely classified.<sup>12</sup> The system of classification and the books of the imperial library were published in a descriptive catalog, "Chung Wen Catalog," which occupied about 100,000 sections. Prominent private libraries during the years A. D. 960-1278 attained a size of from 50,000 to 60,000 volumes each. Gi Library of Puchow, Wu Library of Yau-chow, Dien Library of Chin-chow, Li Library of Lu Shan, Shen Library of Lien Yang, Chen Library of Kiukiang, and others were all considered by the scholars of that time much as the Bodleian Library of Oxford, and the Boston Athenæum are at present. Most of the libraries were anxious to secure manuscript copies of old books. Some of the collectors valued their books as much as Sir Thomas Bodley did his famous collection. For example, Ssu Ma Kuang (1019-1086 A. D.), the scholarly statesman, the historian and the author of the "Tung Ch'ien" or "Mirror of history," was extremely particular in the handling of his books. He would not permit his disciples and friends or anybody else to turn the leaves by scratching them up with their nails. (Owing to the thinness of the

<sup>9</sup> Giles's Chinese literature, p. 296.

<sup>10</sup> Gowen's Outline History of China, v. 2, p. 170-71.

<sup>11</sup> Swingle's Chinese Books and Libraries, A. L. A. Proceedings, 1916-17, p. 122.



paper, it is a usual practice to turn over the leaves by scratching them up with the nail of the middle finger.) He made every user of his library promise to turn over the leaves by using the forefinger and the second finger of the right hand. His library was famous for manuscript classics.

The flourishing empire of Sung attained its chief glory in the development of philosophy and literature, but lacked military strength. In the year 1260 A. D. it was dominated by Kublai Khan, the first emperor of the Mongul dynasty. He built himself a new capital which he called Khan-baligh and later the capital received its present name of Peking, or "Northern Capital." Altho he was a barbarian depending chiefly on brute force, yet all his life he remained the faithful patron of the *literati* of China. The new capital was adorned with a grand building for the imperial library, named Hung Wen Yuan, or "A Place for Lofty Culture." The great collection was composed of the books removed from the capital of the Sung dynasty and other principal cities. It had about 2309 sets of different subjects and also spent a great deal of money in collecting old manuscripts.

There were three very prominent private libraries in Kiangnan and the best known one was Chuang Library. The founder was at one time the assistant librarian of the imperial library of the Sung dynasty. The range of the collection was so wide that it included everything from the cheap fiction to the ancient classics. Most of the books were the original handwritten copies. It is curious enough to say that the system of classification adopted in the Chuang Library had many points of similarity with the system of the Dewey Decimal Classification. It arranged the field of knowledge under ten main classes in logical order and used the characters of the Chinese Cycle as notations.

After the expulsion of the Mongols by Hung Wu, the founder of the Ming dynasty, he established his capital in Nanking, or "Southern Capital," and he sent his minister, Hsu Dah, to remove the Yuan imperial library to his new library, Wen Yuen Koh, or "A Place of the Source of Culture," in A. D. 1370. His son, Yung-lo,

made Peking again the capital and consequently in 1420 A. D. the Nanking imperial library was again removed to Peking. In 1442 A. D. the descriptive catalog of the imperial library was published in 43,200 folio volumes. This catalog was thoroughly revised with critical notes and published in the reign of Ch'ien Lung. It contained 3460 works in 8000 volumes under the arrangement of five main heads, Classics, History, Philosophy, Belle Lettres and General Encyclopedias. The vastness of the work required eighteen years' labor by hundreds of scholars. It was begun in 1772 and finished in 1790. In order to cultivate the learning of the people, the emperor, Ch'ien Lung, ordered the erection of three great imperial libraries in the cities of Tseng Kiang, Yangchow and Huangchow. The first two were destroyed by the T'ai-Ping rebellion. Only the imperial library in Huangchow has been preserved to the present time and now it has been turned to a public library and removed to an up-to-date building on the shore of the beautiful West Lake.

Four important features mark the development of the library history of the fifth period. The first event was the practical application and preparation of Chinese movable types for filling the demand for the rapid manufacture of evangelical works of the Christians. The first fonts were made by P. P. Thoms, for the East India Company's office at Macao in 1815, to print Dr. Morrison's Dictionary. Thru nearly forty-five years' various experiments in Paris, Berlin and other missionary presses, making matrices by the electrotype process was perfected by Mr. Gamble at Shanghai in 1859. By means of different fonts Chinese books are now printed in any style. Lately the government has opened an extensive printing office in Peking and this new printing business has been taken up in different provinces with wonderful progress. For instance, the Commercial Press in Shanghai is one of the largest printing presses in the world and it issues cheap text-books in editions of several millions. Most of the elementary text-books cost two pence for a volume of about fifty leaves with clear illustrations. This rapid production of books has recently

influenced the policy and usual method of the Chinese libraries to a great extent.

The second feature of this period is the earnest restoration and erection of libraries and government printing offices in provincial capitals, prefectural and district cities after the suppression of the T'ai-Ping rebellion. Those governmental libraries were mostly situated in a hall where literary examinations took place. They were the libraries for scholars and students, but not for the common people. The size of the collections varied in various localities. In general the collection rated from a few hundred to a few thousands of volumes.

Numerous private libraries with large collections formed the third typical feature of this epoch. More than a dozen famous private libraries are scattered far and wide in the empire and the value and size of their collections have been recognized as surpassing any private library in the former dynasties. The best known one belongs to the Lu family of Wu Hsing, Chekiang. "Siu Sien Koh" or "A Place for Preserving the Source of Culture," is the name of their private library. In 1880 the library began to be opened for the public without any entrance charge.

Thru the various periods, altho there were no free public libraries as those in this country, the private libraries always welcomed the poor students who desired to use their treasure. The owners rather generously provided the poverty-stricken research students with free board and room, because they always took pleasure in helping the poor students to perfect their studies. Such instances were not rare in the history of any period. It is probably no exaggeration to say that most of the brilliant scholars, poets, essayists, philosophers and artists in the long history of China came from poor families. The private libraries certainly contributed a great share in the civilization of the "Flowery Republic."

After the woeful results of the Chino-Japanese War of 1894-95 and the Boxer Uprising of 1900, China gradually recognized the importance of western learning and the inefficiency of the old educational system. This awakening started the movement for

founding schools and colleges, academic and professional. Several western educators, as Dr. Martin, Dr. Richard, Dr. Hayes, Dr. Tenney, and others, were appointed by the government as the presidents of some of the universities.<sup>14</sup> In 1905 an edict was issued abolishing the old system of examinations and modern education was vigorously carried into practice.

By the strong desire of the Chinese people for modern education and the evangelistic efforts of the Christian missionaries, many missionary institutions of learning of various kinds have been founded all over the country.<sup>15</sup> Their influence in social education and library development are too great to be neglected. Their founding formed the fourth essential feature of the fifth period of the Chinese library history.

Missionary institutions, modern school systems, and western learning are the powerful factors in determining the nature and policy of Chinese libraries of the present. By the influence of missionary institutions the library, besides the enormous collections of literature of other religions, are pressed to acquire numerous works on Christianity. The modern school system advocates popular and social education. The old order of the Chinese library system for scholars and students has to give place to the needs of all the classes of the people. It is not a place for hiding books but a powerful agency in education.<sup>16</sup> On account of lack of translations of scientific works, compulsory study of foreign modern languages in schools and the general thirst for western learning, make the libraries not only have books in Chinese, but also have a workable collection in foreign languages. All those inevitable tendencies have given birth to the sixth period of Chinese library history.

The present period began with the significant birth of the young republic on Oct.

<sup>12</sup> Wylie's Notes on Chinese literature.

<sup>14</sup> Bashford's China, an interpretation, p. 97-123.

<sup>15</sup> Kuo's Chinese System of Public Education, p. 136-40.

<sup>16</sup> Kuo's Chinese System of Public Education, p. 112.

9, 1911. One of the innumerable innovations was to turn the places for storing books and for privileged *litterati* only into free public libraries. In order to set an example for the provinces to follow the government turned the imperial library of the late dynasty in Peking into a public library in 1912.<sup>17</sup> The educators are beginning to realize that the library is one of the powerful factors in building the conduct of the citizens of the republic. Now not only the universities, colleges and learned institutions are anxious to have libraries, but also like to have an efficient system for administration. Since 1914 four Chinese librarians have come to this land of libraries and book lovers to receive the instruction of library science from the library schools of the New York State Library and New York Public Library. There are three more to enroll themselves for such educa-

tion next year. Two are the scholarship students of Tsing Hua College, Peking, and one of the Polytechnic Institute of Shanghai.

The writer took up this profession in 1909, since then he has always had a vision that a gigantic library movement in China will take place in the near future. As the above sketch shows clearly, in spite of the mediaeval system of Chinese libraries and many defects, the development thru thousands of years is a slow but steady and encouraging one. As a result of the present educational systems, the library movement is bound to come. I hope the American librarians will extend their hands to help a library movement in the young sister republic as earnestly as the American educators have done to accomplish their wonderful work in other educational problems.

<sup>17</sup> Tai's Present Library Conditions in China, *Public Libraries*, Feb. 1919.

## THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF TOMORROW

BY RABBI EMANUEL STERNHEIM, *Sioux City, Iowa.*

LIKE most proverbs, that one which says "Jack of all trades, master of none," is composed of nine tenths falsehood and one-tenth truth. If it were not so, there would be very few respectable clergymen in the pulpits of America, for we are supposed to be qualified to deliver an address upon any conceivable topic at the shortest possible notice. Most of us cannot but we all try. These are the sentiments uppermost in my mind at this moment, although I suppose that as I have served a term as one of those omniscient beings called trustees and as I have been instrumental in building a public library and as I have also had the privilege of directing the activities of a branch library in a social settlement, I have at least as many qualifications as the average clergyman to speak at this convention. If I succeed in evidencing the profundity of my ignorance upon the technical issues of the librarians' craft it will perhaps be as well.

\* Address delivered before the Northwest District Iowa Library Association at Sioux City, Iowa, May 1st, 1919.

Having a pretty clear idea in my mind as to what I wanted to say to you today, I took up Mr. John Cotton Dana's admirable book of essays which he calls "Libraries." Then there followed doubts. I find that all my brilliant ideas have been previously presented in much abler fashion from the librarians' point of view than I could present them and I felt like the last speaker at a banquet who says that all his speech has been appropriated by the previous speakers which usually means that he never had one. Pessimistically seeing one pet theory exploded and another set up to be exploded in a second by Mr. Dana in a later chapter, I have nevertheless, gotten inspiration for my address from his captivating and entrancing book. I found it in the last address of his delivered before the New York Library Association on the subject of "What next?" The outstanding thought of that address is that by far the greater part of all print today, is outside the field of the conventional library and furthermore that the library of today is not a very important factor in human life. If



I told you that without quoting Mr. Dana you would no doubt be very angry, so I seek refuge in quotation but I am going to have the courage to examine the phenomena nevertheless.

At the root the problem is the same as the stimulation of a love of literature by teaching literature at High School thru texts. For any man with a soul it is heart-breaking to see high school students studying Ruskin's "Queens Gardens" for instance, page by page. It is almost as sacriligious as taking the first spring strawberries for the purpose of making jam. The poetry which entered into the contemplation of the joy of eating the first spring fruits is entirely absent from our twentieth century complex civilization. In the mad rush for something new we are filled with a thousand new interests none of which matter in themselves. When we take a vacation and spend a week in the country we take a machine to get to the nearest big city and back in the same day. When we are in the big city we get a machine to go to some country point and back in a day. I am reminded of the story of church going; if it storms or rains it is too bad to go, if it is fine the temptation of gasoline consumption militates against attendance. It is so with our reading. The only reading we understand today is reading for efficiency. How can you expect the modern girl to enjoy Ruskin rail against the tragedy of the ugly? Would he not tell us that billboards advertising the biggest store in the state were not appropriate in the midst of beautiful landscape and is he not therefore inefficient by modern standards? That is not really the reason, however, that our modern girl does not enjoy Ruskin, the real reason is that she has probably never heard of him and is not seriously agitated by the quality of his prose. It is possible to receive a high school graduation certificate and to be very little exercised about the contents of Ruskin's art criticism or literary masterpieces.

Should the library try to cultivate reading for reading's sake? I am not going to suggest anything quite so impractical as that you as a body should be concerned with

the joy of reading officially at any rate, but it may be possible that here and there we may do some few things thru the agency of the public library that are not inimical to the ideal of reading for reading's sake, of reading for the joy that there may be in it, of reading for the impetus to read for an unselfish and cultural aim.

If I were to suggest culture as one of the desiderata to which librarians without temerity might give some consideration you will realize how radical a paper this is going to be and yet I would suggest that the whole problem which has beset our educational system in America for the past decade repeats itself in the history of the public library in America: Education, vocation, culture. A constant struggle as to which is to be in the ascendance; whereas the truth lies in the accurate balance between these three constituents of a liberal education. So with the function of the public library. If it is to become an important factor in human life today it must become an aggressive constituent part of the system of public education so that it shall become indispensable thereto. It must be utilitarian in the sense that it must be willing to help folks vocationally; and it must become an expression of the higher life of our civilization by its care for the cultural aspects of life.

Now is not one of the potent agencies in the building of a training which shall give efficiency for earning a living plus efficiency in decent living the public library supplementing the formal education of the school room? Nothing that I may say to you may be new but once again my clerical training stands me in good stead. It is not the function of the preacher to present new things all the time he has to make the old things live, and alas they are mostly dead. So with you as librarians there is probably no field of activity for you more fruitful in the final analysis than a constant accentuation of the value of high school libraries. I have tried to put into this paper some things that I have seen operating myself plus whatever dreams I may be dreaming of things that are not yet. It was my privilege and never to be forgotten good fortune to be close to

both the school system of Cleveland, Ohio, and its library system under the ever lamented W. H. Brett. I know the high school libraries of the city of Cleveland and their function in bringing to the high school the message of the library. The public library of tomorrow will be an important factor in the human life of tomorrow when the man or woman of tomorrow has lived with a library from the kindergarten to graduation, and so I would like to take the thought one step further, possibly only an ideal, but nevertheless worth while trying to attain. Let us lay the foundation for high school libraries in the grade school. My suggestion is that the board of education of every city of any size share with the municipality functioning thru the library trustees the cost of the provision and the maintenance and supervision of suitable libraries thru the grade school, then in the high school, while the colleges will take care of themselves as they already do, tho even in the small college the public libraries will often be better equipped to perform the task, but that is a little beside my point. The primary object is not utilitarian. I would make the grade school library purely cultural, there is time enough for commercial efficiency after the ninth grade. High school libraries may possibly take the first step in the linking together commercial efficiency with the ability to live this life in accordance with liberal ideals. If our high school children entered the high school trained to read not for dollars on carpentry or engineering or dressmaking or bookkeeping, but for joy in the realms of imagination, adventure, travel, poetry, life, as expressed in the worth while novels, they would continue to be so animated thru their high school career and then thruout life and in a social democracy the public library would then become a potent factor in human life.

In an autocracy the library is the possession of the privileged few and they are not especially anxious to make it common. I am still sufficiently autocratic to value my own private library but I am by no means anxious to keep it as an exotic luxury. I am sufficiently democratic to desire that everyone else may get, at my expense as well

as theirs, as fine a library as is possible and it is not possible to put this in every home and in a democracy which is functioning it should not be necessary. The community library should meet all the demands and should be not only a potent factor but the most important factor in the life of the community. I say advisedly, the most important and every liberal minded clergyman would agree to this, and say not excepting the church, because the church will never become a potent factor in human life until men and women have learned to live liberally. That is the cancer which is eating at the heart of the church today, the inability of men and women to regard religion except thru the narrow and colored glasses of their own sect, and so the library must help to liberalize them and must become not one of the factors but the most important factor in community life.

The thought of school libraries is not new to you, nor have I presented it as such. But I am presenting it as the fundamental structural foundation. We may put a marble building upon a sand foundation but it will not stay put. That is precisely what we have been trying to do with our public libraries. Beautiful buildings, fairly good collections of books, efficient librarians; no great response. Why? Because the men and women of today who were the girls and boys of yesterday were not trained to read. It is very difficult for the average business man to read the newspaper. He only reads the headlines. As things go perhaps it is just as well but it is not ideal. If he were able to read more than the headlines and he were trained to the liberal life he would demand liberal newspapers and then the millenium would be very near. High school libraries conducted on a corporate basis by the Board of Education and the Library Board, this is the thought—the board of education, as in Cleveland, supplying furnishings, light, heat, janitor service, reference books and some magazines; the public library selecting the librarian, paying her salary, buying books for circulation, all proper magazines not bought by the school authorities, all supplies, and paying all administrative expenses. The librarian should be independent of the school organization but should

go to the faculty meetings so that he or she may be in the fullest and completest touch with the corporate life of the school.

This experiment is being tried in a great many cities but as I have already said it starts with the high school. In Cleveland all the high schools of the city as well as two commercial high schools have such libraries. I would like to go much farther and carry the library back into the grade school making it a continuous growth from grade school to community public library for the adult.

To what extent this may be practical, I know not, that it is desirable I do know.

Establishing the relationship of the library of tomorrow with the school of tomorrow, I would then establish its touch with the social life of the community. It cannot be an esoteric growth apart from and foreign to community growth. That is precisely what it is in many cases—and please do not misinterpret this as a criticism of the librarian. It is futile to criticize workers in a certain field before trying to analyze the conditions in which they work. The law of supply and demand functioning materialistically determines the character of all service.

In his book on the "Social Survey," Carol Aronovici suggests the following questions as to the functioning of the library in the community.

1. What is the number of libraries in the community, what is the size of their book collections, what is the number of readers, hours of service, etc?

2. Are the congested sections provided with proper library facilities and what are the most distant points in the community from any library?

3. Under what circumstances and under what conditions are books loaned to readers and do readers have free access to shelves?

4. Are home libraries or some other methods of depositing small collections of books in private homes, settlements, etc., provided?

5. What is the number of private book collections at the disposal of the public?

6. Are the schools provided with small deposits of books for the use of teachers and pupils, and are similar deposits available in factories and stores?

7. Are books on subjects related to special industries carried on in the locality reserved in the libraries for the special use of workers and students?

8. Are notices of new books and other library facilities published often in the press for the purpose of attracting readers?

This questionnaire is the object of very much reason for optimism on the part of the librarian. That a very distinguished social worker should expect so much from the library is a tacit admission of the importance of the library in the social structure. Imagine how perfect a library would be that could meet satisfactorily all these demands. The statement precludes the necessity on my part of going through these items one by one and bringing them into my picture of the library of tomorrow. One or two of them, however, deserve further comment. Number eight which asks for the notices of any books and other library facilities in the press suggests a thought that I want to leave with you. This is done almost everywhere and is not new at all to the modern library, but I should like to say that in my opinion it is very badly done. No one of average intelligence has the faintest interest in a list of books even if he does find one or two titles which suggest his or her own particular interest. I should like to see the public library run a miniature reviewing department in the newspapers of their city. In the average country newspaper it would be refreshing to have one column at least written grammatically. In the city newspaper it would be almost revolutionary, and in this latter case it would also have the salutary effect of crowding out one at least of many undesirable elements, and so at least negatively it would be a very fine thing. Affirmatively, it would bring to the notice of the man in street the functioning power of the library to bring him a message upon something which he may be thinking. Some one may be attracted to the library by the notice of a particular book and much benefited for the remainder of his or her life as a consequence of the first chance visit. This is an elementary plea for publicity, I know, but with all the excellent publicity in many directions that the modern library indulges in, the arid list of books still makes its peri-



odical appearance in the pages of our newspapers, read I should presume by no one, glanced at by just a few. The questionnaire I have quoted teems with good suggestions but they are incidental and technical in their character, and you have others better qualified than I to deal with these aspects of your problems.

All these items, however, fit into my picture of the public library of tomorrow and that is why I quoted the questionnaire for convenience and economy in time in this address. I pass to the problem of the importance of organized libraries in institutions. In a very excellent paper read to the forty-third annual conference of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, Edith Kathleen Jones, librarian of the McLean Hospital at Waverly, Mass., read a very beautiful paper on the "Importance of Organized Libraries in Institutions." It would be impractical to embody this address into mine because it is too long, but I should like to emphasize the importance of the thought. There should be a branch of the public library in every public institution in the city. Is there?

The usefulness of this is recognized, the only question remains is: How can the institutions best meet the growing demand for efficient libraries? There must be the same careful consideration of the constituency and of the usefulness of the library as an institution. I was once at a prison conference where a gentleman of the kind who believes that we are pampering our prisoners because we are no longer beating them, facetiously asked, "Would you put the same kind of library in a prison as you would in a hospital?" Promptly a witty social worker replied, "Yes, but a totally different one from the type I would put in your home."

This is the point which I would like to emphasize. The library of tomorrow must function as a social institution. It is more fundamental that it function in the school than in the jail because we hope that if we can get our schools to a sufficiently high level we shall need no jails, but while the jail is a social necessity the library has an overwhelming function there. Who knows but that perchance some soul may be saved through the pages of a printed book bring-

ing comfort, inspiration and cheer more capably and efficiently than any preacher can hope to bring it. From the school to the prison with every institution in between, the library of tomorrow must function usefully. I cannot go into the whole problem of libraries in institutions at any great length but I would like to say this apropos of the hospital library. I was speaking a few days ago to a public health nurse of the service of volunteers from the staff of nurses of local hospitals. She made this striking statement to me and it was so striking that I forgot what she was talking to me about in the force with which her statement struck me. She said that it was a sad thing but true that she could not encourage any of these girls to go into public health work because they could not possibly hope to make good, as their education was so poor and their vision so narrow. The responsibility of the public library just at this point cannot be overestimated. It cannot repair the failure of our school system as far as yesterday was concerned. It can tomorrow. Should it not? This is excellent utilitarian doctrine even as much as cultural, I insist at this point to make allusion to the necessity for an extension of the work of the public library to all the manufacturing plants, department stores, and business establishments of the community. I know that this is being done to some extent but it is not being done to a sufficient large extent on the one hand nor with sufficient thoroughness on the other. Let me instance the stockyards. There is a call here for the liberality of life for which I have been pleading. There is a prevailing misconception as to the literature which is supplied to different classes even by librarians. Literary tastes and bank balances do not always go together. It is true that Grote's Greece may be found upon the shelves in a number of homes where the books have been purchased bound in red leather in sufficient numbers to fill the required number of shelves in the so-called library, but as leather deteriorates under glass most of the red leather is in a very bad shape. We have not gotten this straight yet in the provision of literature for the so-called masses. Why high-brow literature is associated with the classes I have never yet been

able to discover. Why in a social democracy we have classes I have never yet been able to discover, but both of them seem to be perennial puzzles.

The public library of tomorrow will function as an institution in the multifarious avenues of social expression when it has learned to know the expression in the first instance, and to adapt itself to that expression in the next. The late Canon Barnett, Warden of Toynbee Hall, says books should be stored in studious atmospheres because of the importance of the atmosphere. Here is a curious indication of the inefficiency of our modern efficiencies. They concede the library in the plant but the place for it with the proper atmosphere, they refuse. This is symptomatic of much of our social work. It is the common experience of social workers that even in cities where there is some vision they will pay a man five to ten thousand a year for his services and will then refuse him an additional one thousand or two thousand for the fundamental things that make his office valuable. Either he has to pay the one or two thousand himself or fail to function efficiently and this in the name of efficiency. So it is with the extension of our library plants. Again in this same address, Canon Barnett says:

"Much of the energies of the librarian goes in the problem of making additions to the number of books on their shelves. Their energy might more profitably be turned to popularizing the books already on the shelves." I would like to see the public library of tomorrow get lecturers to give special lectures on novels or travels. There is too much empty criticism about novel reading. The problem of our twentieth century life is not to keep people from reading novels but to get them to read them with sufficient education and with sufficient broad-mindedness and liberal outlook so that they will, of their own volition reject the bad, and demand only the good. This is the same with moving pictures; women's clubs and ministerial associations may appoint censorship committees for the next hundred years and do very little good. We must educate people to demand clean pictures. Moving picture theatres are run for profit not for

philanthropy. When the public demand clean pictures and refuse to go to picture houses which show unclean ones the public will get clean pictures and not until then. Just so with novels. The function of the school and the public library is to teach so that folks will tomorrow demand that novels be a mirror of life picturing the fair, the beautiful and the clean alongside the unlovely and the unclean and the horrible, that the former may be increased and the latter rendered impossible. Lectures on novels would completely change the demand for the improper as against the worth-while novel in one generation. The public libraries should have lecturers who would go to the schools and give a short account of the worth-while and most attractive books. They should also see to it that when lectures are given in their neighborhood they send out a list of books bearing on the subject to be hung from the lecturer's platform and if possible to be announced by the chairman. This was frequently done in Cleveland with excellent results. Librarians in a word must be encouraged to be missionaries rather than collectors of books and makers of catalogs. The function of the library of tomorrow must be to create and not merely to supply demand. It is said that you can take the ass to the waterside but you cannot make him drink. That may be true but what we want to do in the library is to make people thirsty and then to supply them with the wherewithal to slake their thirst. What we are trying to do is analogous to the process which is supposed to be impossible with the ass. We put up a fine building and wonder why people do not come to it. We have engaged in perfecting an institution without stopping to remember in the process that a perfect institution out of harmony with its constituency is not of the slightest value.

Now all these later suggestions depend upon the early foundation in the school, if that is wrong none of the other things can be of the slightest real value later. If that is right these other things logically follow. I postulate therefore that you can not expect much from your present constituency. Concern yourselves with the children. The function of the library of tomorrow is: to build for the generation

which is to follow. I would rather deliver one address to a school than fifty to adults, ninety-nine percent of adults have made up their minds about fundamental things of life and the other one percent is not capable of making up any mind, but in the case of most audiences of children the figures are reversed. It is a receptive, plastic constituency, we can make of it what we will.

The question is what do we will?

I want to present one last point, and the only one I am so presenting for your consideration from the negative, and even then it is not to be entirely negative. In this crucial hour in the rebuilding of America on its spiritual side this problem is of the gravest importance. America has not to be rebuilt after the great war on its material side because it has not been much hurt; it has not been even scratched. America does want, however, to be rebuilt, spiritually. It has not only been scratched but it has received a very serious and almost mortal wound. Our spiritual life has almost been crushed. The fundamentals of democracy stand on trial, wounded and bleeding. They have emerged from a sanguinary contest the greatest in the history of the growth of these United States. The bulwark of our whole system of human liberty has been threatened. We have been seriously wounded in our ideals of liberty by the attempt to interfere with the free expression of thought during the period of the war. I am not arguing that some of this was not necessary under war conditions, but the war is over, or at any rate it is near enough over for a reversion to fundamentals to enable us to get right again in this particular. It was comparatively easy for reactionaries to commandeer the library and to order it to take out this and that book because the library had commenced to fit itself for just such a task. We have had too much censorship in the public library of yesterday. The library must stand as an impregnable rock in the furtherance of the ideal of freedom of the printed page within every reasonable limit. I can define this very simply if you think that it needs definition. The effect of words upon the mind depends upon the

association we have with them. All books are impure to the impure girl and the impure boy and most innocent acts of life may be construed in terms of indecency by the indecent mind. Shall we therefore lessen the liberty of the decent in order to legislate for indecency? So with treason. Loyalty is a spirit not an abstraction. If a man is fundamentally disloyal it matters very little whether he reads Howe or not. Rome has tried an index for many generations and libertarians of every sect and of every creed and of every type and of every color have rebelled against power. It lives but it lives as a shibboleth. Do we want America to set up an index of her own based upon a negation of the very foundations upon which she has tried to build her civilization. Not only must the library cultivate the possibility of the education of the youth of tomorrow so that he or she shall become not only efficient but broadminded, but the library must remain the one place in which the broad minded girl and boy of today can as the broad minded man and woman of tomorrow find enlightenment upon every phase of human intelligence. The library must stand guardian over the inviolate rise of human liberty and all things that appertain to knowledge. John Spargo's book on Bolshevism will do more to crush it than ten thousand repressive measures. The American people are entitled to know what Bolshevism is before they dare try to repress it. A democracy has no right to repress it in ignorance. It may repress anything that in its corporate wisdom, as expressed through the people, it finds to be inimical to its social weal. The librarian who refuses to put Spargo's book upon his shelves or the set of trustees that order him not to do so are not merely fools but are criminals in their relation to Democracy.

In "The Worth of Ancient Literature to the Modern World," Viscount Bryce says some very beautiful things of the value of culture to the modern mind. "Go back to the stirring times of Alcaeus and Sappho, when Aeolian and Ionian cities along the coast of the Aegean were full of song and lyre, and their citizens went hither and thither in ships fighting, and



trading, and worshipping at the famous shrines where Hellenic and Asiatic religions had begun to intermingle, before the barbaric hosts of Persia had descended upon those pleasant countries. Or ascend the stream of time still further to find, some centuries earlier, the most perfect picture of the whole of human life that was ever given in two poems, each of them short enough to be read thru in a summer day. Think in particular of one passage of one hundred and thirty lines, the description of the Shield of Achilles in the eighteenth book of the Iliad, where many scenes of peace and war, of labour and rejoicing, are presented with incomparable vigour and fidelity. Each vignette has been completed with few strokes of the brush, but every stroke is instinct, with life and dazzling with color. We see one city at peace, with a wedding procession in the street and a lawsuit in the market-place, and another city besieged, with a battle raging on the banks of the river. We see a ploughing, and a harvest, and a vintage, and a herd attacked by

lions, and a fair pasture with fleecy sheep, and, last of all, a May dance of youths and maidens, such as once in Crete Daedalus devised for the fair-tressed Ariadne. Above these the divine craftsman had set the unwearied sun and the full orb'd moon and the other marvels wherewith heaven is crowned, and round the rim of the shield rolls the mighty strength of the stream of Ocean. To carry in our minds such pictures of a long-past world and turn back to them from the anxieties of our own time gives a refreshment of spirits as well as a wider view of what man has been, and is, and may be hereafter. To have immortal verse rise every day into memory, to recall the sombre grandeur of Aeschylus and the pathetic grandeur of Virgil, to gaze at the soaring flight and many-colored radiance of Pindar, to be soothed by the sweetly flowing rhythms of Theocritus, what an un-failing delight there is in this! Must not we who have known it wish to hand it on and preserve it for those who will come after us?"

#### RURAL LIBRARY EXTENSION PROPAGANDA

The Des Moines (Iowa) Public Library is working on some propaganda to urge the farmer to take advantage of existing laws permitting rural library extension. As a beginning an editorial appears in the June number of *Successful Farming*, a periodical having a circulation of 800,000 in the farm states of the Central Northwest, and it is planned thru the editor to emphasize libraries and the value of library service to the farmer during the next few months. This editorial headed "Use the Library" is as follows:

"Within the last few years libraries have been multiplied and extended until the advantages and service of such an institution is within comparatively easy reach of a large percentage of people, including those who live on farms. There are more than 4,000 libraries in the United States, many of them in towns and villages in agricultural districts. In these libraries are the

best story books, works on history, travel, art, the sciences, etc. Furthermore, the modern library is so well organized and classified that the information contained in it is readily available to those who seek it. If a person is seeking information on a certain subject, it is not necessary to ask for a specific book or periodical; all that is required is to ask the librarian for information upon the subject"

Many farm folks could profit by making a greater use of the libraries within their reach. If you live near a town or city in which is located a library, drop in the next time you are in town as see what great opportunities the library offers for special reading on various subjects pertaining to farming and home making. If it is story books you need for recreation, the library can supply the best. It will pay to get acquainted with the library and avail yourself of the service it offers.

## STUDENT ACCESS TO BOOK COLLECTIONS— EXTENT AND METHODS

BY GEORGE F. STRONG, *Librarian, Adelbert College, Western Reserve University.*

LAST winter Mr. Russell B. Miller of the Ohio Wesleyan University collected from about twenty college and university libraries a good deal of information concerning their experience with open and closed shelves. He expects to make use of this information in dealing with his own problem at Ohio Wesleyan University. The reports from the libraries with which he corresponded bear especially upon the question of access to the book stack.

In agreement with his own liberal library principles, Mr. Miller has given me the privilege of "open access" to the facts which he has accumulated. These facts, relating to twenty representative college and university libraries, can be grouped so as to answer five questions, as follows:

1. To what extent are students admitted to the stack?
2. To what extent are students given access to collections apart from the stack?
3. To what extent does student access necessitate supervision of the stack?
4. Does student access to the stack lighten the work at the loan desk?
5. Does student access result in much disarrangement and loss of books?

The twenty libraries whose communications furnish answers to these questions include those of two great universities—Michigan and Illinois; a number of medium-sized libraries in this part of the country—Ohio State, Oberlin, Ohio Wesleyan, Adelbert, Cincinnati, Miami, Indiana, Purdue, Northwestern, and Syracuse; the libraries of two women's colleges—Vassar and Wellesley; and a number of college libraries of the New England type—Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Amherst, Williams, Brown and Colgate.

1. To what extent are students admitted to the stack in these libraries?

Six libraries freely admit all students:

\* Paper read before the College Section of the Ohio Library Association at meeting held in conjunction with the Ohio College Association at Columbus, Ohio, April 18, 1919.

namely, Dartmouth, Williams, Colgate, Adelbert, Vassar and Wellesley. The librarians of these six ultra-liberal libraries express themselves as satisfied with the arrangement. At Vassar the stacks are grouped around tables in alcove fashion. Miss Reed, the Librarian, says: "We would not abandon our plan under any consideration. It is very interesting to administer, though it makes more trouble for the staff."

Three other libraries admit to the stack all students who specifically apply for that privilege: namely, Syracuse; Amherst, where the student signs a blank specifying what he wishes to consult; and Bowdoin, where 19,000 volumes are on open shelves and the number of students applying for further privilege is not large.

Brown and Oberlin are nearly as liberal. Brown set aside one floor of its stack, with 17,000 volumes, as a students' library, and admits students to the remainder of the stack by card upon a professor's recommendation. Oberlin admits to its stack all seniors and any other students who show good reason, as well as all graduate and theological students.

Purdue admits students on request if they declare a specific purpose. Ohio State and Miami admit students to their stacks by card upon recommendation of a professor. At Miami there are seldom more than twenty cards in force at one time.

There remain six of the reporting libraries which find it necessary to conserve their books by a more definitely restricted access; and these, it may be said, represent the practice of practically all our large university libraries.

At Illinois, graduate students are admitted to the stack, and other students by special permit. The Librarian says that in a library of only 100,000 volumes he would encourage the students to browse in the stack, but thinks that undergraduates do not profit much by browsing in the stack of a much larger library.

At Michigan about six per cent of the 7500 students (that is, 450 students) are allowed access to the stack. In their new building all graduate students and a limited number of undergraduates will have access to the greater part of the stack; while all undergraduates will be able to consult freely about 30,000 volumes in the reading and reference collections.

Ohio Wesleyan, Cincinnati, and Northwestern admit to the stack only graduate students and those doing special research work. Indiana admits graduate students and, upon special recommendation of an instructor, nearly all upper classmen—about 175 permits in all at one time. The librarian, thinks, however, that this is too liberal a policy.

2. To what extent are students given full access to collections which are apart from the stack?

All the twenty reporting libraries naturally possess reference collections which may be freely used. Michigan, Illinois, and Syracuse report that in the main their departmental libraries are free of access to students; while at Adelbert a minority of the departmental collections are thus open.

3. To what extent does student access necessitate supervision of the stack?

All reporting libraries intimate that very little additional stack supervision is necessitated by open access to the shelves. One librarian thinks that free access in a co-educational institution would mean much supervision.

4. Does student access to the stack lighten the work at the loan desk?

Five libraries say yes, without giving much indication of the amount of work saved: namely, Williams, Brown, Colgate, Adelbert and Wellesley. For Adelbert I make a guess that one half the time of one assistant is saved.

Four libraries say no: Michigan, Miami, Syracuse and Vassar. Vassar, which is the only one of these four libraries to carry out fully an open shelf policy, says that the work of the staff is undoubtedly increased thereby. Four libraries are dubious.

5. Does student access result in much disarrangement and loss of books? Ten libraries say that they suffer but little incon-

venience and loss in these respects. Two of these ten libraries make it plain to students that they must not replace books on the shelves.

The two largest libraries—Michigan and Illinois—report considerable disarrangement. Brown and Wellesley suffer to some degree. Syracuse loses but little from the stack, though more from the departmental libraries. Indiana reports a good deal of disarrangement, considerable unrecorded borrowing, and some loss. Cincinnati has suffered to such an extent as to make it necessary to do away with student access to the stack.

It is of interest to note that student access to shelves has been encouraged in various college and university libraries for some forty years. In 1876 the idea seems to have been a novelty so far as the larger college libraries were concerned. A student of that period, after complaining of the great difficulty of using a certain prominent college library by means of a catalog, wrote that he knew the library contained plenty of good books, for he got thru a window one Sunday and spent the whole day there.

In 1880 the then librarian of Brown University reported that with 50,000 volumes on open shelves, not a single one had been lost in the previous year and but few misplaced.

In 1894 Mr. Koopman, then as now the Librarian of Brown, advocated, by an article in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, a students' library which should form the undergraduates' portion of a university library. The idea was carried out almost immediately thereafter by Columbia, Cornell and Harvard, and later by other institutions.

In 1907 Mr. Fletcher of Amherst reported in *Public Libraries* that very few college libraries at that time opened their book rooms to students, though Amherst had permitted student access for twenty-five years.

In 1908 Dr. Richardson of Princeton in an A. L. A. paper, argued that the only real solution, for a large university library, of the very difficult problem of student access, is found by providing for them select libraries of the most used books in all departments of literary knowledge.

A letter written to Mr. Miller last De-



ember by Mr. Bishop, Librarian of the University of Michigan Library refers to the difficulty of the same problem as follows:

"To my mind there is no more vital force in the education of students than intimate and immediate personal contact with the whole of the University Library. In my own case, I feel that the privilege of admission to the stacks, which was given me in my last two years as a student here, did more to produce a scholarly attitude towards my work than any other single advantage offered by the University. Such intimate, personal contact, requiring discrimination in the choice of every book taken from the shelf, infallibly produces a wholly different attitude towards the printed page than that engendered from the use of a selection, no matter how excellently the selecting has been done. It seems to me that one of the chief aims of university education is to make the student familiar with the literature of the great subjects of instruction, and to teach him to make his own judgments on the literature.

"There are, however, extremely practical difficulties in the way of free admission for the whole student body to the entire contents of the book stacks of any modern library. These difficulties are so real that I found myself unable to so plan a new library building for the University of Michigan as to solve them. They are partly structural, and partly financial, and partly administrative. Of course, I need not enumerate them. The best that we could do here, as we were obliged to make use of our old book stack, has been to provide wide aisles between, (4½ feet between centres.) and wide aisles around, the book stacks, and a more than generous provision of tables in the immediate vicinity of the books themselves. We have followed the system of stalls used in the Widener Library at Harvard, and have, I think, improved upon it.

"Any one who can plan a library building to house half a million or more volumes for an institution of six to ten thousand students, and arrange to have unlimited free access to the book-shelves for the entire student body, or even the greater part of it, will produce an advance in li-

brary science and higher education incomparably greater than anything which has been done up to the present time. I confess that the problem is beyond me, except by the use of practically unlimited funds for building and for administration."

Mr. Bishop's remarks make it plain that the larger university libraries cannot hope to permit the majority of students to enjoy a comprehensive use of the stack.

In summing up the problem of open access, I draw the following conclusions, which are perhaps open to some dispute:

1. The stacks of most of the smaller college and university libraries (say, up to 100,000 volumes should be open to all students.

2. As the size of the library increases above 100,000 volumes, restrictions must gradually be imposed: such as, the requirement of the use of an application blank, or a permit issued upon an instructor's recommendation, or a permit for pursuing special work. To distinguish between the privileges of upperclassmen and underclassmen does not seem necessary. Graduate students will always, of course, be specially favored.

3. Meanwhile, as increasing restrictions are being imposed upon undergraduate use of the stack, there should be built up for the special use of undergraduates a student's library of the best and most useful books in all fields, starting with a general reference collection of the usual kind. The students' library in a large institution may be expected to contain from 15,000 to 50,000 volumes, and may be, as at Columbia, in a building separate from the library building.

4. Departmental libraries at large institutions should be open to all students and most of the books found in departmental libraries need not be duplicated in the students' library.

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"Unless continuous reading and study are established as a normal part of a librarian's activities, intellectual indolence with its resulting stagnation will set in early and he is more likely to become a mechanic than a pilot in his chosen work. The librarian who reads is *not* lost, on the contrary he is the only one worthy of entering into the Kingdom of Heaven."—W. N. C. CARLETON.

## “MANIFEST PLEASURE?”

BY EARL W. BROWNING, *Librarian, Public Library, Jackson, Michigan*

IN camp and out it has been remarked that the men using camp libraries would hardly feel at ease when they returned to civilian life and to the use of the libraries in their home towns. Of course none of us like to admit that our particular library is not a home-like, cheerful, red-tapeless haven for all those seeking reading matter, educational, vocational or recreational, but the fact remains that there is a vast difference between the atmosphere in the camp libraries and in the average public library. Perhaps, the camp librarians were too free and easy with their public and perhaps the public libraries have become too large to contain the friendly atmosphere, except in a diluted form.

Certain it is that the camp libraries had several advantages over the average public library. They were cheerful and comfortable (most of the time), and yet there were no expensive floors or furniture to be carefully guarded from mud, gum, ink, etc. All formalities were waived, both public and staff were men, and, as far as outward appearances went, of the same station in life, and all were in camp for the same purpose, namely, to do to the best of their ability that thing which was asked of them which would help end the war and bring about peace. All this helped to create a spirit which was felt, not by librarians alone, but by the men who used the libraries and by representatives who visited various camps on tours of inspection.

The Morale Officer whose Notes appear in the Library War Service *Weekly News Letter* for Mar. 8, felt something of this influence when he wrote: "It is significant that in no camp did I detect a discordant note as regards the library work. . . . This is, of course, partially due to the fact that the library work is carried on in a quiet and unobtrusive manner, but more particularly to the unfailing courtesy of the library personnel and their manifest pleasure in doing the smallest thing to further the contentment of the men."

That, it seems to me, is the best possible description of the spirit of the camp library workers towards their public, "their manifest pleasure in doing the smallest thing to further the comfort of the men." This same spirit is far from being lacking in public libraries, but are there not many of us who get weary of the endless public and after a time form the habit of treating the newcomer as just another hand to be filled with a book? It is not to be expected, perhaps, that you will serve lunch to a couple of your patrons, in an emergency; nor loan needle, thread and the use of your quarters to another while he repairs damaged clothes; nor provide all who ask with lights for their smokes; nor furnish cast-off flower pots to vocational training officers for seed experiment work; nor loan books and other properties for stage effect in liberty theaters. Yet there are plenty of strictly library courtesies that can be extended to the public which will give you pleasure in the doing and will make your patrons feel, as did the men in camp, that there is nothing they can not get at the library, if they go about it in the right way.

Before we can extend many courtesies, however, we must get the public inside the library. There seems to be little difficulty in getting women and children to use our public libraries, but with the men it is not so easy a matter, although the work done in the camps seems to be bearing fruit, and the number of young men using the libraries is showing an encouraging increase. We of the smaller libraries, I believe, find the attraction of men to the library particularly difficult. Sometimes it almost seems that the smaller the library the more frigid the atmosphere, the more formal the librarian and the greater the need of some manifestation that pleasure is being taken in the work being done there. From such a library came one young man to the camp library and, so great was the force of habit, that he crept around the library on tip-toe until he learned that such caution was not necessary. His comment when comparing

the camp and his town library were "Gee, at home it was never like this."

The average man is not the only one who feels a certain amount of embarrassment in making his first visit to a library. Recently a library worker who had moved to another city wrote to a friend saying, "I took out a card at the public library today and I felt just as queer as patrons usually look." Why should patrons look queer or feel awkward? Their embarrassment is due partly, I think, to the fact that they are plunged too quickly into the necessity for doing something that will account for their being where they are.

In most camp libraries the entrance halls were not of a size to embarrass one, unless three or more people arrived at the same moment. Then various military manoeuvres had to be resorted to in order to relieve the congestion. Immediately inside our doors at Camp Custer we placed bulletin boards on which we tried to keep attractive pictures or short interesting articles. Both sides of these boards were used so that a man after reading the material on the front could edge around to the back, get out of sight of the desk, draw a free breath and get his bearings, with no questions asked. The problem is not so easily solved in every library, but I believe that something to look at, a picture, a welcome to the building, or a guide to the other rooms should be placed in the entrance hall and that we, in our eagerness to serve, should give the timid public time to adjust themselves to the new surroundings before offering our services.

The phrase "timid public" brings up another phase of this subject. There are men too lazy to read and there are men eager to learn, but unaccustomed to books and awed by the size of a whole bound book or else fearful of their ability to cope with it. Are we to overlook this last class entirely merely because of their inexperience or because their minds belong in the juvenile department while their age and size entitle them to the use of the adult collections?

In one camp library they had what they called "The Corner," in which was kept a little of everything from a puzzle of the Pigs in Clover type to Shakespearse and the Bible. There were picture postcards,

a few scrap books, a book containing reproductions of famous Italian paintings, books of history, travel, science, philosophy, religion, "Si the Seaman," "Mutt and Jeff," and pocket editions of many kinds, mostly single selections from standard authors. All were used. Colonels, captains and privates lingered in this corner. Someone came evening after evening until he had read Spencer's "First Principles" from cover to cover, yet in its proper place on the shelf, according to Dewey, nobody had ever disturbed it. Another man has reported that the thing he most enjoyed in camp was a set of "The Classical and Beautiful" which was in this corner. Even the Bible proved attractive and was finally carried away. So broad a selection might not be sanctioned by every public library, but if we are the people's continuation school we must start where their other schooling left off, and a collection of this kind placed in an easily accessible place would advertise itself, prove to be an ice breaker and would, I believe, start more than one person on the way to frequenting the library.

Even the reader of fiction is not to be looked down upon or entirely discouraged. I have heard of one woman worker in a camp library who was disappointed in her work because there was so little call for solid books, but you cannot always tell what use a reader is making of fiction. It came to my knowledge that a man from another country, I hesitate to call him a foreigner because he was so eager to become everything that was "Yankee," was reading fiction very freely because novels were written in the everyday language which he could understand and because they seemed to him to present the American character, home life and manner of thinking. To him fiction was travel and description, language study, psychology and sociology.

If only every library worker could have had the actual camp library experience, and there meet some of the men who, for the first time understood what a public library really was, and what books could do for them, I am sure no more would ever have to be written about producing the right atmosphere or having library spirit. Never have I felt more humble and inadequate



than when some of these boys, painfully eager to learn while they had the chance, would come in their spare time just to talk and be talked to because I had had advantages denied them and which had not previously meant much to them. Such men impressed upon me the necessity of meeting the public pleasantly, patiently and personally whenever it was humanly possible to do so instead of impersonally and because one had to.

Thru the Library War Service the American Library Association has made a

great beginning on a wonderful opportunity. They have helped to create a larger reading public and to make libraries more favorably known, and they have provided some well chosen lists of books for men training for new or better work, but the influence of these forces will gradually die out if we cannot spread thru the libraries, that friendliness which has always existed in some libraries and which is in all the camp libraries, that makes it easy for the worker to serve and for the public to be served.

### A TRADE CATALOG FILE

BY EUNICE E. PECK, *Librarian, Winchester Repeating Arms Company.*

As in the Engineering Library at Columbia University, described in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for May, the trade catalog file is a very important part of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company's Library. The system which we have developed and which has proved very satisfactory during the three years that it has been in use, may be of interest to others.

The catalogs are filed in vertical four drawer letter files, except for the large bound ones which are arranged in alphabetical order in a bookcase. Those in the vertical file are arranged alphabetically in folders with the name of the concern typed at the upper left-hand corner. We do not use the Cutter author number, but charge out the catalogs by manufacturer's name and catalog number where one is given. For each large catalog filed in the bookcase, we have a letter-sized manila card in the vertical file marked, for example, "Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., See bookcase."

We have a card index of the manufacturers whose catalogs are on file, as well as an index of the products which they make, using in each case three by five cards. The manufacturer's card contains the address, numbers of the catalogs in the file, with the dates when they were received, and a list of the products shown in those catalogs.

The index of products is the cross reference from these lists. The name of the

product is typed at the top of the card in red and below is given the names of the manufacturers of it. Instead of using general headings, *e. g.*, Machinery, we list under the specific type, such as Drilling Machines. We do not attempt to list small items for which there is little call, but depend entirely on the Thomas Register of American Manufacturers for the information desired. This Register we also use a great deal for trade names, although we list in the Products File all those which are asked for frequently.

There is also included in the regular library catalog, reference to unusual tables given in the catalogs on file as, for instance, the one in the Link-Belt Company's catalog number 110, giving the horizontal pressure exerted against retaining walls by anthracite and bituminous coal.

When we write for a catalog not in our file, we make out what we call our "catalog asked for" card. On this is recorded the name of the concern, the address, the subject of the catalog desired, the name of the man making the request, the date ordered and the date received. When the catalog is received and recorded in the library, it is sent to the man who asked for it.

During the year 1918, there were borrowed from our library two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five catalogs besides the very large number consulted in the Library.

## THE LIBRARY OF LOUVAIN UNIVERSITY

THE University of Louvain was for more than two centuries without a general library, tho as early as 1466 the minutes of University faculty show that some of the colleges had begun to build up their own libraries.

By the beginning of the 17th century the demand for a central library was prevalent, and in 1627 Laurent Beyerlinck, canon of the Cathedral of Antwerp and a former student of the University, bequeathed to the University his own library of 852 volumes, rich in history and theology. This bequest constituted the first foundation: it was followed by a legacy of 906 volumes from the professor of medicine, Jacques Romanus, son of the celebrated mathematician, who transmitted his father's library and added his own medical books.

The library was organized by the University rector, Cornelius Jansenius, and in 1636 a librarian was appointed—Professor Valerius Andreas, a historian of note, who presided at the public opening of the library on August 22, 1636. The books were installed in the old Clothmakers' Hall in the auditorium of the Faculty of Medicine. At this time the library contained about 1700 volumes. An annual grant for its upkeep and increase was made by Jacques Boonen, Archbishop of Malines. It is to Andreas that we owe the *Fasti Academici*, the most complete chronicle of the history of the University. Soon after the opening of the library he published a catalogue of the volumes bequeathed by Beyerlinck and Romanus.

After the death of Andreas, the library was neglected until the beginning of the 18th century when in response to the pressing requests of the University librarian Dominique Snellaerts, a canon of Antwerp, bequeathed to the library his fine collection of 3,500 volumes, composed almost entirely of Jansenist works.

This generous gift necessitated the construction of a new depository, a task undertaken by the Rector Rega, who succeeded also in procuring for the library a fixed income. A wing was added to the old Halles, in the direction of the Vieux Marché, and

completed in 1730. C. F. de Nelis, who became librarian in 1752 asked the Government to require Belgian printers to send to the University Library at least one copy of every book printed by them. During the librarianship of Jean Francois van de Velde (1771-97) the library acquired 12,000 volumes. Most of these books were bought at sales of the libraries of the Jesuits, after the suppression of the Society, and included a special collection of theses of great value for the history of theological doctrine. But besides these, van de Velde added 4573 new books. In 1795, under the French régime, the Commissioners of the Republic took away about 5000 volumes, among which were some of the most precious manuscripts, and in 1797 De la Serna Santander removed 718 volumes to the Ecole Centrale established at Brussels.

By an Imperial Decree of Napoleon, dated December 12, 1805, the University Library became the property of the city. However, in 1835, at the time of the re-establishment of the University at Louvain, the municipal authorities handed over the precious depository to the care of the University.

At the time of the destruction of the library in 1914 the number of books was somewhere between 250,000 and 300,000. The catalog was being revised under the supervision of Professor Delannoy, the librarian, and almost daily unknown treasures, consisting mainly of the literature relating to the religious struggles of the Low Countries, were coming to light.

The library possessed also a magnificent collection of more than 350 incunabula, a precious series of successive editions of the Bible, a unique collection of Jesuitica, relating not only to the Jesuits of the Low Countries, but also to those in different parts of Europe, and an unrivaled collection of publications relating to the Jansenists. In addition there had been recently unearthed a collection of political pamphlets of the time of the Thirty Years' War and of the French invasion of Belgium in the time of Louis XIV.

Among the bibliographical rarities and typographical curiosities mention may be made of a collection of old atlases, a rich

\* Abstracted from "The University of Louvain and its Library," by Theodore Wesley Koch, 1919.

oriental library containing the works of Felix Nève, and a collection of Germanic philology formerly belonging to the late Professor Alberdink Thym. The manuscript section of the library contained more than 950 pieces, among them several manuscripts of the 12th century, showing typical examples of the post-Carolingian writing, *Lives of the Saints* (the best of which was fortunately published, psalters, books of hours, and liturgical manuals of the 13th.

books rearranged almost immediately before the destruction of Louvain.

#### THE DESTRUCTION OF THE LIBRARY

The fire in the University broke out suddenly shortly after midnight on August 25th, 1914, and by the morning of the 26th the *Halles Universitaires* and the Library were completely destroyed. "During the fire the doors of the library remained locked as they had been since the outbreak of the war," says one of the officers of the



THE EXTERIOR OF THE LIBRARY OF LOUVAIN UNIVERSITY AS IT APPEARS TO-DAY

14th and 15th centuries; several codices; a part of the older archives of the University which, as far back as 1445, the University had taken adequate measures to preserve; an autograph manuscript of Thomas a Kempis, and the original papal bull relating to the foundation of the University.

The possessions of the Library had so much increased that extensive premises had been granted by the authorities in 1913, and metal bookcases with movable shelves were installed by German contractors and the

Library who was present at the fire but who was prevented from doing anything to save the books and manuscripts. "The Germans did not penetrate the building, but contented themselves with smashing the main window looking on the *Vieux Marché*. Through that window they introduced some inflammable liquid and fired a few shots, causing an immediate explosion. In such a way, by the use of chemicals, may be explained the fact that on the morning of the 26th the whole library was already destroyed, a thing which would have been



impossible in the case of the building being accidentally set on fire by the neighboring houses. No soldier entered the library during the fire and no book and no manuscript was taken away."

In several periodicals it has been suggested that the Germans at Louvain wished simply to rob the library. "The supposition seems to me to be ill-founded," says Dr. L. H. Grondys, formerly Professor of Physics at the Technical Institute of Dordrecht, in his little book "The Germans in Belgium; Experiences of a Neutral." "The library was set on fire at one or two o'clock in the morning. The garrison was in a state of disorder and a prey to the gravest anxiety, expecting an attack from the Belgians. It is incredible that they should have proposed to carry off a library of more than 300,000 volumes within four hours! Any one who has the least idea of what a University Library like that of Louvain is, will understand my skepticism."

#### THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE LIBRARY

The University of Louvain, tho it has always been poor, yet by remarkable efforts of charity, devotion and loyalty, was able to maintain an honored place among the great modern universities. There is danger that it will be poorer than ever before. It is hoped that a wide-spread generosity and sympathy will see to it that the irreparable loss will to a certain extent be made good, that the institution will once more be adequately equipped and housed.

At a meeting of the Council of Governors of the John Rylands Library, held in December, 1914, it was decided that the Governor's expression of sympathy should take the form of a gift of books: a set of the publications of the John Rylands Library and a selection from their stock of duplicates. A list of upwards of two hundred volumes was prepared and sent with the offer of help to the Louvain authorities, also, the University of Louvain being dismembered and without a home, the John Rylands Library undertook to house the volumes which were to form the nucleus of the new library until new quarters should be erected in Louvain. An appeal for the co-operation of other libraries, institutions

and private individuals, was printed in the *Bulletin* of the John Rylands Library. Thanks to the spreading of the appeal by means of the press, it met with an immediate and generous response from many parts of the world. The National Library of Wales and the Lisbon Academy of Sciences were among the earliest institutions to co-operate by sending their own publications, and offering to send any books that might be entrusted to them. The University of Aberdeen, as a first instalment, offered about one hundred and fifty of their duplicates. The Committee of the Liverpool University Press promised a set of their publications. The University of Durham allowed a selection to be made from their duplicates; the University of Manchester is giving a set of publications of its press together with a considerable number of duplicates from the Christie Library. The Classical Association has decided to assist in the reconstruction of the classical side.

A British committee was formed under the leadership of Viscount Bryce, as President of the British Academy, to co-operate with the Institut de France in the formation of an International Committee which should have for its aim the restoration of the University of Louvain and its library. Learned societies and the principal libraries throughout the country were invited to appoint delegates to assist in the realization of this object. Sir Alfred Hopkinson and Mr. Guppy were appointed to represent the John Rylands Library, with which there is complete co-operation. A small executive committee, with Lord Muir Mackenzie as chairman, was formed to work in connection with the French committee.

There has also been formed recently a National Committee of the United States for the Restoration of the University of Louvain, which will work in conjunction with similar committees in Europe. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler is the chairman of the National Committee and Dr. Herbert Putnam, the Librarian of Congress, is chairman of the Library Committee.

The lasting gratitude of the Belgians for the relief extended them by the Americans is an additional reason for Belgian students wishing to know more about the history and institutions of the United States.

A guarantee of this can be had by seeing to it that in the new library of the revived university there shall be a good representation of our best historians, our best writers in both prose and poetry, and a collection of the chief American authorities in science, medicine and technology.

Among the earliest gifts from libraries and institutions, mention may be made of the following:

The American Academy of Political and Social Science has presented 18 bound volumes of its publications; The American Antiquarian Society, its *Translations and Proceedings*; The American Bible Society, about one hundred different editions of the Bible in the various foreign tongues; The American Historical Association, a set of its Annual Reports, its prize essays, and "Writings on American History"; Amherst College Library, a few duplicates.

Bangor Public Library, nine volumes of history and biography; Boston Athenaeum, eleven volumes of its publications and duplicates; Brown University, a selection from its duplicates; Buffalo Public Library hopes to have prepared a revised list of its duplicates and will turn over whatever may be desirable from this list; The Bureau of Railway Economics, thirty-five miscellaneous duplicates.

Carnegie Institution of Washington. Dr. J. F. Jameson is giving his personal set of the American Historical Review, and President Woodward will send a complete set of Carnegie Institution publications. The Chicago University Library is preparing a list of duplicates for submission; Cleveland Public Library will send a list of duplicates in the near future; Columbia University has sent 394 volumes and will send a fairly complete set of its theses and of the Columbia University Press publications; Connecticut Historical Society, fifteen volumes of its "Collections"; Crozier Theological Seminary, seventeen miscellaneous volumes; Cornell University Library, its duplicates.

Emory University is sending a set of the Quillan Lectures.

Grosvenor Library has given twenty-nine miscellaneous duplicates.

Harvard University has sent a rich array of duplicates and has promised a full representation of the Harvard University Press publications; Professor C. R. Lanan has promised a complete set of the Harvard Oriental series and Miss Norton, a goodly number of Dante books belonging to her father, the late Professor Charles Eliot Norton.

Illinois University, offers its University publications and duplicates; Indiana State Library, the Indiana Academy of Science publications; Iowa State College, its duplicates.

The J. Pierpont Morgan Library has forwarded 73 miscellaneous items; The Jewish Publication Society of America, forty-three volumes of its publications; The John Crerar Library, a set of its publications, and is ready to make further contributions thru the American Committee; The Johns Hopkins University Library, complete file of its serial publication including the *American Chemical Journal*, *American Journal of Mathematics*, *American Journal of Philology*, the *Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science*, the *Johns Hopkins University Circular*, the *Modern Language Notes*, *Memoirs from the Biological Laboratory*, and *Studies from the Biological Laboratory*.

Kensington, Maryland, The Noyes Library has presented nineteen valuable works.

Leland Stanford Junior University has given 725 volumes, many of which are of exceptional value and have interesting associations.

The Massachusetts Agricultural College has given 18 volumes; The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, nearly a complete set of the *Technology Quarterly*, 1887-1908, also a few doctoral theses and monographs; Michigan Historical Society, 35 volumes of the Michigan Pioneer Historical Collection; The Michigan University has given forty-three publications; and Minnesota University will send a complete set of the publications of the University.

Nebraska University has presented a set of its University Studies, seventeen volumes; New York Historical Society, its "Collections," 1868-1918; North Carolina University has sent the Sprunt Historical publications, the *Studies in Philology*, and as complete a file as possible of the *Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society*; Norwich University has a few short runs of popular American magazines.

The Pacific Unitarian School for the Ministry has sent twenty-four volumes; The question of sending duplicates by the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, to Louvain will be brought up at the next meeting of the Library Committee; Pennsylvania University, several hundred items from its duplicates; Pomona College, thirty-five miscellaneous duplicates; Portland Library Association, sixty-three miscellaneous duplicates; Princeton University has sent fifty volumes of the Princeton University Press publications and has promised four hundred volumes.

Smith College has presented a file of the Smith College Studies in history; Springfield City Library, such duplicates as are suitable; Syracuse Public Library a list of valuable duplicates.

Union Theological Seminary hopes to contribute some volumes as soon as a list of duplicates can be prepared.

Western Reserve University has given Voltaire "Oeuvres," 1826-1828, seventy-five volumes.

# DIRECTORY OF HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

COMPILED BY HELEN S. BABCOCK, *Librarian, Austin High School, Chicago.*

## Arkansas

O'CONNELL, Frances ..... Little Rock High School Little Rock

## California

BATES, Nellie M. .... Fullerton Union High School Riverside  
BECKLEY, Stella ..... 30th St. Intermediate High School Los Angeles  
BOMGARDNER, Esther M. .... National City High School San Diego  
BRITTON, Jasmine ..... Public Library Hollywood  
BUTTERFIELD, Alice ..... Acting Librarian, Girls High School Riverside  
CARWYLE, Eloise ..... 14th St. Intermediate School San Diego  
CHURCH, Edith M. .... Union High School Glendale  
CORY, Mabel ..... High School San Pedro  
COURTRIGHT, Helen B. .... High School Long Beach  
DIXON, Maude ..... Polytechnic High School Riverside  
DORIS, Jean ..... Agricultural High School Gardena  
DUGAN, Ethel R. .... High School Inglewood  
DUNN, Mabel ..... Manual Arts High School Los Angeles  
DUVEL, Pauline ..... Polytechnic High School Venice  
ESTILL, Helen F. .... Intermediate School Berenda  
FISKE, Wilbur A. .... Chaffey Union High School Ontario  
GAYLORD, Joanne L. .... Manual Arts High School Los Angeles  
GILMOUNT, Emma Lee ... Boyle Heights Intermediate School Los Angeles  
GLASSY, Margaret ..... Polytechnic High School Los Angeles  
GUTHRIE, Margaret .... Union High School Orange  
HURST, F. L. .... McKinley Ave. Intermediate H. S. Los Angeles  
HUSE, Maude ..... High School Santa Barbara  
IVES, Mary ..... Fremont High School Oakland  
MCGINNIS, Mrs. G. W. ... High School Stockton  
MARSH, Linnie ..... Jefferson H. S. Library Los Angeles  
MORGAN, Ella ..... Lincoln High School Los Angeles  
LOTT, Emma L. .... Boyle Heights (Intermediary School) Los Angeles  
POTTER, Hope L. .... High School Library Redlands  
PRICE, Helen L. .... New University High School Oakland  
SCHULZE, Edith M. .... Polytechnic High School Santa Ann  
TAYLOR, Rose E. .... Polytechnic Evening H. S. Los Angeles  
VAN DEUSEN, Marjorie ... Los Angeles High School Los Angeles

## Colorado

BIGELOW, Mrs. Doane .... West Side High School Denver  
PEGAN, Patience ..... Norh Side High School Denver  
TROVINGER, Vanita ..... Colorado Springs High School Colorado Springs

## Connecticut

BICKFORD, Frances H. .... Bridgeport High School Bridgeport  
BRADLEY, Clara E. .... New Haven High School New Haven  
CHILD, Grace A. .... Gilbert School Winsted  
GOODRICH, Mary E. .... Normal School New Britain  
GREENE, Helen H. .... Stamford High School Stamford  
HADLEY, Anna ..... Gilbert High School Winsted  
HOYT, Amelia H. .... Danbury High School Danbury  
MARSHALL, Helen ..... Norwich Free Academy Norwich  
MERRIFIELD, Blanche .... Torrington High School Torrington  
NORTHROP, Mrytle A. .... Crosby High School Waterbury  
SPANGLER, Edith ..... High School Hartford  
STOWELL, Clarissa ..... High School Meriden  
TRYON, Edna Hewitt .... Wheeler High School North Stonington



## District of Columbia

BOYD, Dorothea W. ....	Eastern High School	Washington
BURKE, L. T. ....	Armstrong Manual Training H. S.	Washington
DAVIES, Margaret D. ....	Business High School	Washington
DAVIS, M. G. ....	Western High School	Washington
DESSEZ, Elizabeth S. ....	McKinley Manual Training School	Washington
MANN, Laura N. ....	Central High School	Washington

## Georgia

CALDWELL, E. ....	Public High School	Athens
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## Idaho

CRAWFORD, Mary P. ....	Lewiston State Normal	Lewiston
SMITH, Gretchen Louise ..	Idaho Technical Institute	Pocatello

## Illinois

ANDERSON, Hildur ....	Public High School	Moline
BABCOCK, Helen S. ....	Austin High School	Chicago
BLACKSHIRE, Deane ....	Township High School	Centralia
CARTER, Bertha ....	Oak Pk. and Riv. Forest Twp. H. S.	Oak Park
DAVENPORT, Margaret ....	Freeport High School	Freeport
EDES, Ethel F. ....	Lyons Township High School	La Grange
ELY, Margaret ....	Lake View High School	Chicago
ERSKINE, Edith ....	Harrison High School	Chicago
FLETCHER, Mabel E. ....	Decatur Public High School	Decatur
HARTMANN, Charlotte ....	Marshall High School	Chicago
HITT, Katharine ....	High School	Winchester
KING, Mary S. ....	New Trier Township High School	Kenilworth
LAGOSA, Hanna ....	School of Education	Univ. of Chicago
LADLOW, Elizabeth S. ....	Bradley Polytechnic Institute	Peoria
LATHROP, Ruth ....	Rockford H. S.	Rockford
McKENZIE, Anne ....	Deerfield Shields H. S.	Highland Park
PENDRY, Lyda ....	Englewood High School	Chicago
PONDER, Wilma E. ....	Proviso Township H. S.	Maywood
RAWLINS, O. A. ....	Streator Township High School	Streator
RICE, Frances ....	Senn High School	Chicago
SPANGLER, Mary M. ....	Joliet Township High School	Joliet
SULLIVAN, Clara G. ....	J. Sterling Morton High School	Cicero
TALCOTT, Frances S. ....	Lewis Institute	Chicago
WILLIFORD, Carry ....	Elgin High School	Elgin

## Indiana

ANDREWS, Gertrude ....	High School	Brazil
BENEDICT, Frances ....	High School	Marion
BRAVEY, Nelle ....	High School	Anderson
BUSSEL, Mrs. Margaret ..	High School	Greensburg
BYRKIT, Ruth ....	Manual Training H. S.	Indianapolis
CHAPEN, Angeline F. ....	High and Manual Training School	Richmond
Fox, Helen ....	High School	Indianapolis
HADLEY, Clara ....	Manual Training High School	Indianapolis
HARTER, Lyle ....	Technical High School	Indianapolis
JONES, June M. ....	Muncie High School	Muncie
KLINKENBERG, Florence A. ..	Asst. Librarian, High School	Fort Wayne
KNOUFF, C. W. ....	High School	Richmond
LEWIS, Ida ....	High School	Hammond
MILLER, Mabel ....	High School	Scuth Bend
NEWMAN, Ruth ....	High School	Rising Sun
OTT, Maude M. ....	High School	South Bend
RIDPATH, Nell M. ....	Shortridge High School	Indianapolis
SLOAN, Myrtle ....	High School	Mishawaka
ROWE, Irene ....	Central High School	Evansville
WELFORD, Florence ....	High School	Huntington

## Iowa

BRYSON, Estelle .....	High School	Waukon
HEDENBURGH, Ethel .....	High School Library	Sioux City
LOCKWARD, J. R. (Mrs.)...	Davenport High School	Davenport
MILLARD, Mrs. Cora Poor	High School Library	Burlington

## Kansas

ARNOLD, Mattie A. ....	High School	Winfield
HAYNES, Alta L. ....	High School	Kansas City
HILLEARY, Charles M. ....	Humboldt High School	Humboldt
PARKS, Mabel .....	Hutchinson High School	Hutchinson
WRIGHTON, Edna .....	Coffeyville High School	Coffeyville

## Maine

BENSON, Rachel T. ....	Portland High School Library	Portland
GOODIER, Edna .....	Thorton Academy	Saco
WALKER, Elizabeth G. ...	Librarian, Deering H. S. Library	Portland

## Maryland

DIGGS, Margaret A. ....	Eastern High School	Baltimore
EWING, E. G. ....	Franklin High School	Reisterstown
McMULLEN, I. C. ....	Western High School	Baltimore

## Massachusetts

BATES, Anna L. ....	Quincy High School Library	Quincy
BIGELOW, Gladys .....	Newton Technical High School	Newtonville
CHAPMAN, Winnifred A. .	Lincoln School	Lynn
DAVIS, Mary H. ....	Brookline High School	Brookline
FAY, Lillian .....	High School	Holyoke
FROST, Mildred .....	Newton Free Library	Newton
GILMAN, Helen G. ....	Taunton High School	Taunton
HACKELL, Bertha .....	Newton Classical High School	Newtonville
HAMMOND, Nellie .....	Harlow Library	Woburn
KIMBALL, Ethel E. ....	Stae Normal School	Lowell
KNEIL, Margaret M. ....	High School	Somerville
MARBLE, Anne T. ....	North High School	Worcester
MURRAY, Katherine M. ...	Free Public Library	Worcester
PENNYPACKER, Henry ...	Boston Latin School	Boston
PHINNEY, Mrs. Geneva R.	Worcester Academy	Worcester
SANFORD, S. N. F. ....	B. M. C. Durfee High School	Fall River
SHERWIN, Bertha L. ....	Fitchburg High School	Fitchburg
SMITH, Francis A. . . . .	Girls' High School	Boston
SMITH, Mary L. . . . .	High School	Andover
SMITH, Susan D. ....	High School	Clinton
SNUSBALL, Mary Mrs. ...	Chestnut St. School	Springfield
TUCKER, Frances .....	Classical High School	Lynn
WETHERELL, Dorothea K..	High School	Attleboro
WILSON, Carolyn E. ....	Haverhill High School	Haverhill

## Michigan

ASMAN, Mabel L. ....	Eastern High School	Bay City
BAKER, Louise .....	Northern High School	Detroit
BALL, Fanny D. ....	Central High School	Grand Rapids
BEEBE, Faye .....	Western High School	Detroit
BENJAMIN, Anna .....	Arthur Hill High School	Saginaw

BROAD, Mrs. F. A. ....	High School	Pontiac
CHAMBERLAIN, Mrs. Louise	Acting Librarian, Eastern High	Detroit
CLIMIE, Jean .....	Battle Creek Public School	Battle Creek
HARDY, Mary T. ....	Union High School	and Rapids
HODGE, Lillian Mary .....	Highland Park H. S.	Detroit
HOFFMAN, Ellen .....	Ypsilanti Public School	Ypsilanti
HOLMES, Mrs. Mary F. ....	Northwestern High School	Detroit
HOPKINS, Florence .....	Central High School	Detroit
HUME, Jeannette .....	Central High School	Detroit
KING, Edith A. ....	Jackson High School	Jackson
LINTON, Mrs. Ellen .....	Cass Technical High School	Detroit
LOVING, Nellie .....	High School	Ann Arbor
MCCOLLOUGH, Ruth D. ....	Hancock Public School	Hancock
MAST, Clara .....	South High School	Grand Rapids
PORAY, Anielia .....	Northeastern High School	Detroit
RANKINS, L. ....	Northern High School	Kalamazoo
ROCKAFELLOW, Louise .....	Western High School	Detroit
STEWART, Lillian .....	Western High	Detroit
WINTON, Grace E. ....	Cass Technical H. S.	Detroit
WORUM, Alice .....	High School	Albion

#### Minnesota

BAKER, Marion Virginia ..	Rochester High School	Rochester
CHAPIN, Gertrude .....	Humboldt High School	St. Paul
CHARLTON, Alice .....	Lbn., Board of Education, City Hall	Minneapolis
DAVIDSON, Lois C. ....	South High School	Minneapolis
GREER, Margaret R. ....	Central High School	Minneapolis
JOHNSON, Laurie C. ....	Central High School	St. Paul
LEONARD, Mary .....	Johnson High School	St. Paul
MCCLURE, Thyra .....	North High School	Minneapolis
MCCENARY, Mildred .....	Central High School	Minneapolis
PENROSE, Alma M. ....	West High School	Minneapolis
SCRIPTURE, Elizabeth .....	East High School	Minneapolis
STEPHENS, Ethel .....	Keewatin High School	Keewatin
VERDELIN, Olga .....	West High School	Minneapolis
WILLARD, Clara .....	Fulda High School	Fulda

#### Mississippi

KIZER, Claudine .....	High Schools	Laurel
LINDSEY, Myra .....	Kosciusko High School	Kosciusko

#### Missouri

CALFEE, Margaret E. ....	Northeast High School	Kansas City
CLARK, Martha B. Mrs. ..	High School	Webster Grove
FARTHING, Nelle Minerva.	East St. Louis H. S.	East St. Louis
HENDRICKSON, M. A. ....	Springfield High School	Springfield
WEST, Artie .....	Clinton High School	Clinton

#### Montana

KING, Ruth .....	Butte High School	Butte
SIMS, Helen .....	Public School Library	Harlowtown
STONE, Alberta .....	Missoula County High School	Missoula
WILKINSON, Helen .....	Flathead County Free H. S.	Kalispell

#### Nebraska

GLASS, Jessie J. ....	Lincoln High School	Lincoln
MACKIN, Clare .....	South High School	Omaha
SHIELDS, Zora .....	Central High School	Omaha



## New Hampshire

EMERY, M. ....	Tilton Seminary	Tilton
FOWLER, Elizabeth .....	Concord High School	Concord
TALBOT, M. ....	Phillips Exeter Academy	Exeter
YOUNG, Ivan M. ....	Manchester High School	Manchester

## New Jersey

ARMSTRONG, Natalie .....	High School	Montclair
BONSALL, Anna S. ....	Teacher Librarian, High School	Atlantic City
BRAINERD, Jessie F. ....	High School	Hackensack
CLARK, Mary A. ....	Teacher Librarian, High School	Bayonne
DAYTON, Hazel Irene ....	Passaic High School	Passaic
DOW, Madalene .....	Barringer High School	Newark
FAGAN, Mrs. Nellie .....	Dickinson High School	Jersey City
GOSS, Fannie .....	Lincoln High School	Jersey City
GRAF, Bertha .....	Teacher Librarian, High School	Paterson
HANLEY, Elinor .....	Teacher Librarian, High School	Hoboken
HARDY, Anna Marie .....	East Orange High School	East Orange
JEFFREY, Clara .....	Teacher Librarian, Chattle H. S.	Long Branch
JOHNSTON, Louise .....	East Side High School	Newark
KENNEDY, Helen .....	Teacher Librarian, High School	West Hoboken
KINNE, Marian E. ....	Battin High School	Elizabeth
MOORE, Lola .....	Teacher Librarian, Kensington Ave.	Plainfield
NORTHWOOD, Bertha .....	Junior High School	Trenton
OBER, Miss .....	Teacher Librarian, Roxbury H. S.	Glenridge
STEEL, Evelyn .....	Act. Lbn., Barringer High School	Newark
WAIT, Marie Fox .....	Peddie Institute	Hightstown
WARD, Ruth L. ....	Central High School	Newark
WILSON, Lena .....	Teacher Librarian, High School	Glenridge
WOLFS, Helen J. ....	South Side High School	Newark

## New York

ADAMS, Florence A. ....	Polytechnic Preparatory School	Brooklyn
ANDRE, R. H. ....	Technical High School	Buffalo
ARDEN, Harrietta .....	DeWitt Clinton High School	New York City
BARKER, Grace W. ....	High School	Jattsburg
BEDELL, Julia Ida .....	Newtown High School	Elmhurst
BEHR, Florence .....	Assistant, Girls' High School	Brooklyn
BLAKEMAN, L. B. ....	High School	Mechanicsville
BREEVORT, Carson .....	Commercial H. S.	Brooklyn
BROWER, Jane .....	Bushwick High School	Brooklyn
BROWN, Laura S. ....	Geneva High School	Geneva
CHAMBERLAIN, Ellen F. ...	Central High School	Binghamton
CUSTEAD, Mrs. Alma D. ...	Patchogue H. S.; Patchogue Pub. Lib.	Patchogue
DESMOND, Kathryn E. ....	Public High School	Dunkirk
EDWARDS, Ada V. ....	High School	Schenectady
EMMALIE, Louise R. ....	Eastern District High School	Brooklyn
FAIRGUIN, Marjorie I. ....	Lawrence High School	Lawrence
GLOVER, Gladys .....	High School	Deposit
GREEN, Ella W. ....	Jamestown High School	Jamestown
HALL, Mary E. ....	Girls' High School	Brooklyn
HAMLIN, Louise .....	Morris High School	Bronx
HATHAWAY, Bertha M. ....	Morris High School	Bronx
HAZEN, Ella M. ....	Manual Training High School	Brooklyn
HELME, Mabel .....	Mount Vernon High School	Mount Vernon
HEWITT, Gertrude B. ....	Blodget Vocational High School	Syracuse
HEWITT, Katherine N. ....	North High School	Syracuse
HOLT, Sigrid Charlotte .....	White Plains High School	White Plains
HUGHES, Esther M. ....	Free Academy	Elmira
JANEWAY, Helen Hamilton	High School	New Rochelle
JOSLYN, Rosamond .....	High School	Jamaica

KESSEL, Theresea	High School of Commerce	New York City
KINGSBURY, Mary A.	Erasmus Hall High School	Brooklyn
LARMER, Sarah E.	High School	Olean
MCGAHAN, Julia F.	High School	Troy
McKNIGHT, Elizabeth B.	Bay Ridge High School	Brooklyn
MORSE, Marion S.	Packer Institute	Brooklyn
NORTON, Ruth	Junior High School	Rochester
OVERTON, Clara Louise	White Plains High School	White Plains
PARKER, S. R.	Boys High School	Brooklyn
PATTISON, M. L.	Central High School	Syracuse
PHILLIPS, Julia T.	Curtis High School	New Brighton
POPE, Seth E.	Boys High School	Brooklyn
PRITCHARD, Martha C.	White Plains High School	White Plains
REYNOLDS, Bessie M.	High School	Baldwinsville
RICE, Edith	Hunter College High School	New York City
ROBESON, Julia G.	Richmond Hill High School	Queens Borough
SABIN, Daisy B.	Evander Childs High School	New York City
SCOTT, Effie Louise	High School	Waverly
SOMES, Emily G.	High School	Kingston
SPERRY, E. E.	Syracuse Central High School	Syracuse
STAFFORD, Alice H.	Hutchinson Central High School	Buffalo
STEBBINS, Mary F.	Utica Academy	Utica
THAYER, Annie M.	Bryant High School	Long Island City
VAN VLIET, Florence	De Witt Clinton High School	Manhattan
WEAVER, Margaret E.	West High School	Rochester
WEST, Annie E.	High School	Dunkirk
WILLIAMS, Dr. Sherman	Supt. of School Libraries	Albany
WINANS, Irna D.	East High School	Rochester

#### North Dakota

SPENCE, Helen B.	High School	Grand Forks
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#### Ohio

CLEAVELAND, Margaret	South High School	Cleveland
CROSS, Leora M.	West High School	Cleveland
HUNTER, Frances C.	Steele High School	Dayton
KELLY, Florence	North High School	Columbus
KURTZ, Minnie	South High School	Youngstown
LEWIS, Helen B.	Glenville High School	Cleveland
LEWIS, Sarah Louise	Lincoln High School	Cleveland
MERRILL, Mrs. Adaline C.	Cleveland Heights H. S. Library	Cleveland
PEIRSOL, Jessie	South High School	Columbus
POOLEY, Mary H.	Huges High School	Cincinnati
SMITH, Elizabeth A.	Lakewood H. S. Library	Lakewood
SYMPHER, Katherine	Central High School	Cleveland
WATTERSON, Helen M.	East High School	Cleveland
WILSON, Martha	Supervisor High School Libraries	Cleveland
WOOD, Mabel	West Technical High School	Cleveland

#### Oklahoma

CANTON, Ruby	Librarian Central Normal School	Edmund
CHOWNING, Eva	Okla. City High School	Oklahoma City

#### Oregon

BAYLEY, Dorothy	Dalles High School	The Dalles
BROWN, Mildred G.	High School	Astoria
DURST, Pearl	Lincoln High School	Portland
ENTLER, Marguerite H.	Washington H. S.	Portland
JONSON, Alma S.	Jefferson High School	Portland

KIEMEL, Amelia K. ....	Benson Polytechnic High School	Portland
MONTAGUE, Ruth .....	Union High School	Gresham
PURDY, Jessie .....	High School	Marshfield
TUCKER, Esther Fox .....	Franklin High School	Portland
WOOD, Harriet .....	Supervisor of H. S. Libraries	Portland

**Pennsylvania**

BANES, Mary .....	Alleghany High School	Pittsburgh
BARR, Ida .....	Waynesboro High School	Waynesboro
BECKER, Lucia .....	High School	Boyerstown
BEITEMAN, Florence .....	Girls' High School	Reading
BOMBERGER, Helen A. ....	High School	Harristown
BOYER, E. C. ....	High School	Pine Grove
CHAMPAIGN, Nellie .....	High School	Williamsport
ELLIOT, Dorothea .....	High School	Franklin
EVANS, Sarah G. ....	High School	West Chester
HELMS, Bertha B. ....	High School	Chester
HILL, Helen .....	William Penn High School	Philadelphia
HIMMELWRIGHT, Susan ....	Tyrone High School	Tyrone
HOBAMAN, H. P. ....	High School	Windber
HOWELL, Mrs. George ...	Central High School	Scranton
HOWARD, Clara .....	Schenley High School	Pittsburgh
ILLINGSWORTH, Katherine .	High School	Sheffield
JAMISON, Anna Ruth .....	Carnegie Library	Pittsburgh
KEENAN, Mary R. ....	High School	Greensburg
KUSCHKE, Elizabeth .....	Technical High School	Scranton
LADD, Ethel .....	West Philadelphia H. S. for Girls	Philadelphia
LAWLESS, William J. ....	R. C. High School for Boys	Philadelphia
MCCARTHY, J. A. ....	Public High School	Potttstown
MINSTER, Maud .....	High School	Altoona
MITCHELL, Miss .....	High School	New Castle
MOOREHEAD, Mary .....	Alleghanv High School	Pittsburgh
PANCOAST, Edith F. ....	Hills School	Pottsdam
PENTZ, J. C. ....	High School	Charleroi
PFIFER, Iva Viola .....	Public Library	Monessen
POMEROY, Phebe G. ....	Asst. Teacher Lbn., Schenley H. S.	Pittsburgh
SIBLEY, Eleanor Harriet ..	Asst. Teacher Lbn., Schenley H. S.	Pittsburgh
WITHERICK, Lucy .....	High School	Mauch Chunk

**Rhode Island**

BARKER, Eleanor M. ....	Norman Lib. Rogers High School	Newport
DAVENPORT, Lillian L. ....	Pawtucket High School	Pawtucket
MOWRY, Florence P. ....	McPhee Memorial Lib. High School	Woonsocket

**South Dakota**

FARR, Helen E. ....	High School Library	Sioux Falls
KING, Ira .....	412 East Sixth Ave.	Mitchell
THATCHER, Lucy E. ....	Lead Public High School	Lead

**Tennessee**

JOHNSON, Harriet L. ....	Knoxville High School	Knoxville
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**Texas**

ALEXANDER, Laura .....	Forest Ave. High School	Dallas
BRANUM, Una Lee .....	High School	Orange



DALTON, Meta .....	High School	Cleburne
EVANS, Lillian .....	High School	Waco
HARRISON, Alice S. ....	Austin High School	Austin
HICKS, Marjorie .....	Main Ave. High School	San Antonio
MCGHEE, Mrs. Mona F. ...	High School	El Paso

## Virginia

HERRON, Leonora E. ....	Hampton Institute	Hampton
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## Washington

ALMACK, J. C. ....	Cheney High School	Cheney
ANDERSON, Lillian E. ....	Lincoln Park High School	Tacoma
CAUGHEY, Ella J. ....	Broadway High School	Seattle
CAUGHEY, Lola E. ....	Franklin High School	Seattle
FARGO, Lucile F. ....	North Central High School	Spokane
FRASER, Anna .....	Lincoln High	Seattle
JENKINSON, Jennie .....	High School	Hoquiam
LANE, Jeane P. ....	West Seattle High	Seattle
LOVIS, Marion .....	Stadium High School	Tacoma
MCINTOSH, Joan .....	Queen Anne High School	Tacoma
MERCER, Beatrice .....	Ballard High	Seattle
MURRAY, Elizabeth .....	High School	Wenatches
POPE, Mildred .....	Broadway High School	Tacoma
REEVES, Mrs. De Carls ...	Vancouver High School	Vancouver
RICHARDSON, Mary C. ....	Lewis and Clark High School	Spokane
SMITH, Lillian Louise ...	Lincoln Park High School	Tacoma
STOUT, Elizabeth .....	Lewis and Clark High School	Spokane
STROM, Roy C. ....	Chehalis High School	Chehalis
TALBOT, Sarah A. ....	Jenkins High School	Chewelah
UNGER, Nell .....	Lincoln High School	Tacoma
VAN KLEECK, Elizabeth ...	Queen High	Seattle

## West Virginia

FULTON, Susan .....	High School	Huntington
GRIFFIN, Alice .....	Irving High School	Clarksburg
MOCKLER, Bessie .....	High School	Mannington
PETERS, Ida N. ....	High School	Parkersburgh
REED, Bessie J. ....	High School	Fairmont
SINE, Eulalia O. ....	High School	Buckhannon

## Wisconsin

BAILEY, Grace E. ....	High School	Ripon
BRYNAN, Leona .....	High School	West Allis
DICKINSON, Maude .....	High School Library	La Crosse
FIELDSTAD, Nina .....	High School Branch	Fond du Lac
HERONYMUS, Mary .....	High School	Sheboygan
HILL Olive .....	High School	Racine
JONES, Nellie .....	High School	Oshkosh
KNEIL, Lillian .....	West Division High School	Wilwaukee
REYNOLDS, Margaret .....	High School W. Div. L.	Wilwaukee
RICE, Ruth Catherine .....	Madison High School	Madison
SKAAR, Martha O. ....	High School Library	Waukesha



THE ALFRED DICKEY LIBRARY, JAMESTOWN, SOUTH DAKOTA

### THE ALFRED DICKEY LIBRARY BUILDING

THE Alfred Dickey Library of Jamestown, North Dakota, was informally opened to the public on Washington's birthday, February 22nd and formally dedicated on April 25th.

The library is a gift of the late Alfred E. Dickey in memory of his father, Alfred Dickey, a former resident of Jamestown and the founder of its first reading room.

The building is a fine structure in the Egyptian style of architecture and is built of variegated tapestry brick with terra cotta trimmings. It is located in the heart of the city and cost approximately \$30,000 and is at present the largest public library in the state. The interior of the library is most attractive with its handsomely decorated walls and ceiling, fumed oak furnishings and electroliers, all in the Egyptian design and coloring.

Three reading rooms, well lighted and with all modern equipment are provided on the main floor; one for current magazines, around which are shelved books for adult readers, another for encyclopedias and maga-

zine reference, and the third for a children's room. At the two rear ends of the building are the librarian's office and a small study room. The basement contains in addition to several attractive rooms for club purposes, a spacious auditorium to be used for the library story hour and civic meetings.

The library's moving day proved to be quite an event for the library and also for the public schools. The moving of the 7000 volumes from the City Hall, the former quarters of the Library, to the new building, was all done by the children of the city schools. Forming in line, the children took the books from the City Hall and carried them over to the new Library, keeping their lines unbroken so that the books were arranged on the shelves of their new home in the same order in which they had been in the old. The whole moving was accomplished in two afternoons and proved to be a source of great relief to the library staff and something of a "lark" for the children.

ALICE M. PADDOCK, *Librarian.*

GOVERNMENT COLLECTION OF RECONSTRUCTION INFORMATION  
OFFERED TO THE BUSINESS WORLD

BY CHARLES H. CHASE, of the Reconstruction Research Division of the  
Council of National Defense.

The United States Council of National Defense announces its readiness to place at the command of the business world the information contained in the voluminous collection of data brought together, classified, indexed, and partly digested by its Reconstruction Research Division. It also offers the services of this Division in the procurement of such further special information as may be desired and which may aid in the reorganization of industry and the resumption of trade, or which may in any other manner promote progress in reconstruction.

The material and staff now placed at the service of business originally intended primarily for governmental use, will, of course, continue to function as the governmental clearing house of reconstruction information. The information here offered consists of:

*Official information*—The Division has undertaken to chart all the Federal official bodies that have a point of contact with demobilization or reconstruction, and to possess first-hand, up-to-date information as to accomplishments and plans of each such body or bureau. Furthermore, through its "field service," branching out into 184,000 State, county and community organizations, including some 16,000 women's units, the Division is enabled to maintain direct contact with every sort of state and local reconstruction activity in the land. A digest is kept of state reconstruction news.

*Foreign reconstruction*—The Division has access to every important report of foreign reconstruction activity proposed or accomplished, that reaches this country. It also has access to the best information there is on foreign, commercial, industrial and financial conditions and prospects. A digest is kept of foreign reconstruction news.

*Domestic business background*—The Division has official contact with all war administration boards, bureaus, and investigation commissions, as well as with the Federal Departments themselves. Thus it has access to a great deal of statistical

and other unpublished information, ranging all the way from domestic price data and production estimates, wage data, labor supply reports, and the reported results of experiments in methods of handling labor problems; to notes on foreign production, the foreign labor and emigration situation, foreign market conditions, and finance. The Division has advices as to which industries and which sections of our country are picking up and making their reconstruction readjustments the more promisingly.

*Public opinion and general information*—The Division has its own clipping bureau, supplemented by the service of the chief commercial clipping bureaus. Thus it is enabled to sift practically everything in public print that has a bearing upon any phase of reconstruction. All this material is classified, indexed and made ready for reference. From the siftings of its incoming information the Division issues a daily digest of reconstruction news, intended primarily for the use of the Council and government bureaus but available also to other institutions whose relations to reconstruction problems are such as to entitle them to the service.

In thus proposing to extend its services, the Council opens to the business public probably the largest and most complete assembly of up-to-the-minute reconstruction information in existence. The undertaking also implies the proffer to industry and commerce of the services of an organization that for many months has been establishing connections and perfecting facilities for the securing of every sort of vital information at the earliest possible moment it is available. Thru the fact that the Council of National Defense itself consists of six secretaries of administrative departments of the Government, and by virtue of the further fact that for more than two years the Council has been engaged in the closest co-operation with national, state and local agencies of private as well as public bodies, the Reconstruction Research Division has been from its inception possessed of invaluable contracts in all directions.



STORIES OF AMERICAN LIFE WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE INTO  
MOTION PICTURES—A SELECTED LIST

COMPILED BY ELIZABETH THORNTON TURNER, *Extension Division,*  
*New York Public Library.*

This list has been prepared to aid in giving the foreigner a panoramic view of American life, past and present, so that he may be encouraged to leave the slums of our cities for the villages and country where his chances for making good are so much greater. The motion picture seems to be one of the most powerful means of approach and if the libraries are able to supply the stories from which the films are made it will lend zest to the learning of English.

The films have been approved by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures and those starred are on their Better Films list.

**\*The adventures of Huckleberry Finn.** Mark Twain. Harper, 1910. Paramount film, starring Jack Pickford.

The name of the film is "Huck and Tom."

**\*Tom Sawyer.** Mark Twain. Harper, 1910. Paramount film, starring Jack Pickford.

Stories of boy life in the Mississippi Valley some seventy years ago.

**\*The awakening of Helena Ritchie.** Margaret Deland. Harper, 1906. Metro film, starring Ethel Barrymore.

The awakening of the moral nature of a young and beautiful woman thru her love for a little boy.

**\*The Clarion.** Samuel Hopkins Adams. Houghton Mifflin, 1914. Equitable film.

An exposure of the patent medicine business and modern newspaper methods of advertising it.

**Emma McChesney & Co.** Eudna Ferber. Stokes, 1915. Metro film, starring Ethel Barrymore.

Eventful experiences in the life of a cheery, resourceful business woman. The name of the film is "Mrs. McChesney."

**Fables in slang.** George Ade. Duffield, 1900. Essanay films.

Amusing pictures of modern American life. A series of films under separate titles.

**The gentleman from Indiana.** Booth Tarkington. Doubleday, Page, 1899. Paramount film.

A young editor's attempt to purify politics in a small town.

**Kennedy Square.** Francis Hopkinson Smith. Scribner, 1911. Vitagraph film.

A story of Baltimore in the fifties, with its old-time Southern standards of courtesy and honor.

**\*The lion and the mouse.** Charles Klein. Dillingham, 1906. Vitagraph film, starring Alice Joyce.

A story of modern American business life.

**\*Little women.** Louise May Alcott. Little, Brown. Famous Players-Lasky-Paramount film, with an all-star cast.

A story of four girls in their New England home.

**The man without a country.** Edward Everett Hale. Little, Brown, 1917. Universal film.

A pitiful story of the enforced exile of an American naval officer who insulted the flag. In the film, Hale's story acts as an incentive to a young American.

**The melting pot.** Israel Zangwill. Macmillan, 1904. Cort film.

"Touched with fire of democracy and lighted radiantly with the national vision. . . . it is an attempt to humanize the theory that America is creating the future race by blending all races."—*Survey.*

**Pudd'nhead Wilson.** Mark Twain. Harper, 1910. Paramount film.

"A serious delineation of life half a century ago in a little town of Missouri."—Baker. "Guide to the best fiction."

**Ramona.** Helen Hunt Jackson. Little, Brown, 1900. Clune film.

A story of Indian life on the Pacific coast in the days before the American invasion, while the waning Spanish and Catholic civilizations struggled for existence.

**Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.** Kate Douglas Wiggin. Houghton Mifflin, 1903. Paramount film, starring Mary Pickford.

"Delightful story of an original and attractive girl in a New England village."—*"Best Books."*

**\*Seventeen.** Booth Tarkington. Harper, 1916. Paramount film, starring Jack Pickford.

A laughter-provoking yet notable study of the psychology of the boy in his later teens.

**The turmoil.** Booth Tarkington. Harper, 1910. Metro. film, starring Valli-Valli.

"A novel of unusual interest and vitality, picturing the turmoil of a Middle Western manufacturing city, with its worship of "bigness," and the corresponding tumult in the family of the great business man who has made the city. A charming love story."—*"Best Books."*

**The Virginian.** Owen Wister. Macmillan, 1904. Fox film, starring Dustin Farnum.

A story of the best type of Western cowboy, and his love for a little New England school teacher.

## THE REPORT OF THE BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR 1918

UNUSUAL conditions prevailing in the library world have tended towards a decreased circulation of books and to a curtailment of some forms of activity. On the other hand, however, many new opportunities have presented themselves, of which the library has taken advantage.

The total circulation of books for home use was 4,954,193, as compared with 5,944,298 for 1917, a decrease of 990,105 for the year. This decrease is due to the absence on military duty of thousands of men who had been book-borrowers, and of more thousands of women who had become engaged in various forms of war service; partly to the reduction in the number of books allowed to each reader, made necessary by a smaller staff than usual; but principally to the closing of the library for a number of days on account of the influenza epidemic and of the coal shortage. Nevertheless a few branch libraries reported that for the number of days on which the branch was open the circulation was larger than that of last year, and the daily average for the whole system on this basis was only slightly less than that of 1917.

The library's contribution to the winning of the war consisted primarily in the dissemination of literature and information concerning the conflict itself, as well as the distribution of material emphasizing the need of self-denial and conservation by those at home. Placards, posters, and bulletins issued by the various divisions of the Government were displayed and distributed; thrift stamps were placed on sale; and booths for the Liberty Loan and Red Cross membership drives were placed in the library buildings; while the auditoriums at a number of branches were turned over to Draft and Legal Advisory Boards.

In the spring campaign of the American Library Association 65,000 volumes and 50,000 magazines were collected in Brooklyn. The fall campaign was not so productive in result, only 10,000 books and two tons of magazines having been given in Brooklyn. Of the \$205,000,000 promised in subscriptions to the United War Work Campaign, Brooklyn contributed \$3,000,000.

The staff also prepared books for forwarding to the camps and members of the staff volunteered to assist in camp work.

During the past two years, 268 resignations took place from a staff of 402; and at the end of 1918 there are only 197 persons on the pay-roll who were in the employ of the library on January 1, 1917. A large majority of the assistants, who resigned did so to accept positions at higher salaries in government service, in banks, and in commercial houses. An earnest effort was made, without avail, by the trustees to induce the Board of Estimate to appropriate money enough to allow an increase in salary on account of the high cost of living. Instead of an increase the Board of Estimate reduced the total appropriation in salary. The trustees feeling acutely the necessity for some increase transferred from the Book Account the funds necessary to provide the regular increase for those receiving salaries of less than \$2,000 per year.

The appropriation from the city for the year was \$526,504; of which the sum expended for salaries was \$304,519; that for books, periodicals and binding \$113,515; for supplies \$38,041, and for repairs, light, power and general plant service \$39,612.

The Catalog Department prepared and sent out 94,088 volumes to the various branches; 62,019 volumes were discarded or lost during the year, a number of discarded books going to five different institutions. The net gain therefore amounts to 32,079 volumes. Of the books added 1007 were in foreign languages.

During the year 1412 travelling libraries were sent out to schools, government departments, charitable institutions, churches and clubs. These totalled 64,112 books which had a circulation of 185,978. This shows a decrease from the totals of 1917. A decrease is shown also in circulation thru the deposit stations, which with a registration of 1348 circulated 89,163 volumes.

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"To have just the book one wants when one wants it, is and must remain, one of the supreme luxuries of a cultivated life."

## PUBLICITY FOR LIBRARIES

CONDUCTED BY FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE

THE two years that began with the declaration of war by the United States and ended with the Fifth Liberty Loan were two years of intensive education of the American people in the art of advertising in all its phases.

The hugest volume of advertising of every sort and in every medium ever carried on anywhere was done by the United States Government and the various war relief agencies. Liberty Bonds, War Saving Stamps, Food Conservation, the Red Cross and the United War Work agencies, all were "sold" to the American people thru advertising, and chiefly thru newspaper advertising.

The war has ended, but we have learned a great deal about advertising that we did not know before and much that will be of continuing and permanent value in peace times.

First, and most important, more Americans have learned to read advertisements than ever before.

Second, advertisers have discovered that people will respond to the right sort of advertising even more readily than the advertising men themselves had believed.

Third, business men and others who were skeptical about the value of advertising—for most business men bought advertising space because they were talked into it rather than from any real belief in its efficacy—now understand its importance and value in getting results.

Already the advertising pages of the newspapers and magazines show the result of this re-education of the whole American people in the art of advertising and of responding to advertising appeals. I speak now exclusively of "display" advertising as distinguished from reading-matter publicity. When the Manchester Ship Canal finds it useful to take two full pages in the New York Times to talk to American exporters and manufacturers, it is evidence of a rather unusual sort of recognition of the responsiveness of our people to such appeals. In every line of business, advertising is taking on a new tone, clearly in-

fluenced by the character of the Government's advertising during the war, while some of the methods first extensively used by the Government and the Red Cross are being now applied commercially and are especially adaptable to library purposes.

The most interesting fact about the Government's Liberty Loan advertisements, the Food Administration's announcements and the Red Cross display pages is that none of this was paid for by the organizations themselves. The Government had no advertising appropriation, nor had the Red Cross. The newspapers, with few exceptions, charged their regular advertising rates for all of this business. The money was provided by patriotic, public-spirited business men who either gave their own regular advertising space for the purpose or carried the Liberty Loan or Red Cross advertisements in a part of the space the rest of which was occupied by their own announcements.

The education of business men to give of their advertising space for public purposes is not the least important result of the war advertising campaigns. It would take but little effort, in any community where the public library has established itself in the minds of the business men, to turn this fact to account and obtain the use of advertising space which, if properly utilized, would provide continuous publicity for the library.

Precisely this sort of a cooperative advertising plan is already in operation in several commercial lines. An excellent example, with which newspaper readers everywhere are already familiar, is the coffee advertising in which local grocers carry special publicity matter prepared by the Joint Coffee Trade Publicity Committee in the space which the local man buys and pays for. This is not advertising of any special brand of coffee, but of coffee as a beverage, regardless of its source. Of course, the local grocer who pays the newspaper to print this general publicity matter expects to sell more coffee as a result of it. But in the case of the public library, where



nobody can possibly make a dollar profit by the circulation of all its books, the connection between the advertiser's business and the space he devotes to free publicity need not be so obvious, although there are certain lines of business that can advantage themselves and the library as well.

A library that is trying to stimulate the use of the telephone, either by seekers of information or for requests to reserve books should have little difficulty arranging with the local telephone company to carry a couple of lines or more of library advertising every time it published its own advertisement. In the larger cities, especially, the "Bell" companies affiliated with the American Telegraph and Telephone Company are continuous and intelligent advertisers. Now that it is possible for them to obtain the materials and equipment for extension of their service, which they could not get during the war, they are likely to be heavier advertisers than ever before. It is to their interest to do anything that will legitimately stimulate the use of the telephone, so their interest and that of the library are identical in this respect.

But every community above the grade of country village has public-spirited merchants who have been educated by the Government's war advertising campaigns into giving advertising space for public purposes; it is just as useful to the library to have its daily announcements carried by the local grocer, haberdasher or dry-goods merchant as to have its own especial place and corner in the newspaper.

I would be the last to attempt to tell any librarian how to run a library, but if I were charged with the responsibility for the operation and development of any institution whose purpose is to serve the whole people of a given community without reward or profit, I would enlist the interest and support of every public-spirited citizen, banker, manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, in that community, and "sell" the institution to them, first of all. Then it would not be at all difficult to get them to help "sell" it to the general public.

To do this, however, the librarian must approach the business men with a plan and programme as specific and detailed as that

of a Liberty Loan Committee. Nearly every human being responds more readily to a concrete proposal than to one couched in vague generalities. It means work, to reduce one's purposes to concrete statements on paper, but if intelligently done, the work will bring results.

The programme for such a cooperative advertising campaign ought to be based, in the first place, on a year's trial. Say there are four business men who advertise every day in the year, whose interest can be enlisted; then the year's library advertising should be apportioned among the four so that each one contributes his quota of space on certain days of the week, or every day during each fourth week. The preparation of the programme involves, first, a careful study of the advertisements regularly carried by the concerns which it is proposed to interest; if the librarian, in presenting the plan, displays an intelligent knowledge of the character of the concern's business and the number of lines or inches of space used regularly or on different days of the week, the impression made will be favorable at the start.

The approach should be made with a request for a definite amount of space in the firm's advertisements to be given to the library; this should be stated in terms of inches or agate lines, depending upon which system of space measurement obtains in the particular community. In the larger cities the agate line, one-fourteenth of an inch, is the standard of advertising measurement; in many cities with as large as 50,000 population the system of measurement by the inch still prevails. In all cases advertising space in newspapers is measured as to width by the column, the standard column being  $12\frac{1}{2}$  picas, or  $2\frac{1}{12}$  inches, tho this varies with different newspapers. The amount of space asked for should be based upon the firm's average advertising space; it would not be unfair to request the use of one-quarter of the space used every third or fourth day. The intelligent advertiser will see a distinct advantage to himself if the attention of readers interested in library news is attracted to his particular display in the newspaper. It would be well to arrange to have the library announce-

ment carry a line stating on what days it appears in the advertisement of the particular tradesman.

Most important of all, in the effort to obtain the cooperation of the advertiser, is the presentation *at the time of making the request*, of specimens of the library "copy" which it's proposed to run. Here is where the ingenuity of the librarian will be taxed most seriously. It must be both concise and interesting. It may be general in its terms, such as an announcement that one may find out all about Bolshevism or Xylophones by consulting books at the library, or it may be specific announcements of new books or of particular titles dealing with current topics. Here is where the aid of an advertising expert, if it can be obtained, will be of the greatest service.

Every community has its own peculiar problem, and what will work in one place may not work in another. There may be no public-spirited business men at all who would be willing to cooperate in the altruistic spirit upon which this plan so far has

been based. Very well, find the business man whose own business can be promoted by getting people to read library books. It would be a very unimaginative music dealer, for example, who could not be made to see that if he helped the library circulate books of and about music he could sell more pianos, phonographs and sheet music in the course of a year. Bankers are not all narrow and tight-fisted; the more their clients know of finance, economics and the currents of trade and business, the more business there will be for the bank; try the banker on the proposition of adding a few lines about the books of this sort in the library to his regular space. What grocer or butcher cannot be convinced that it will help his business if more women read cookbooks and works on domestic economy which they can get from the library? Wouldn't the furniture dealer be advantaged if everyone in his community read the *House Beautiful* and similar periodicals and books? I leave the extension of this catalog to the imagination of the reader.

#### DOCUMENTS FROM THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Among the interesting relics of the Peace Conference which will ultimately go to the Army War College, is the propaganda material with which the American Peace Commission has been "smothered" during the conference, according to one of the staff.

"Nearly every nation and race," he says, "presenting claims before the Peace Conference, backed those claims with a mass of pamphlet and other literature. The Italians, with their Adriatic ambitions, were easily the leaders in this sort of activity, but the Jugoslavs, Greeks, Armenians, Syrians and others also testified their belief in the power of advertising.

"Some of the propaganda is rather naive, especially the Turkish, which feels quite aggrieved at the Armenians for not manifesting greater attachment to the Turkish cause, and argues that this disloyalty disqualifies them from consideration at the hands of the Conference. Then the Poles think they have proved their case to Dan-

zig if they get out a pamphlet in English in which this port is regularly called by its Polish name 'Odansk'."

Some of the confidential governmental publications issued for use at the conference will be included. These confidential handbooks, prepared to give information on nearly all the points at issue, are invaluable summaries of the statistical and political data involved.

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LEARN HOW TO LEARN—The most valuable knowledge is knowledge that leads to all knowledge. You can't learn everything, so be wise and learn how to learn what you need to learn. All knowledge is in print, or will be tomorrow. To know how to find in books and journals just the information you need—that is to hold the eel of wisdom by the tail. Your Newark Library has much that is helpful on the art of learning how to learn.—Book-plate of the Newark Free Public Library.

## SHELF PINS—AND SOME OTHER DEVICES

THE nuisance of the wrong kind of shelf pins may now be abated. The old-fashioned shelf pin in its many varieties, all of which were a nuisance because they had to fit holes in wood, and hence were usually too loose or too tight, can now be superseded by the threaded shelf pin, which need not fit tightly, but is kept by the thread from falling out. Owing to war conditions probably this pin may not be obtainable now. But substitutes are possible as we have recently proved by experience. We had a large stock of the old kind of shelf pins which we expected to use in some new book-cases. As it happened the maker of the shelves bored the holes the wrong size. We found we could get set-screws, which have a head the same size as the threaded part, and these have worked admirably. Another kind of shelf pin we have used with satisfaction for years. This is a straight bar which extends thru the upright and projects each side, thus holding up ends of two shelves. This need not fit so tight as to require driving and hence is easily shifted when necessary. As the most of the shelving in a library is spaced uniformly, when the uprights are thin enough to admit of holes bored thru this is a very satisfactory way to support the shelves. Of course, where the holes do not go thru the threaded pin will be used, and likewise when the contiguous shelves are not on the same level, tho even in this case the long pin can be pushed so as to project on only one side. In all cases there should be slots on the under side of the shelf to receive the pins. It should be remembered that the threaded pin is not to be tight enough so that it has to be screwed in, as I found it in a recently built library building. This is unnecessary, and entails waste of time when shelves are moved.

Another feature which has been added to shelves by some makers by means of a special tool, namely, the slot for receiving labels, can be gained more simply. It is not necessary to have this slot with under-cut grooves to hold the labels. A simple channel, which need not be very

deep will hold labels of ordinary card stock provided they are cut the right width. They are held very firmly. Hence in making new shelves or putting the channel on old shelves any joiner can do this with the ordinary "plow."

In planning charging desks it is unnecessary to have drawers, cupboards, etc., built in, so that changes can not be made later. There are so many unit systems of such furniture made nowadays that the movable units may be placed in the shell of a delivery desk. In this way vertical files, card index trays, storage drawers, etc., can be combined in almost any desired combination, meeting present demands, with the possibility of change when needed.

We have found portable book-cases very useful. We had some summer branches in school rooms, and it occurred to us to make use of some old shelves which were stored away. We nailed furring strips at each corner of the shelves and had as a result book-cases seven shelves high, three feet wide, light enough for a boy to handle. After they came back from the school-houses we found them useful in shelving our school duplicates during the summer. Another use has been to inclose a space in a large room. We think that the portability of these book-cases is going to help us out of many difficulties in the future as new problems come up from time to time, and that it would pay us even if we had to buy all the material to make such cases.

WILLIS K. STETSON.

*Free Public Library, New Haven, Conn.*

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"The task of the next decade is to restore, reconstruct, rehabilitate. The library work that looms big is to acquire, to advertise, and to distribute the literature of restoration, reconstruction and rehabilitation—literature of the periodical, of the pamphlet, of the book. Every librarian must be a student of the problem, must understand its magnitude and its varied phases, and must be everlastingly upon the alert. To acquire, to arrange, to list, to exhibit and to circulate every printed page upon this is no small undertaking."



RECENT MOTION PICTURES BASED ON STANDARD OR CURRENT BOOKS

These pictures have been selected for listing by The National Board of Review of Motion Pictures:

**After His Own Heart**, 5 reels, Mert. Star—Hale Hamilton.

Picturization of the popular novel by Ben Ames Williams, telling of the adventures of a young millionaire who loses his fortune and regains it by the use of his wits.

**Best Man, The**, 5 reels. Star—J. Warren Kerrigan.

A mystery story flavored with romance from the novel by Grace Lutz.

**Better 'Ole, The**, 5 reels, World. Star—Charles Rock.

Lieut. Barnsfather's play of three modern musketeers in the trenches makes a noteworthy screen comedy.

**Bishop's Emeralds, The**, 6 reels, Pathe. Star—Virginia Pearson.

An English melodrama taken from the novel of that name by Houghton Townley.

**Boomerang**, 7 reels, Pioneer. Star—Henry Walthall.

Picturization of the novel by William Hamilton Osborne dealing with labor difficulties in a food trust.

**Blind Man's Eyes**, 5 reels, Metro. Star—Bert Lytell.

Film version of the popular novel by William McHarg and Edwin Balmer, dealing with the possibilities of false evidence.

**Boots**, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky: Paramount. Star—Dorothy Gish.

Adapted from the story by Martha Pittman, which revolves about a London board house slavey and a group of spies.

**Brand, The**, 7 reels, Goodwyn. Stars—Russell Simpson and Key Laurel.

An Alaskan pioneer romance from the novel by Rex Beach.

**Cambic Mask, The**, Vitagraph, 5 reels. Star—Alice Joyce.

Robert W. Chambers' novel of the same name makes an interesting screen romance.

**Children of Banishment**, 5 reels, Select. Star—Mitchel Lewis.

Picturization of Francis W. Sullivan's novel of the woods.

**Come Out of the Kitchen**, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky:Paramount. Star—Marguerite Clark.

A domestic drama founded on the novel by Alice Duer Miller, which was produced on the stage by Henry Miller having been adapted from the novel by Augustus E. Thomas.

**Crimson Gardenia, The**, 6 reels, Goldwyn. Star—Owen Moore.

Rex Beach's melodramatic novel adapted to the screen.

**Diane of the Green Van**, 5 reels, Exhibitors' Mutual. Star—Alma Rubens.

An heiress, tired of the artificialities of life, goes off into the country in a gypsy van. From the story by Leona Dalrumple which won the \$10,000 prize.

**False Evidence**, 5 reels, Metro. Star—Viola Dana.

A Scotch romance with many exciting incidents founded on the book "Madelon" by Mary Wilkins Freeman.

**Gentleman of Quality, A**, 5 reels, Vitagraph. Star—Earle Williams.

A romance of India society based on the novel by Frederick Van Rensselaer Day.

**Girl From the Marsh Croft, The**, 7 reels, Swedish Biograph.

Motion picture adaptation of the popular novel by Selma Lagerlof.

**House Divided, A**, Film Clearing House, 6 reels. Stars—Herbert Rawlinson and Sylvia Breamer.

An elaborated picture version of Ruth Holt Boucicault's novel "The Substance of His House."

**Josselyn's Wife**, 5 reels, Exhibitors' Mutual: Barriscale. Star—Bessie Barriscale.

Founded on the novel by Kathleen Norris, one of her most successful books, a society problem drama.

**Little Orphant Annie**, 6 reels, Pioneer Selig. James Whitcomb Riley's poem makes a beautiful screen story.

**Long Lane's Turning**, 6 reels, Exhibitors' Mutual. Star—Henry Walthall.

Melodrama founded on Hallie Erminie Rives' novel.

**Love Call, The**, 5 reels, Mutual:National. Star—Billie Rhodes.

A clever and pathetic tale of a lonely little Western girl who starts out to "get" some "education" but finds the process too long and follows the call of her heart. Adapted from the book by Marjorie Benton Cooke.

**Man and His Money, A**, 5 reels, Goldwyn. Star—Tom Moore.

Adapted from the popular novel by Frederic S. Isham, published by Bobbs-Merrill.

**Mary Regan**, 6 reels, First National. Star—Anita Stewart.

An underworld detective melodrama from the book by LeRoy Scott.

**Miss Dulcie From Dixie**, 5 reels, Vitagraph. Star—Gladys Leslie.

An attractive Southern romance founded on the book by Lulah Ragsdale.

**Red Lantern, The**, 7 reels, Metro. Star—Nazimova.

A Chinese tragedy during the time of the Boxer uprising when an oriental Joan of Arc attempts to save her people. Founded on the novel by Edith Wherry.

**Romance of the Air, A**, 6 reels, Independent Sales. Stars—Edith Day, Bert Hall.

War Drama based on the book "En l'air" by Lieut. Bert Hall.

**Suspense**, 6 reels, Independent sales. Star—Mollie King.

Motion picture adaptation of the novel by Isabel Ostrander.

**Unknown Quantity, The**, 5 reels, Vitagraph. Star Corinne Griffith.

Another O. Henry Bohemian romance adapted to the screen.

**Unpardonable Sin, The**, 9 reels, Star—Blanch Sweet. Harry Garson, producer.

Dramatic presentation of the atrocities toward women in Belgium during lte German occupation, and the effect on the lives of the mother and daughter, victims of the Hun.

**Vicky Van, Famous Players-Lasky:Paramount**. Star—Ethel Clayton.

Adapted from the story by Carolyn Wells.

**Wishing Ring Man, The**, 5 reels, Vitagraph. Star—Bessie Love.

A society romance founded on the story by Margaret Widdemer.

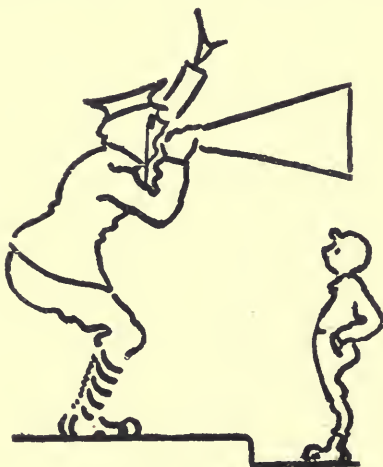
## LIBRARY WAR SERVICE

### MORE BOOKS FOR THE MEN OVERSEAS

To meet the last call of the A. L. A. for a further two million books before July 1st for the men overseas, local book-drives have been going on all over the country and some hundreds of thousands of volumes have already been collected. Up to the present, statistics are not to hand to show the extent of this last effort, but if New York's last drive is in any way typical the results must be indeed gratifying.

This drive under the direction of Mr. John Foster Carr, like that which last year started this particular form of appeal in New York was staged on the steps of the New York Public Library.

to listen two minutes, so that my appeal was reduced to the elements of modern advertising—the continual repetition of slogans, varying them so that the passing crowds would never, if I could avoid it, hear the same thing twice. But even in this way it was quite remarkable how we secured just the type of book that was wanted, just as effectively as last year. And the proof of this lies in the different needs of the two years. This year it was all for light fiction, good stirring novels of adventure, mystery stories, and for a guess, I should say that fully fifty per cent of the books received were of this sort."



R-R-R-Rummage!

And, by the way, this drive closes the series, for both the Board of Trustees of the Library and the City Government are agreed that there shall be permission granted for no more.

"During the course of the year," says Mr. Carr, "I have found that a great change had become necessary in method. In the picture that the LIBRARY JOURNAL used of our work a year ago, there is plentiful evidence of the ease with which a large crowd could then be drawn. My talks at that time were never longer than three minutes. This year, crowds could not be gathered



Working the Busses

"Working the busses as Mr. Carr does it," says the *New York Evening Post*, "makes visiting committees, four-minute men, street collections and stage women's war reliefs look like 30 cents. This is the way he does it and the properties necessary are one megaphone and a traffic jam to get six or eight buses in line in front of the tower of books.

"R-r-r-rummage," says Mr. Carr into the megaphone. "R-r-r-rummage! R-rummage among your books! You on that bus there—we're not asking you for money—we ask for books. What can you spare?"

Will you r-rummage among your books tonight and bring us one to-morrow? Bring us a book or the gr-eatest tower in the world—of books. Bring us a book of adventure—bring us a book of the stirring West—bring us the kind of book you liked to read when you were a boy. R-rummage—r-r-rummage—only r-r-rummage—give us the best you've got. The best is none too good—only rummage. You on that bus—will you rummage? Will you? Ah—one, thank you! Where's two? Thank you! Now three. A good new magazine will do for that man in the hospital. Will you, won't you? He's pining for his wife—or his sweetheart maybe, or his mother. Won't you r-r-rummage for him? Ah, you will—that's three. Thank you! Within the bus—have you a brick in this tower of honor? Four—thank you. Where's five? Somebody with a detective story. Five—thank you! Help the boys to forget their pain! Six—thank you! Seven—thank you! Good book sure cure for army blues. Where's eight? Ten's the record. Thank you, that's nine—give me ten before you go—where's ten—you're moving—come ten—be the banner bus—

won't you? Ah-h, ten, I thank you! R-r-r-rummage! R-r-r-rummage! R-r-r-rummage among your books!

"And few busses escape.

"And the next morning they turn up with those tales of adventure, of mystery, of solace."

"For our appeal this year," says Mr. Carr, "has been made in the first place for the needs of the hospitals; and for that the chief slogan was 'A good book is a sure cure for the Army Blues.' I gave this whenever I saw a group of soldiers passing. It almost never failed to raise a smile, and a nod, and I would then ask—the question called public attention to the fact—'Is that true?' Whereupon the soldiers would never fail to nod again, and give some evidence, often enthusiastic, that it was true."

About 200,000 volumes went to the building up of this "pyramid of honor," and no sooner was it completed than Mr. Carr began a similar drive in front of the Borough Hall, Brooklyn, which, as we go to press, is still in progress.

#### PUBLIC LIBRARIES CONTINUE THE WORK OF CAMP AND HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

THE camp and hospital libraries and the transport library service have given to many men their first working knowledge of books. During their months of service, military and naval experts who needed up-to-date technical information for immediate application in their work, foreigners learning English, men from as many kinds of work as are represented in any large city, eager to keep up with the newest wrinkles in their own trades and professions, others who had never used books before, but in leisure hours in camp or convalescence found that their practical experience could well be supplemented by study—all used "A. L. A." books and will continue to need them when they are discharged.

The public libraries are carrying on. Even the most progressive libraries that for years have been alert to keep in touch with the needs of workers are finding that through Library War Service they have gained a new clientèle.



"AND THE NEXT MORNING THEY TURN UP . . ."





"THE GREATEST TOWER IN THE WORLD—OF BOOKS".

Several librarians are sending personal letters enclosing copies of vocational book lists to each returned soldier and sailor in the city, the mailing lists being obtained from local Red Cross Headquarters.

Copies of "The Back Home" number of the *Syracuse Libraries Bulletin* were placed in the hands of factory managers and others in about a dozen local manufacturing plants with a request to get these copies into the hands of men who have returned from the service.

An increasing use is being made of billboards by libraries. On the library grounds in Des Moines, located but a block from the Interurban station, through which all soldiers discharged from Camp Dodge must pass, is a huge sign which reads: PREPARE NOW FOR THE JOB YOU WANT. YOUR PUBLIC LIBRARY WILL LEND YOU BOOKS ON ANY SUBJECT FREE. COME IN AND LOOK 'EM OVER!

The twenty-four vocational bookmarks, in the public library edition, have been supplied free to all public libraries in the United States and are being used by some

librarians as check-lists to round-out the library's collection of technical books, others are distributing them at the local office of the U. S. Employment Service and in large factories.

One library commission writes: "A set of the book lists was sent to each library some time ago from this office. We shall do everything possible to advocate the use of these lists and several of the titles will be discussed at our library institutes to be held next month."

Another reports:

"We are writing to librarians that if they find any returned soldier wishing a book that they can not supply, to put him at once into correspondence with the Library commission, which will make a special effort to supply his needs."

A large banner hung across the principal street in a southern industrial city reads, "Back to the job. What job? Books on all jobs at the public library. Use them."

Special placards have been printed and posted by a number of libraries. In one

city cards were hung in all street cars asking the question, "Are you prepared for the job you want?" and referring to "Books on any subject free for your use at the public library."

The camp library poster, "Back to the job," has been adapted for use by several public libraries.

Slides used in camp libraries have been adapted for public library use, also.

Parades, banquets, meetings, and other welcoming demonstrations given for returning heroes suggest many possibilities for advertising library facilities. Billboards, posters, cards of welcome to the library, mention in addresses of welcome of oppor-

tunities in the library, have been used in several places, and are worth consideration in each librarian's plans.

Some libraries are placing copies of "Your job back home" in large barber shops, smoke shops, employment agencies, street-car waiting rooms, post-office and branches, railroad stations; also in hotels, Red Cross offices, War Camp Community clubs, Y. M. C. A., K. of C. and Chamber of Commerce reading-rooms, trade union halls, fraternal and other club rooms. Many libraries are using the four-leaf folders listing books mentioned in "Your Job Back Home," in connection with the book.

#### OUR FRONTISPIECE—EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND DIVISION CHIEFS OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The frontispiece, representing the Staff of the New York Public Library, is intended as the first of a series of portrait groups representing, from time to time, the personnel of the great libraries and of the leading library schools which we are sure will interest the readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. As the photograph was taken under difficult conditions within the New York Public Library, where flashwork is prohibited, the illustration does scant justice to its subjects, and we present it with this apology on their behalf.

Front Row: Dr. Richard Gottheil, Oriental division, R. D.\*; Miss Annie C. Tompkins, Current Periodicals, R. D.; Edmund L. Pearson, Editor of Publications; Wilberforce Eames, Bibliographer, R. D.; Charles F. McCombs, in charge of Main Reading Room, R. D.; H. M. Lydenberg, Chief Reference Librarian; E. H. Anderson, Director; Franklin F. Hopper, chief of Circulation Department; Miss Rose G. Murray, supervisor of Binding, C. D.; Miss Lucille Goldthwaite, Library for the Blind, C. D.; Miss Alice Bunting, Interbranch Loan Office; Miss Lenore Power, Central Children's Room.

Second Row: John Archer, Printing office and Bindery; John H. Fedeler, building

superintendent; Miss Florence Overton, Supervisor of Branches, C. D.; I Ferris Lockwood, Bursar; Axel Moth, Cataloging division, R. D.; William B. Gamble, Technology division, R. D.; K. D. Metcalf, Executive Assistant, R. D.; Robert W. Henderson, in charge of Stacks, R. D.; Dr. Frank Weitenkampf, Art and Prints divisions, R. D.; Miss Annie Carroll Moore, Work with Children, C. D.; Dr. Charlese C. Williamson, Economics division, R. D.; Victor Palsits, American History and Manuscripts divisions, R. D.

Third Row: Dr. Henryk Arctowski, Science division, R. D.; C. H. A. Bjerregaard, Readers' division, R. D.; A. S. Freidus, Jewish division, R. D.; H. J. Grumpelt, Accountant, C. D.; Miss Isabella M. Cooper, Librarian, Central Circulation; W. B. A. Taylor, Accessions divisions, R. D.; Frank A. Waite, Information division, R. D.; Miss Mary Frank, Extension division, C. D.; Dr. Otto Kinkeldey, Music division, R. D.; Robert R. Finster, Clerk of the Board and Secretary to the Director; Henry C. Strippel, Genealogy division, R. D.; Abram Yarmolinsky, Slavonic division, R. D.

"Employ your time improving yourself by other men's documents; so shall you come easily by what other men have labored hard for."—*Socrates*.

\* R. D. refers to reference department.

C. D. refers to circulation department.

# LIBRARY WORK

## News of Development in Library Activity

### INFORMATION, LOCAL

A "Club Directory" kept at the Newark Free Public Library, is described by C. V. D. in the April number of *The Library and the Museum Therein*. This helps to supplement the City Directory and the clippings file on local questions. One hundred and seventy-five clubs—social, athletic, civic improvement, political associations, charitable organizations—are filed alphabetically by the name of the club; the address is given if there are club rooms, and the names of officers with residence if there is no club address.

In connection with the club directory is also kept a list of halls and auditoriums with their seating capacity and local lecturers with subjects on which they are prepared to speak.

A filing cabinet for "What Newarkers Are Writing About" is also in readiness, and in the same issue of *The Library* an appeal is made by L. C. to Newarkers who write, to help the library to make a full list of local authors and their thoughts, conceits, fancies or views.

### ART WORK IN SMALL LIBRARIES

Art work that can be done in small libraries. Mary Powell. *Public Libraries*, June, 1919. p. 192-194.

The art books in a small library should be of a general nature and so readable that everyone may share in the knowledge and discussion of art matters. Some useful titles are: "Pictorial composition and the critical judgment of pictures," by Henry R. Poore, which teaches us to see not only out-of-door color and form but the picture interpretation of it as well; "Art education," by Henry Turner Bailey, which altho written primarily for school use, covers problems of all average households; Charles H. Claffin's "Story of Dutch painting" and "Story of Spanish painting," "American masters of painting," and others, especially his "Guide to pictures for beginners" and "How to study pictures." A good working knowledge of art history may be obtained from Reinach's well-illustrated "Apollo"; and "The enjoyment of architecture" by T. F. Hamlin helps to develop an inquisitive attitude of mind toward architectural design and construction. Books on American museums are Helen Henderson's "Art treasures of Washington" and "The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts." "The art of the Metropolitan Museum," by David Preyer. "The Boston museum of art" by Julia DeWolf Addison and "What pictures to see in America" by L. M. Bryant.

Of the art periodicals, *The American Magazine of Art*, and *The International Studio* are the most stimulating to art interest, and the *Keramic Studio* has many design motifs that may be applied to practical home uses.

The bulletins of American art museums—well illustrated and containing very good articles—can be collected at small cost by subscription, or, by soliciting as a donation, and there are many pamphlets of much artistic interest among which are "The art of home furnishing and decorating" by Frank Alvah Parsons, published by the Linoleum department of the Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa. "The Venus Pencil in your school" by Harry W. Jacobs, Director of art instruction, public schools, Buffalo, N. Y., an advertisement for the American Lead Pencil Co., 220 Fifth Ave., N. Y., but really a good article on the method of pencil drawing; "Tile design" by the American Encaustic Tiling Co., Ltd., N. Y.; and The Armour Co. Yearbook, with illustrations from chalk drawings by Joseph Pennell.

Besides these, travel books, histories, essays, and fiction, often contain good accounts of some artist and his work, descriptions of buildings or chapter on various periods of art. The magazines, too, are full of articles of this nature. These should be noted whenever found.

Many articles on art may be clipped from newspapers and duplicate magazines. These should be filed by subject in envelopes, with no attempt at cataloging or classification.

Pictures may be gathered from worn-out books, magazine covers, advertisements, book jackets, etc. They ought to be filed under subject and will be very helpful not only for use in the schools, but for giving suggestions as to costume, stage setting, etc., for amateur theatricals, community festivals, and for picture exhibitions. In this connection be it said that if the library has a suitable gallery, many suitable and attractive displays may be obtained thru the American Federation of Arts, in Washington, D. C.

It is not so much a collection of books that is needed as a librarian. The first thing to do is to know the life of the town, to find out whether there is an art club, and what is being done in the schools, whether lectures on art are given in the locality and what festivals or pageants are to take place. A definite preparation of material for these will bring into existence a good and serviceable, tho not necessarily large, art collection in the library.



## IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

### Massachusetts

*Springfield.* The City Library and the Federation of Women's Clubs organized a most successful exhibit of the "Handiwork of the Nations," which was held in the last week of April, at the Library. The Library furnished room, heat, light, janitor service, and exhibit screens. The Federation of Women's Clubs secured the work from the foreign women, and was responsible for its hanging and for duty at the booths. Sixteen nationalities were represented, among them China, Russia, Turkey, Syria, Greece, Poland, Bohemia, Italy, Sweden, Scotland and Ireland. In addition to the display of arts and crafts, programs were arranged to illustrate the songs, dances, and musical instruments of the various nations. It is felt that the exhibit was most successful along the line of increasing the friendly spirit, not only between foreign nationalities, but in giving a broader view to the native Americans of their neighbors' personality and ability. During the four days on which it was held more than five thousand people visited the exhibit.

### New York

*Syracuse.* The South Side Branch of the Public Library was opened towards the end of May. A large room for social gatherings has been provided and it is intended to use the branch as a social center.

### Kentucky

*Louisville.* The seventh annual children's story-telling contest for colored children was held during the last week of May at the Western Colored Branch Library and the Central High School. The money for the contest was donated by the various churches. Prizes were given, and the winner's name engraved on the Cotter Story-telling Cup.

### Ohio

*Columbus.* The Board of Education has tentatively approved the establishment of branch libraries in twelve high schools and intermediate schools. This will require an expenditure of about \$15,000.

### Indiana

*Columbia City.* The Peabody Free Library was dedicated on May 30. The library was founded as the People's Free Library, but at

the dedication of the new \$25,000 building, the gift of S. J. Peabody, the name was changed to the present form.

### Missouri

*Kansas City.* The training class of the Kansas City Public Library completed its eight months' course the middle of June. Owing to the influenza epidemic only five of the members completed the work: Misses Clifford, Kelly, Norton, Wallis, and Winslow, all of whom have been appointed to positions in the Kansas City Public Library. A. F. P. G.

### Illinois

*Chicago.* The cornerstone of the Henry E. Legler regional branch of the Chicago Public Library was laid on Memorial Day. This is the first of five regional branches planned, the originator of the plan being the late Henry E. Legler who was city librarian from 1909 to 1917.

The Legler library building will be 183 feet long and 80 feet deep, of two stories. It will provide space for 100,000 volumes and storage space for as many more. The 100,000 books on the shelves will be for patrons of the building, the other 100,000 for distribution to the smaller centers.

### Minnesota

In 1900, when the Minnesota Library Commission began its work, there were 33 public libraries established by state law under municipal control, 8 free association libraries and 14 subscription libraries. This number has now, according to the Biennial Report of the Library Commission for 1916-1918, increased to 106 libraries under municipal control, 40 free libraries maintained by associations or clubs and 4 subscription libraries, a total of 150 public libraries. Notwithstanding the stress of war times, seven public libraries were established during the biennium. Statistics show that library activities have not been curtailed but that in many instances appropriations have been increased and facilities for work have been enlarged.

Carnegie buildings have been opened at Browns Valley at a cost of \$5500; Dawson, (cost \$9000), the Lincoln Branch, Duluth, (cost \$30,000) and the three branches in St. Paul, (cost \$25,000 each). The erection of Carnegie buildings previously provided for at South St. Paul (\$15,000), and Waseca (\$10,-

000) has been postponed on account of the war. Granite Falls has voted \$600 annu-  
maintenance for a \$6000 Carnegie building.  
Lake City has applied for a \$10,000 building  
and the council has passed the necessary reso-  
lution for maintenance. The St. Paul Public  
Library and Hill Reference Library building  
was dedicated in September, 1917, and the en-  
larged building at Hibbing costing \$130,000  
was dedicated in October, 1917. The Van  
Horn library at Pine Island, completed at a  
cost of about \$9000, was opened in January,  
1918, and the library at Buhl, built by the  
city at a cost of about \$40,000 was opened  
in June, 1918.

Of the 106 public libraries, 55 are provided  
with Carnegie buildings, 18 with buildings  
erected by the city or individual gifts, 15 have  
rooms in city buildings and 9 in school build-  
ings. Of the 44 association libraries, the  
Robbinsdale Library Club and Taylors Falls  
Library Association own their own buildings,  
and 15 are provided with rooms in the city  
hall, court house or school building.

The appropriation for the year 1917-18 was  
\$12,000, a decrease of \$1500 from that of  
1916-1917. Salaries paid totaled \$6633 in 1917-  
18 as compared with \$6929 in 1916-17.

The removal of the Commission office in  
January, 1918, to the New Historical Build-  
ing, from its quarters in the capitol which it  
had entirely outgrown, has made possible more  
efficient service in all branches of the work.

#### Iowa

*Davenport.* A collection of 113 rare books  
has been presented to the Public Library by  
Mr. C. A. Ficke, of that city. The collec-  
tion includes a Babylonian clay tablet with  
cuneiform writing, Ancient Egyptian papyri  
found upon mummies, an early manuscript  
illuminated edition of the Koran, four of  
the Buddhist sacred manuscript books and  
a number of hand-illuminated books of the  
middle ages. There are also a number of  
specimens of early printing, with the first  
quaint wood-cuts. A copy of Aesop's fables  
was printed in London by Robert Barker in  
1580. Fifteen volumes printed by the famous  
Elzevirs and two by Aldus are included and  
there are examples of the work of most of  
the early presses, including the Chinese and  
Japanese.

#### California

*Los Angeles.* A new "School and Teachers'"  
department has been organized in the Public  
Library.

#### Colorado

*Denver.* The Public Library received  
from the city an appropriation of \$92,000, for  
the year 1918, as compared with \$75,000 in  
1917. Expenditure for salaries was \$37,008  
(\$33,418 in 1917), and for books and period-  
icals \$21,659 (\$17,567 in 1917). Home cir-  
culation was 726,374 volumes, being a decrease  
of 43,477 volumes from that of 1917, this  
being due to the cessation of work during  
the influenza epidemic, for there were 1411  
new borrowers during the year.

#### Foreign

##### Great Britain

Forty-six boroughs have already found it  
necessary to get special Parliamentary powers  
to exceed the penny rate for libraries. They  
include practically all the greater towns, among  
them Birmingham, Belfast, Glasgow, Leeds,  
Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle and Bristol.

*London.* During the past few years the  
British Library of Political Science has grown  
at a tremendous rate. At the present time  
its collections, including many special alcoves  
on various subjects, have overflowed to the  
basement and every classroom in the building,  
which is used by the School of Economics  
and Political Science of the University of  
London. All wall space in the entire build-  
ing is being utilized, and a new addition is  
contemplated soon.

The library of the School of Oriental  
Studies, London Institution, is to have altera-  
tions and new equipment during the summer  
months. In 1916 the Oriental collections of  
University, King's and other colleges of the  
University of London were consolidated, and  
the School of Oriental Studies formed at the  
London Institute. The London Institute, one  
of the older proprietary libraries, transferred  
its binding to the new school. The books of  
the old Institute are now housed in the gal-  
eries of the Oriental Library, and one room  
is set apart for the few remaining proprietors  
of the original Institute.

##### Japan

*Tokio.* The Imperial Library of Japan dur-  
ing the year 1918 added 7397 volumes (5577  
in Japanese and Chinese, 1820 in European  
languages), bringing the total number of vol-  
umes up to 329,102. Readers to the number  
of 239,930 used 898,070 volumes, an increase  
of 4703 in the number of readers and 9080 in  
that of the volumes consulted.

## LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

### TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB

The annual spring meeting of the Twin City Library Club was held at the Minnesota Historical Society building, St. Paul, on the evening of April 25th, with nearly one hundred members present.

Dr. A. E. Jenks, head of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology of the University of Minnesota and director of Americanization training, gave an interesting address on the subject of "Americanization," showing the need of the more thoro Americanizing of our immigrants, adults as well as children, and the methods to be followed. He also explained the courses in the training of Americanization workers given at the University of Minnesota.

After the meeting adjourned, the members of the Historical Society staff took the club members on a tour of inspection of their beautiful new building, and ended with refreshments in the rooms of the Library Commission.

FLORENCE B. CURRIE, *Secretary*.

### HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS' CONFERENCE OF THE MICHIGAN SCHOOLMASTERS' CLUB

The High School Librarians' Conference of the Michigan Schoolmasters' Club met at Ann Arbor Apr. 4, 1919. Fourteen high schools were represented. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Miss Ball, of Central High School, Grand Rapids.

Miss Poray of Northeastern High School, Detroit, led a discussion of new books useful to high school libraries and gave the librarians present a most helpful list.

A most inspiring and helpful address on "The Human Side of High School Librarianship" was given by Dr. Laura Benedict of the University of Michigan Library.

The following resolution proposed by Miss Florence Hopkins of Central High School, Detroit, was then unanimously adopted by the Conference:

"In view of the rapid growth of the library, and its function in modern education, the Library Section of the Michigan Schoolmasters' Club, in session at Ann Arbor, Apr. 4th, 1919, earnestly requests the consideration, on the part of educational directors, of the points mentioned below, which have already received the sanction of other bodies as indicated:

1. National Council of English Teachers: Chicago, 1918.

(a) Good service from libraries is indispensable to the best educational work.

(b) The wise direction of a library requires scholarship, executive ability, tact, and other high-grade qualifications, together with special training for the effective direction of cultural reading, choice of books, and teaching of reference principles.

(c) Because much latent power is being recognized in the library, and is awaiting development, it is believed that so valuable a factor in education should be accredited a dignity worthy of the requisite qualifications; and that, in schools and educational systems, the director of the library should be recognized as a department head, who shall be enabled to undertake progressive work, be granted necessary assistants, and be compensated in status and salary equally with the supervisors of other departments.

2. From the recently adopted requirements of the North Central Association of Accredited Secondary Schools:

(a) For every one thousand students in daily attendance a full-time trained assistant librarian is needed.

(b) In large high schools of 2000 to 3000 daily attendance, a second assistant should be appointed, and a library clerk or page or student pages employed.

(c) A minimum annual appropriation per student should be determined for books, pictures, magazines and newspapers. For books alone a minimum of 50c a student is needed. Not less than \$40 a year is needed in even small high schools for magazines.

(d) A minimum of three recitation periods per year should be given in each English course to graded instruction in the use of books and libraries.

(e) The salary of a high-school librarian should be adequate to obtain a person with the qualifications set forth in this report. It should not be lower than that of the English teacher, but it may be necessary to pay a higher salary when there is an over-supply of English teachers and an under-supply of librarians.

(f) In high schools having heads of departments the librarian should be made head of the library department with status equal to that of heads of other departments."

The officers elected for the following year are: Chairman, Miss E. A. King of Jackson; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Ellen M. Linton, Detroit.

MABEL L. ASMAN, *Secretary*.



# NOTES FROM THE LIBRARY SCHOOLS

## NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Commencement exercises were held on Friday, June 13. The address to the graduating class was given by Dr. William H. Carpenter, provost of Columbia University. Dr. Augustus S. Downing, Assistant Commissioner in charge of Higher and Professional Education, conferred the degree of Master of Library Science on Asa Wynkoop, B.L.S., 1911, and the degree of Bachelor of Library Science on Pearl Hinesley of Louisville, Ky., Lulu Ruth Reed of Waco, Tex., Julie Rummelhoff of Christiana, Norway, and Robert E. Stauffer of New York City. The same degree, voted since the 1918 commencement to Rachel Agnes Harris of Manlius, N. Y., and T. C. Tai of Peking, China, was confirmed. On the preceding evening the Junior exercises were held. A prominent feature was the planting of the class ivy in one of the two pottery window-boxes presented to the school by the class; and a burlesque, "The program of the week."

The summer session opened June 4. The enrollment is much smaller than usual. New York, Vermont and New Jersey are represented on the list. The institute for high school librarians will begin July 8 and close July 25. Mrs. Mary E. S. Root gave a talk on Children's work to both the regular and summer schools, June 6.

The subjects of the senior seminar reports so far completed are as follows:

John Ansteinsson, Sketch of early Norwegian library history; Jane L. Burbank, Care of a local history collection; Pearl Hinesley, The special library as a means of more intensive library work; Glyde Maynard, Study of the Newark Free Public Library; Ruth Montgomery, Aids in cataloging foreign documents; Cerene Ohr, Branch libraries: their development and administration; Lulu Ruth Reed, Types of selected lists of fiction; Julie Rummelhoff, Experiences of an amateur library organizer; Robert E. Stauffer, Classification system of the New York Public Library. The subjects have been selected by the students because of their personal interest in them. The reports are in manuscript and not available for general use without the consent of the writer. A list of the subjects of the bibliographies required for graduation will be given later.

Arrangements have been made with the New York State College for Teachers by which students of the library school who wish to enter specialized lines of library work can

take courses at the State College in pedagogy, chemistry, agriculture or other subjects particularly needed in their future work. Such arrangements will be subject to the possibility of arranging satisfactory individual schedules at the two institutions.

## ALUMNI NOTES

BROWN, Dorothy, 1918-19, has gone to the Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass., for the summer, as cataloger.

BUTCHER, Elizabeth, 1918-19, was appointed temporary assistant in the New York State Library and began her service on June 16th.

HISS, Mary, 1918-19, will be at the East Orange (N. J.) Public Library during the summer months as general assistant.

MUSE, Benonine, 1918-19, has been appointed catalog assistant in the Trenton (N. J.) Public Library, for the summer.

POST, Amy L., Sept.-Dec. 1918, received an appointment in the Circulation department at the University of Pennsylvania Library and began her duties June 9th.

ROLFSEN, Ellen, 1918-19, goes to the New York Public Library as Assistant in the Reference-Catalog department, August 1st.

TAYLOR, Jean K., 1918-19, has been engaged as assistant in the Reference Department of Columbia University Library for the summer months.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of the following former students:

COWLEY, Amy, B. L. S. '14, to Mr. J. Merritt Rice on Monday, June 2d at St. Paul, Minn.

FRANCE, Edna, B. L. S. '17, to Dr. George Leonard at Albany, N. Y.

OTT, Martha, '17-'18, to Mr. Eugene Collins Pulliam on Tuesday, May 6th, at Franklin, Ind.

FRANK K. WALTER, *Vice-Director*.

## PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The school is gradually acquiring a respectable body of tradition, and to this belongs the annual picnic to Garden City whose professional reason for being is the inspection of the Country Life Press, as a climax to Mr. Stevens' lectures on printing. Around that excellent excuse has gathered a number of very delightful side issues—a visit to the lotus pond, to the Cathedral (this time a dream of mediaevalism with a host of ecclesiastical banners adorning the nave), an outdoor luncheon with delicious drinks dispensed by the company's representative under a lofty silver maple which is almost regarded as the school's own, and a visit to the far-famed gardens.

The following positions have been taken by the class of 1919:

BEBBE, Harriet M., becomes children's librarian of the Johnson Library at Hackensack, N. J.

BETTS, Gladys J., returns to the public library of Portland, Ore.

DOXSEE, Roberta M., is to be an assistant on the staff of the Pratt Institute Free Library for the coming year.

DREW, Helen M., goes to the Davenport, Iowa, Public Library as head of the circulation department.

EMMEL, Dorothy M., is to be an assistant in the children's room of the Pratt Institute Free Library for the coming year.

EWING, Constance R., returns to the school department of the public library of Portland, Ore.

HOBBS, Helen C., has renewed her connection with the Rockefeller Foundation.

LAIRD, Mrs. and Miss, have accepted appointments in the public library at Bridgeport, Conn., the former as assistant in the circulation department and the latter as assistant cataloger.

PEASLEE, Mildred J., returns as assistant librarian to the public library at Franklin, N. H.

ROBERTSON, Florence R., will again be connected with the public library at Hartford, Conn.

SAMPLE, Jean G., has been appointed to the staff of the public library at Superior, Wis.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,

*Vice-Director.*

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The school plans to offer in 1919-20 a number of open courses, beginning January 5, 1920, and extending over a period of twelve weeks. Details remain to be developed, but there will be probably included series of lectures on Administration, Book-selection, Children's work and literature, Current history, The materials and artistic side of book-making, Reference work, The relations of the library and the community, Special libraries, School libraries, and Vertical filing. There is a possibility also of practical work in the New York Public Library and other local libraries. Arrangement for which will depend upon individual needs and the convenience of the library concerned.

The purpose of the open courses is to offer trained and experienced library workers an opportunity to refresh themselves in some of the broader aspects of library service. They will be open to persons who have had adequate library experience, and who come with satisfactory recommendations. Those enrolled will be privileged to attend any or all open courses. No examinations or credentials will be given.

Inasmuch as it is desired to render as broadly available as possible the local opportunities incident to these courses, it is planned to arrange the schedule so that those attending may enjoy freedom to visit libraries and to make the most of the advantages in the fields of art, civics, literature, music, and drama, which are afforded by residence in New York City. A fee of three dollars per course will be charged, payable in advance. Persons interested will please address inquiries to the Principal, Library School of the New York Public Library, 476 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The annual commencement took place at 11 a. m. on Friday, June 6, at the central building of the New York Public Library. Mr. Hiller C. Wellman, Librarian of the City

Library Association, Springfield, Mass., delivered a most helpful address entitled "An article of faith." Mr. Charles H. Russell, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the New York Public Library, presided, and diplomas were granted to ten students, as follows: Bertha Greenebaum, New York City; Thomas Ching-Sen Hu, Wuchang, China; Mildred Noe Johnson, Franklin Grove, Illinois; Dorothy Margaret McMillan, Dover, New Jersey; Adelene Jessup Pratt, Asbury Park, New Jersey; Gertrude Rhodes, Hempstead, New York; Mabel Floy Snyder, West Monterey, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth Thornton Turner, Versailles, Kentucky; Earle Francis Walbridge, North Sheldon, Vermont; Jessie Elizabeth Wing, Troy, New York.

The students named below received certificates: Alice Roseline Bemis, Charlemont, Massachusetts; Rosalie Alice Brooker, Cleveland, Ohio; Maude Mara Coffey, New York City; Kate Feuille, Ancon, Canal Zone; Thomas Ching-Sen Hu, Wuchang, China; Delia Bryan Page Johnston, Atlanta, Georgia; Josephine Elizabeth Kenney, Dorchester, Massachusetts; Elizabeth Johnstone McCloy, Oberlin, Ohio; Nelson Wilbor McCombs, Columbus, Ohio; Giorgia Rose Michaelson, New Rochelle, New York; Esther Peers, Topeka, Kansas; Elsie Rackstraw, Bay City, Michigan; Marion Metcalf Root, Oberlin, Ohio; Alfred H. P. Sayers, St. Louis, Missouri; Jeannie Grierson Thomson, Titusville, Pennsylvania; Barcus Tichenor, Indianapolis, Indiana; Charlotte Trolinger, Pulaski, Virginia.

At the close of the exercises a luncheon was given by the members of the regular class to the advanced students and faculty. It has been customary for the Alumni Association to hold its annual meeting at commencement time, and this took place on Thursday evening, June 5, at La Maisonette, 12 West 45th Street, N. Y. C. After a dinner at which the members of the faculty were guests, the annual meeting itself was held. The following were elected as officers for the coming year: President, Robert W. G. Vail; Vice president, Maud I. Stull; Secretary-treasurer, Johanna Olschewsky.

Among the positions accepted by graduating students, exclusive of those which have been held by advanced students while pursuing their school work and in which they are continuing, are the following:

BROOKER, Rosalie, Cleveland Public Library.  
 COFFEY, Maud M., Circulation Department, New York Public Library.  
 HU, Thomas C. S., Boone University Library, Wuchang, China.  
 KENNEY, Josephine E., Boston Public Library.

McCLOY, Elizabeth, Oberlin College Library.  
McMILLAN, Dorothy, Morristown (N. J.) Public Library.

MICHAELSON, Georgia, Reviser, Library School of the New York Public Library.

RACKSTRAW, Elsie, Federal Reserve Bank Library, New York City.

ROOT, Marion M., Reference Cataloging Division, New York Public Library.

TICHENOR, Barcus, Catalog Department, Purdue University Library.

TROLINGER, Charlotte, Assistant, Department of Agriculture Library, Washington.

WALBRIDGE, Earle F., Librarian, Harvard Club Library, New York City.

In the fall of 1918 the Registrar introduced as a feature of the School office new card records by which the distribution of former students is indicated, first by geographical location and second by type of work, these records being revised as changes of position are reported. On June 1, 1919, these files showed that former students were situated as follows: in foreign countries, including those engaged in war work, 24; in the United States, exclusive of the New York district, 132; in the New York district, exclusive of the New York Public Library, 89; in the New York Public Library, 49; deceased, 4. The analysis as to types of work reveals that former students are engaged as follows: in public libraries, 96; in proprietary libraries, 7; in state libraries, 2; in college and university libraries, 11; in normal school libraries, 1; in high school libraries, 10; on teaching staffs of library schools, 4; in special libraries, 24; in commission work, 2; in bibliographical work, 7; in U. S. war service, 40; in social service, 8; in filing, 2; in business, 7; in government service, 5; as students, 3; withdrawn from library work on account of marriage or for other reasons, 65; deceased, 4. Neither of the above listings includes students who were candidates for the certificate in June, 1919.

Thru the courtesy of Pratt Institute Library School and of Mr. Edward G. Stevens, its Director, the regular students shared in May the pleasure and profit of hearing a series of three lectures on the history of libraries prepared by Mr. Stevens for the class in his own school.

Miss Mary L. Sutliff, of the faculty, conducted at Piermont, N. Y., on May 29 one of the institutes held under the auspices of the New York State Library Association. Miss Jackson addressed a similar gathering at Pratt Institute Library on May 7.

Entrance examinations for the convenience of applicants who were unable to sit for such examinations in June will be held on Friday, August 29th.

ERNEST J. REECE, *Principal*.

#### SIMMONS COLLEGE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The College year closed with the Commencement festivities lasting from Class Day on Saturday, June 14, thru Tuesday, June 17, when the Seniors had their farewell luncheon.

Monday, June 16, was Commencement, followed by the Alumnae Luncheon, and in the evening the President's Reception.

The following students were granted the degree of B.S. in Library Science: Marion F. Batchelder, Helen M. Burgess, Jeanne Butterworth, Blanche Castleman, Marguerite M. Chamberlain, Mary Coburn, Anne M. Davies, Isabel L. Dunn, H. Luthera Fisher, Carrie M. Jones, Beatrice F. Lane, Elizabeth Leavitt, Helen B. Morse, Louise Marion Moshier, Lucy B. Proctor, Marguerite Robinson, Katharine H. Rock, Mary E. Russell, Amy E. Schwamb, Marion I. Starbird, Mildred Thompson, Olive E. Towle, Evelyn M. Wallis, Emma M. Williamson.

Members of the Class of 1919 have received the following appointments:

BURGESS, Helen M., Training Class for Children's Librarians, Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.  
CASTLEMAN, Blanche, librarian, Junior High School, Rochester, N. Y.

CHAMBERLAIN, Marguerite M., cataloger, Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.

DUNN, Isabel L., cataloger, New York Public Library, New York, N. Y.

JONES, Carrie M., assistant, Minneapolis Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.

LANE, Beatrice F., assistant, Social Service Library, Boston, Mass.

LEAVITT, Elizabeth, cataloger, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

ROBINSON, Marguerite, librarian, State Normal and Training School, Cortland, N. Y.

ROCK, Katharine H., assistant librarian, Skidmore School of Arts, Syracuse, N. Y.

SCHWAMB, Amy E., assistant, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston, Mass.

STARBIRD, Marion I., cataloger and library assistant, Yale Law Library, New Haven, Conn.

WILLIAMSON, Emma M., assistant, Utica Public Library, Utica, N. Y.

The Director and Miss Sampson of the Library School staff will attend the A. L. A. Conference.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director*.

#### WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The course in Foreign translations has been given by Mrs. Julia S. Harron, of the Cleveland Public Library, concluding with the Translations of Ancient Classics. Mrs. Harron will have charge of the entire Book Selection course next year. "Public Speaking" is one of the brief courses given by Prof. H. S. Woodward, of Adelbert College, W. R. U., which proves of great practical benefit to students each year, with oral presentation of some topic of vital concern to libraries.



Among the visiting librarians whose lectures were received with enthusiasm were Miss Anna C. Tyler of the New York Public Library, in charge of Story Telling and of Boys' and Girls' Clubs; Miss Mary E. Hall (on the "Modern High School Library"); Miss Mary Wood, who told of her work as librarian of the Boone University Library, Wuchang, China; Mr. Malcolm G. Wyer who spoke of his experiences in A. L. A. War Service, as Camp Librarian and later as Assistant to the Director in Washington in charge of Camp libraries; and Mr. Adam Strohm, Librarian of the Detroit Public Library who spoke on the task of the library in popular education and in developing a practical idealism.

A symposium on special library work proved to be a valuable morning's program; Miss Alta Claffin told of her work as librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank; Miss Louise E. Grant spoke of the library work in the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron; and Mr. Brightman, of the Law School Faculty, W. R. U., discussed the special problems of the law library.

A trip to Detroit and Ann Arbor May 8 and 9 to visit the Detroit Public Library System and to see the State University Library proved resultful to an unusual degree, inasmuch as both libraries are erecting new library buildings with features of special interest.

Technical practice assignments for ten days completed the practice work of the year as required.

The Commencement Week activities included the Founder's Day Exercises, June 11, with an appreciation by President Thwing of William Howard Brett, the late Dean of the School, and an address by Johnson Brigham, State Librarian of Iowa, on "Impressions and Recollections of Lowell"; the Alumni Dinner in honor of the Class of 1919; and the regular University Commencement Thursday, June 12th, when 21 Library School students received their certificates. Three of the class, Ida W. Brigham, Sylvia DeVis and Marion E. Kirk received the degree of B.S. from the College for Women, W. R. U., in the combined course. The class honors were as follows: First Honor, Anna N. Walkley; Second Honor, Rose L. Vormelker; Third Honor, Beatrice Snow.

The School is to occupy remodeled quarters next fall in the Adelbert Road wing of the old building which was taken over for the S. A. T. C. last fall; the School has been temporarily in the Law Building during this year.

The appointments of the Class of 1919 are as follows: Eunice M. Abell, Assistant, Public Library, Lakewood, O.; Ida W. Brigham, Reference Assistant, Art Institute Library, Chicago; Gertrude E. Clark, Assistant, Detroit Public Library; Helen R. Keeler, Librarian, School libraries, Cleveland Heights; Erica Riepe, Children's Department, New York Public Library; Florence I. Scott, Branch Assistant, Public Library, Birmingham, Ala.; Beatrice Snow, Assistant Librarian, Public Library, Billings, Mont.; Rose L. Vormelker, Cataloger, Indiana State University Library; Sabina Waterfield, Assistant, Detroit Public Library. Other appointments are pending, and the following students return to positions in the Cleveland Public Library: Sylvia DeVis, Loraine A. Slater, Anna M. Walkley, Sophie Weissberg. Three will return to college next year: Irma H. Molis, Louise S. Willis, and Karen C. Hansen.

Alice S. Tyler, *Director*.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The Commence exercises of the Library School, held on Wednesday evening, June 18, marked the beginning of the University Commencement week. They took place in the auditorium of the Free Library before an audience of several hundred guests. The Commencement procession from the Library School rooms was led by President Birge and Hon. Emil Baensch, the heads of the University and of the Library Commission. Judge Baensch presided, introducing Prof. Percy Holmes Boynton of the University of Chicago, who gave his address, "The Pilgrim and the Play: a Tercentenary View." The class was presented by Mr. Lester, acting-director of the School, to President Birge, who gave the charge to the class and presented the certificates of the School. A reception in the school rooms followed the formal program.

As a graduation requirement, bibliographies on the following subjects have been prepared: Historical development of life insurance in the United States, Miss Askew; Animal stories, Miss Barnes; Adaptation of the co-operative movement to war conditions, 1914-date, Miss Beale; Contributions of men of letters to children's literature, Miss Beveridge; The work of a criminal laboratory, Miss Corson; The tercentenary celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims, Miss Frost and Miss Solheim; Adaptations of King Arthur for children, Miss Gross; The industrial development

of women, Miss Harrington; Irish dramatists: Lady Gregory and Lord Dunsany, Miss Johnson; The development of the telegraph and cable in relation to the transmission of news, Miss Kamps; Attitude of the state toward the child in America, Miss Kennedy; Literary criticism as applied to book reviewing, Miss Keyes; The public health nurse, Miss Klingholz; Religious drama, Miss Lewis; Modern Canadian poetry, Miss Lowell; Government ownership of railroads, Miss Marshall; Merchant marine since 1910, Miss O'Connell; The adolescent age, Miss Osborn; Captain Mahan, Miss Roulston; Essayists of the 20th century: a selected list, Miss Sexton; William Dean Howells: realist and romanticist, Miss Smith; Moving picture production, 1914-date, Miss Wendell; Dramatic criticism, 1915-date, Miss Wyman.

C. W. Smith, assistant librarian of the University of Washington, visited the school in May and told the class of the "library tour" he is making.

A School dinner took place on Commencement evening, attended by faculty, students, and guests of honor.

A picnic at Turvillwood was given for the faculty and the class on June 7.

Further appointments of the class of 1919 are:

BARNES Clara M., children's department, Minneapolis Public Library.

BEALE B. Rosalie, librarian, Two Rivers (Wis.) Public Library.

KEYES, Mary, assistant, Racine (Wis.) Public Library.

LOWELL, Mary Ann, assistant, Detroit Public Library.

MARSHALL, Jane R. G., reference assistant, Indiana Public Library Commission, Indianapolis.

The school announces a special entrance examination during the summer. All interested should write to the school at once for full particulars.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor.*

#### ST. LOUIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

During the school year the class has had the privilege of listening to many lectures, in addition to the regular schedule, by men and women who are experts in their several departments. Among these were: Hospital libraries, by Miss M. C. Sherrard; Vocational education, by several representatives of the Junior Employment Service; Rehabilitation of the soldier, by Dr. G. C. Robinson of Washington University Medical School; Art and Archaeology, by Mlle. M. Marfaing of the University of Bordeaux, France; Americanization, by Mr. B. K. Baghdigian, director of Americanization for the Woman's Council of St. Louis; Library conditions in Norway, by

Arne Arnesen, librarian of the Public Library at Christiania, Norway; Social and civic agencies of St. Louis, by Mr. L. F. Budenz, secretary of the Civic League of St. Louis; A. L. A. service for overseas soldiers, by Capt. C. B. Joeckel; Publicity, by Miss Lutie E. Stearns.

Eighteen graduates will receive diplomas at the Commencement exercises of the School on Friday, June 6th. They are: Marie Baumgartner, Grace Boyle, Isabel Creagan, Clara B. Hill, Dorothy A. Kennedy, Anna Kleiber, Marian Mears, Thelma E. Moore, Cecelia Ryan, Eunice Schaus, Madeleine Scott, Cornelia Stocker, and Katherine Webb, all of St. Louis; Margaret L. Harrison, Overland, Mo.; Marie L. Mysz, Marion, Ill.; Eugenia L. Marsh, Webster Groves, Mo.; Mary E. Isherwood, Ottumwa, Iowa; Marion M. Spear, Menominee, Mich.

Mr. Paul W. Brown, editor of "America at work," gave the address.

HARRIET P. SAWYER, *Principal.*

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA

Mrs. Minnie Leatherman Blanton, Secretary of the North Carolina Library Commission, spoke to the School on May 12 and 13th on the Library Commission Work and Traveling Libraries.

The closing exercises of the Library School were held on May 31st at 10 o'clock in the class room. Mr. J. Walter Mason, President of the Board of Trustees, presided, and Miss Lutie E. Stearns gave the graduation talk on The Library and the New Democracy. Certificates were given as follows: Evie Allison, Piedmont, Alabama; Dorothy Dillon, Atlanta, Georgia; Harriet Hendrickson, Demorest, Georgia; Sara Lamar, Monticello, Florida; Nell McKinnon, Selma, Alabama; Mary Matthews, Atlanta, Georgia; Hazel Philbrick, Baldwin, Georgia; Ellen Wolff, Atlanta, Georgia.

The entrance examination for 1919-1920 was held on June 7th, and while the number of applicants was not equal to that for pre-war years, the prospects are much better than those for a year ago.

Among the appointments of the class of 1919 are the following:

ALLISON, Evie, has been elected librarian of the Valdosta Carnegie Library.

HENDRICKSON, Harriet, has been elected assistant in the Carnegie Library at Charlotte, N. C.

LAMAR, Sara, has been made assistant in the University of Georgia Library.

PHILBRICK, Hazel, has been appointed assistant in the University of Georgia Library.

WOLFF, Ellen, has been elected assistant on the staff of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

TOMMIE DORA BARKER, *Director.*

## CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Among the outside lecturers of the last few weeks of school, were: Rev. Harvey V. Miller, of Sacramento, who spoke on the possibilities of library service in the rural community; Mrs. Alice G. Whitbeck, librarian of the Contra Costa County Free Library, Martinez, on the broader activities of the library in that community, and Rev. Charles Pease, of Sacramento, on the development of music, and one on modern drama. The members of the class were present at the staff meeting when Miss Kate M. Foley, of San Francisco, a member of the State Library staff, described her experiences as Home Teacher of the Blind.

The sixth class of the State Library School completed its year's work on June 6th, with ten graduates. The positions to which they have been appointed are as follows:

CHRISTENSEN, Nellie, Selma, will start work July 1st as assistant in the Fresno County Free Library, Fresno.

FRINK, Ellen, Palo Alto, will start work, July 1st as assistant in the Kern County Free Library, Bakersfield.

GIBSON, Hazel, Santa Monica, will begin work at once as assistant in the Reference Department of the State Library.

HEATH, Bessie, Michigan Bar, has accepted a position in the California Department of the State Library.

KELLOGG Katherine, Salinas, begins work at once as assistant in the Monterey County Free Library, Salinas.

MCCULLOUGH, Everett, Berkeley, will begin in July as assistant in the Periodicals Department of the State Library.

MITCHELL, Vera, Oakland, will begin in July as assistant in the Order Department of the State Library.

RYAN, Marguerite, San Jose, has accepted a position as teacher-librarian in the San Juan Union High School, Fair Oaks.

SECKER Pearl, Fresno, will begin work in the fall as cataloger in the Stanford University Library.

WHITE Essie, Broderick, has accepted a position in the Suro Branch of the State Library at San Francisco.

On the evening of May 22nd the members of the class entertained members of the Alumni Association at a "movie" party, and on June 4th the Alumni Association gave a luncheon for the class at the Hotel Land.

The bibliographies of the present class were for the most part, along the lines of war activities. They are: Reconstruction, Miss Christensen; Library buildings, Miss Frink; Publishers: English and American, Miss Gibson; Vocational education of the deaf, Miss Heath; Generals of the European war, Miss Kellogg; Canteens, Miss McCullough; Rehabilitation, Miss Mitchell; War fiction, Miss Ryan; Japanese-American relations, Miss Secker; Welfare activities of the European war, Miss White.

MILTON J. FERGUSON, *State Librarian.*

## LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

An interesting substitute for the final examination in Miss Haines' course on the history of the library movement was the preparation and discussion of papers on certain phases of library history; Characteristics of the municipal, county and university libraries in California, vocational variety and specialized opportunities in library work, and how the United States government has fostered library development. This innovation has been hailed by all as profitable as well as pleasure-giving.

In Miss Britton's course in library work with children the students gave lessons in the use of the library as they might be presented to children who come to the library with their teachers each year from the third grade to the eighth. Two general talks on the pleasures of reading and the value of books were given as if to children in the school-room.

The following subjects have been chosen for original bibliographies: Ruth Bishop, Nobel prize-winners; Dorothy Brenton, The Czechoslovaks; Gladys Caldwell, American publishing firms; Alma Clements, The Japanese in America; George Diehl, Americans in the making; Ruth Girton, Books of humor; Faith Green, Education of disabled soldiers; Leora Griffin, Illustrated editions of children's books; Eleanor Gutzler, War poetry; Marion Louise Munro, The Poles in America; Frances Richardson, Children's plays; Margaret Richter, Educational tests: languages and English composition; Margaret Rooney, Contemporary Irish poetry; Ruth Staub, The South Seas; Jean Stelson, The Mexicans in the United States; Margaret Thayer, The teaching of English to foreigners; Emily Tyrrell, Civics books for new Americans; Lou Ward, Books on government of the United States; Marion Warren, The Armenians in the United States; Katherine Woods, The Syrians in the United States.

Instead of a bibliography Lieurena Greenfield will present a thesis on The high school library and the teaching of poetry.

The bibliographies on civics, educational tests and teaching English to foreigners are being made for the department of immigrant education in the Los Angeles city schools. The lists of books about the different nationalities in America are also for this department, and aim to show the racial backgrounds of the different peoples, their history and customs, and the foreign books and easy English books that will appeal to each.



The following appointments have been made for the Class of 1919:

BISHOP, Ruth, assistant, Pomona Public Library.  
CALDWELL, Gladys, assistant, Santa Barbara Public Library.

BRENTON, Dorothy, temporary position, County Hospital Branch of the Los Angeles County Library.

CLEMENTS, Alma, assistant, Long Beach Public Library.

THAYER, Margaret, attendant, Order Department, Los Angeles Public Library.

EVERETT R. PERRY, *Librarian*.

#### FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION OF MASSACHUSETTS—INSTITUTE FOR LIBRARIANS

Thru the courtesy of the Simmons College authorities, the Free Public Library Commission will hold an informal Library Institute in Boston on July 15-17, inclusive, at Simmons College. The College extends to the visitors the privilege of attending the regular summer school lectures on children's work.

The program has been arranged with the

problems of the small library in view. In addition to the lectures, discussions and conference, an opportunity will be given to visit libraries of Boston and vicinity. All will be welcome at the Commission office, Room 517, State House, Monday and Friday.

Library trustees, advisory visitors, librarians and library assistants will be cordially welcomed.

There will be no charge whatever for attendance at sessions of the Institute. The only expenses will be those incidental to the traveling to and from Boston and for board and accommodations during the session of the school.

Visiting librarians may make arrangements for accommodations by writing direct. Luncheon will be served at the Refectory of the college.

For further information address Miss E. Louise Jones, General Secretary, Free Public Library Commission, State House, Boston.

### AMONG LIBRARIANS

ANDERSON, Grace, Atlanta Library School 1916, has resigned as children's librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta and will be married on July 14th to Mr. Alvin Chase.

ARCHER, Frances Randolph, Atlanta Library School, 1910, has been elected librarian of the State Normal School at Athens, Georgia.

BOWLER, Inez, Simmons 1918, is head of the Legislative Reference Bureau, State Library, Augusta, Maine.

BRADLEY, Florence, Atlanta Library School, 1906, has resigned as librarian of the Tompkins Square Branch of the New York Public Library to become the Librarian of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing.

BUCHER, Marion C., Atlanta Library School 1906, has resigned as librarian of Agnes Scott College to become Secretary of the Decatur Presbyterian Church.

BLAIR, Ruth, has been advanced to the position of Legislative Reference Librarian of the Georgia State Library.

BURNS, William S., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1891, died at his home, Bath, N. Y., on May 2. For several years before

his death, Mr. Burns was not actively connected with library work except in so far as his relation with the Davenport Library of Bath as trustee kept him in touch with the work. But his library career covered a period of more than fifteen years of service, first as librarian of the State Normal School Library at Ypsilanti, Mich., then as cataloger at the New York State Library, and finally as indexer and cataloger at the U. S. Public Documents Library, Washington, D. C.

CARNES, Katherine, Atlanta Library School, 1914, has resigned as assistant in the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College at Rook Hill, South Carolina, to become librarian of Wesleyan College, Macon, Georgia.

CREDILLE, Ruth, Atlanta Library School, 1917, has resigned as librarian of the Carnegie Library of Valdosta, Georgia.

DAILEY, Carrie, Atlanta Library School, 1906, has resigned as assistant librarian of the Georgia State Library to take up Red Cross work.

DAVIS, Orlando C., librarian of the Waltham (Mass.) Public Library, has returned from war duty at the American Embarkation Center at Le Mans, France, and has resumed charge of the library.

DORRANCE, Frances, chief of the Circulation Department of the Trenton (N. J.) Public Library, has resigned to occupy a similar position in Wilkes-Barré, Pa.

FISHER, N. Mignon, B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1918, has resigned her position as librarian of the Willamette Iron and Steel Works, Portland, Ore., and will be come librarian of one of the branches of the Public Library of Portland in September.

Goss, Agnes, Atlanta Library School, 1910, has resigned as librarian of the State Normal School at Athens, Georgia, and will be married on June 26th to Mr. H. L. Dennard Hughes.

HAWKS, Blanche L., New York State Library School, 1907-08, Librarian Penn College, Oskaloosa, Ia., is the instructor in cataloging and classification at the University of Iowa Summer Library School.

HASSLER, Harriot E., Pratt 1898, formerly supervisor of children's work in the Queens Borough Public Library, is in charge of the library at Base Hospital No. 1.

HAWLEY, Edith J. R., Library School of the New York Public Library 1913-15, is serving as Registrar in the Bureau of Personnel at the American Red Cross Headquarters at Paris.

HEILMAN, Lura Fellows, Carnegie certificate 1912, has resigned from the Public Library, Morristown, N. J., to become hospital librarian at Cape May, N. J.

HERDMAN, Margaret M., Illinois 1915, has resigned from the office force of the Alien Property Custodian, Washington, and has been made Employment Secretary for the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., New York City.

HINESLEY, Pearl, New York State Library School, B.L.S., 1919, has been appointed head cataloger in the library of Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

HUBBARD, Mary, Illinois 1913, has resigned as reference librarian of the Spokane Public Library, to become instructor in cataloging at the Library School of the New York Public Library. Before going to Spokane, Miss Hubbard was instructor in cataloging at the University of Washington and assistant reference librarian in the university library.

HOPKINS, Jessica, Atlanta Library School, 1906, has resigned as librarian of the Public Library in Paducah, Kentucky, to accept a position with the New York Public Library.

JOHNSTON, Helen L., Drexel 1914, head of the catalog department of the Free Public Library, East Orange, N. J., was married on May 30 to Martin J. Browne, New York City.

KELLOGG, Mildred, California State Library School 1918, has resigned her position as assistant in the Monterey County Free Library, Salinas, and will begin work in the fall as librarian in the Salinas Union High School.

KING, Louise D. C., Pratt 1916, formerly librarian of the Hartford Medical Society Library, has accepted a position as assistant in the Medical Chirurgical Faculty Library in Baltimore.

KURTH, Edith A., Carnegie diploma 1917, has resigned from her position in the Brooklyn Public Library and has been appointed children's librarian of the Public Library, St. Joseph, Mo.

LEFEVRE, Helena S., Western Reserve 1915, has been elected librarian of the Spies Public Library, Menominee, Mich.

MACARDELL, Edith C., Library School of the New York Public Library, 1911-13, who has until recently been connected with the U. S. Airplane Production Board, has accepted a position as librarian of the National Association of Manufacturers, New York City.

MCGOVERN, Louise, Atlanta Library School, 1917, has resigned as librarian of the State Normal School, Farmville, Virginia.

McMILLEN, James A., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1915, has resigned the librarianship of the University of Rochester to succeed Mr. W. H. Chenery as librarian at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

MARIOTTI, Guido, New York State Library School, 1916-17, is engaged in classifying and cataloging a collection of Americana at the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.

MORRIS, May, Pratt 1917, who has been working in the University of Pennsylvania Library, has been reappointed to Bryn Mawr College Library, returning there September first.

MASON, Pearl L., Simmons 1917, has been appointed librarian, Athol Public Library, Athol, Mass.

NEUMAN, Karen, New York State Library School, 1916-17, has been promoted to the position of sub-librarian, Kobenhavns Kommunebibliotek, Copenhagen, Denmark.

OHR, Cerene, New York State Library School, 1919, has returned to the Indianapolis Public Library to become Superintendent of Branches.

PATTEN, Grace, Simmons 1918, is now head librarian, Information Bureau, Division of Military Aeronautics, Washington, D. C.

PLAISTER, Cornelia D., Western Reserve 1913, is acting secretary of the Y. W. C. A., Dubuque, Ia.

POWER, Ralph L., has returned from overseas service to Boston University College of Business Administration.

STONE, Charles H., Illinois 1916, has resigned from the position of librarian of the Oklahoma A. & M. College, to accept the position of librarian of the George Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn.

STRUDWICK, Nan S., Atlanta Library School, 1907, has been appointed librarian of Sweet Briar College.

THOMAS, Sarah A., Western Reserve 1910, is now assisting in the A. L. A. Dispatch Office, Newport News, Va.

THOMAS, Arthur N., New York State Library School, 1912-13, was killed in an automobile accident near Geneva, N. Y., on June 2. In November, 1913, Mr. Thomas became an assistant in the Reading Room of the Library of Congress and held this position until a few months ago when he was appointed librarian of the Public Service Library at Washington, D. C.

THORNTON, Ella May, Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta 1909, formerly Legislative Reference Librarian of the Georgia State Library, has returned to the library after an absence of several months, and has been appointed assistant State librarian.

## RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

### GENERAL

Women's Education Association Committee. New books recommended for purchase (for small libraries.) Ap. 1919. List No. 39. To be obtained from Alice G. Chandler, Lancaster, Mass.

### FOR CHILDREN

See DRAMATIZED STORIES, ETC., below.

### AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY

U. S. Supt. of Documents. Agricultural chemistry, industrial alcohol preservation. 1918. (Price list 40, 10th ed.) 10 p.

### AGRICULTURAL LITERATURE

Hepburn, W. A. Useful lists for checking agricultural literature; Select list of books on agriculture. *Special Libraries*. April 1919. p. 79-83.

### AGRICULTURE

Swem, Earl G., comp. An analysis of Ruffin's Farmer's Register, with bibliography of Edmund Ruffin. *Bulletin of the Virginia State Library*. July, Oct., 1918. p. [45]—144.

### AMERICANIZATION

Americanization [The Program; What other communities are doing; Program of work; Methods]. Providence: Public Library, Mar. 1919. 4 typew. p.

### AMERICANIZATION—BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bibliographies for the Americanization worker. *School Life*. May 1, 1919. p. 9.

### ALSACE-LORRAINE

Magazine articles on Alsace-Lorraine 1917-1919. *Michigan Library Bulletin*. March-April 1919. p. 17-18.

### ARMENIA

Armenia and the Armenians. A list of references in the New York Public Library. Part II Compiled by Ida A. Pratt, under the direction of Richard Gottheil. *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. April 1919. p. 251-277.

### CANALS

Library of Congress. List of references on the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. 6 typew. p. 60 c. Obtained only thru the P. A. I. S.

### CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. [A list of Publications in the . . . Library] *Bulletin of the Rosenberg Library*, Galveston, Texas, Jan. 1919. p. 334-338

### CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare A selected bibliography, compiled by Tillie de Bernard. *News Notes of California Libraries*. Jan. 1919. p. 24-40.

### DEBTS, PUBLIC

Library of Congress. List of references on the Mexican public debt. 5 typew. p. 25 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

### EDUCATION

Alexander, Carter. School statistics and publicity. Boston; Silver, Burdett & Co., 4 p. bibl. D. \$1.60. (Beverly Educational ser.)

U. S. Education Bur. List of references on educational tests and measurements. Wash.: Gov. Prtg. Off., 1919. 18 p. O. (Library Leaflet No. 2).

### EDUCATION—ECONOMIC VALUE

U. S. Education Bur. Library list of references on the economic value of education. Washington: Gov. Prtg. Off. 1919. 7 p. O. (Library Leaflet no. 4.)

### EDUCATION—SURVEY REPORTS

Recent educational survey reports. 1916-1919. *School Life*. May 1, 1919 p. 9-10.

### EDUCATION, JEWISH

Dushkin, Alexander M. Jewish education in New York City. N. Y.: Bureau of Jewish Education. 13 p. bibl. \$3.

### EMPLOYMENT

Employment: A list of books in the St. Paul Public Library. St. Paul, Minn.: The Library. 7 p. O (folder.)

### ENGINEERING

Articles of engineering and military interest. *Library News* [of the Engineer School Library, Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C.]



## EUROPEAN WAR

White, Martha E. D. Literature of the Great War. [A program outline, and list of books.] Boston: General Federation of Women's Clubs (120 Boylston St.) 4 p. O. 5 c.

The war and after. Recent accessions. Bulletin of the New York Public Library. April 1919. p. 278-284.

See also SOLDIERS AND SAILORS REHABILITATION; RECONSTRUCTION.

## EUROPEAN WAR AND THE NEGRO

Library of Congress. List of references on the negro and the European war. 3 typew. p. 15 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

## FARM MANAGEMENT

U. S. Sup't. of Documents, Farm management, farm accounts, credits, marketing, homes and statistics. Price list 68, 3d ed. 17 p. 1918.

## FRANCE—HISTORY

Martin, Berthe, France and democracy: an outline in history [with bibliography]. Boston: General Federation of Women's Clubs (120 Boylston St.) 29 p. O. 10 c.

## GARTER-SNAKES

Van Denburgh, John, and J. R. Slevin. The garter-snakes of Western North America. San Francisco, 1918. 3 p. bibl. (California Academy of Sciences. 4th ser. v. 8. no. 6.)

## HEALTH

Haliday, Sara L., comp. Guide posts on the road to health. A list of books. Municipal Ref. Library, New York. Special Report, no. 3.

## HEATING STATIONS, CENTRAL

Library of Congress. List of references on central station heating. 7 typew. p. 35 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

## HOSPITAL SOCIAL SERVICE

Ransom, J. E., comp. Current literature. *Hospital Social Service Quarterly*. Feb. 1919. p. 51. Bibliography appears in each issue.

## INDUSTRY

Current industrial literature. *Industry*. April 15. p. 16.

## JAPAN

U. S. Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bur. Far Eastern Div. Reading references on Japan. 2 min p. (File 9632.)

## JEWS. See EDUCATION, JEWISH

## LABOR

U. S. Labor Dept. Publications. Washington: Gov't Prtg. Off. May 1919. 23 p.

U. S. Labor Department. Library Labor and industry: list of periodicals and newspapers in the U. S. Dept. of Labor Library (Arranged by country) 23 typew. p.

## PLAYGROUNDS. See RECREATION

## POETRY. See SUPERNATURAL IN POETRY.

## PRICES

Library of Congress. List of references in Government regulation of prices. 7 min. p.

Supplementary to the lists of July 1917 and July 1918.

Available on request to the Division of Bibliography, Library of Congress.

## PSYCHOLOGY

Spillman, Harry C., Personality; studies in personal development. New York: Gregg Pub. bibls. \$1.

## PUBLIC HEALTH

Ohio. Public Health Dept. Publications . . . available for distribution, March 1, 1919. 6 p.

## RECREATION

U. S. Education Bur. List of references on play and play-grounds. (Library Leaflet, no. 3, April 1919.)

## RECONSTRUCTION

Library of Congress. Select list of references on economic reconstruction, including reports of the British Ministry of Reconstruction. Washington: Gov. Prtg Off 1919 47 p. Q.

See also SOLDIERS AND SAILORS REHABILITATION

## EUROPEAN WAR

## REHABILITATION

Rehabilitation—mental, physical, vocational—of crippled . . . soldiers. Select list of references of books in the . . . library. Chicago: Public Library. 20 p. O.

## REHABILITATION. See also SOLDIERS AND SAILORS—REHABILITATION

## ROUSSEAU

Babbitt, Irving. Rousseau and romanticism. Houghton. 21 p. bibl. O \$3.50 n.

## RUFFIN, EDMUND

Swem, Earl G., comp. An analysis of Ruffin's Farmer's Register with a bibliography of Edmund Ruffin. (*Bulletin of the Virginia State Library*. July, Oct., 1918. p. [45]—144.)

## SOCIAL SERVICE. See HOSPITAL SOCIAL SERVICE

## SOLDIERS AND SAILORS—REHABILITATION

Chicago Public Library. Rehabilitation . . . Select list of references to books and periodicals in the Chicago Public Library. Chicago: The Library. 19 p.

## SUPERNATURAL IN POETRY

Walbridge, Earle F., comp.,. Poetry of the supernatural. *Branch News of the New York Public Library*, May, 1919. p. 29-35. 1. The older poets. 2. The younger poets. 3. The old ballads.

## WHITMAN, WALT

Walt Whitman: a bibliographical study. *Bulletin of the Brooklyn Public Library*. June 1919. p. 153-166.

## THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

Editor, *Library Journal*:

Mr. Lee, in his "Library Phalanx" article in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for May, uses a phrase to the effect that I, with "a coterie of insurgents," founded, at Bretton Woods conference, a Special Libraries Association, and his accompanying remarks would indicate that some think that the Special Libraries Association was founded, in some degree, as a protest against the policies and methods of the American Library Association.

As a matter of fact, I was at special pains, at the time of the organization of the Special Libraries Association, and during the year that followed, to try to induce the Executive Board of the American Library Association to

interest itself in the growth of special libraries, and to take over, as a part of the A. L. A., the new movement and the Special Libraries group. My suggestions to the Executive Board in this line were as definitely ignored by the Board as have been many other suggestions from me. That there is a very active library organization, affiliated with but not a definite part of the American Library Association, is a fact which is not due to me; but to shortcomings elsewhere, shortcomings which are, in turn, undoubtedly due to the very clumsy form of the A. L. A. organization.

J. C. DANA.

*Free Public Library,*  
Newark, N. J.

### THE PROPOSED CENTRAL PURCHASING AGENCY

*Editor, Library Journal:*

I have read with great interest the proposal for a Central Purchasing Headquarters for libraries as printed in the June LIBRARY JOURNAL and tho it may seem uncalled for to discuss this before it has had its presentation to the Convention, I should like to express a possible doubt with regard to some of the changes that this will bring about among us librarians.

Did you ever notice that however economical is the theory of the chain store, with its centralization of what they call overhead expense, there seems to be much less human satisfaction in doing business with these stores than with individual establishments. The people with whom you do business seem of smaller mental stature. Perhaps it is because they have less responsibility to make them grow, and have needed less wide training to fit them for the work.

We librarians do not want to lose any part of that responsibility which increases our knowledge of the work and our ability to fill larger positions. We do not want to be simply people who pass out books. We need, I think, to know books thoroly, even at the cost of selecting, classifying and cataloging them. We want, too, to have some initiative in the selection, for the reason that a committee would be more than human which could select for all tastes and all communities.

I am not against centralization, but I rather dread an unprofitable uniformity, and I think other librarians are with me in this dread.

And how will it affect our patrons?

I. A. C.

*New York City.*

### HUMANIZING THE LIBRARY

*Editor, Library Journal:*

There seems to be increasing comment in your columns on how to make men feel at home in the library? Shall we take down the "No talking" signs, start smoking rooms, or arrange for a floor walker? It is difficult, is it not, for the woman behind the desk that faces the door to get just the point of view of the man who may be entering a library for the first time?

I wonder if a woman cannot more accurately understand the man's feeling by remembering how she felt when she went into the bank for the first time to ask for information and assistance.

The service to be asked for was such as any bank would quite properly supply but the bank entrance seemed formidable, the window

system complicated, and the young men serious and apparently very busy. It was hard to face the ordeal and one breathed easier when it was over. Perhaps the visitor at the library may feel the same way. Can anyone suggest how this condition can best be remedied?

Recently I had occasion to do business with a large city bank where this difficulty of the stranger's approach was so well handled that I remember the experience with pleasure. A rather elderly employee just inside the door seemed to recognize my way of entrance as that of a stranger. I do not remember just how he greeted me, but I know he was neither too formal or too effusive. In some way he made the institution seem quite human and the business I had to accomplish quite easy to put thru.

Humanizing the approach to books ought not stop at the front door, to judge from Miss Abbott's experience in the stack room as described in the June LIBRARY JOURNAL.

There can not be a prescribed technique for making the library seem friendly but a new viewpoint and good intention might carry a long way.

MIDDLE WEST.

### THE NEW YORK STATE CERTIFICATION SYSTEM

*Editor, Library Journal:*

I have just read with a great deal of interest, and I trust profit also, Mr. Sanborn's very interesting article on standardization of library service.

There is one error of statement, however, to which I desire to call your attention. In the paragraph in the left-hand column at the foot of page 357 Mr. Sanborn writes:

"I have referred to the New York plan of merit system. I do not see that it varies greatly from other plans of certification, except that it would do away entirely with the written examination."

If you will examine the suggested plan for grading public libraries, which you have reprinted on page 315 of the May issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, you will note that there is provision for examination for each of the four classes of certificates. I am unable to understand how Mr. Sanborn fell into this error unless he probably had in mind the plan previously formulated by Mr. Eastman.

WM. R. WATSON, *Chief,*

*Educational Extension Division.*

*University of the State of New York,  
Albany, N. Y.*







CHALMERS HADLEY, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND  
LIBRARIAN OF THE CITY AND COUNTY LIBRARY OF DENVER

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"FACE the Future" was the keynote of the A. L. A. Conference of 1919. There was naturally much retrospection of war service but more prospect of service for peace times both to the army and navy and to the general community. The attendance was unexpectedly large, approximating 1200, as it was scarcely hoped that it would reach the banner registry of 1386, indicating an attendance above 1400 at the 1916 conference at the same place. Asbury Park with the New Monterey Hotel as headquarters and numerous small hotels for overflow proved as before an ideal place for the conference, without city distractions and noise but with enough recreation features, especially its quiet board-walk, to fill such time as the busy sessions left. But it cannot be the policy of the association to repeat visits to the same place, however attractive, as against the settled plan of taking the conference to the different parts of this wide country both for the sake of the section visited and the wider national experience of the members of the profession. Canada will not be ready for us next year, after the stress of war, but the West is in course, and Denver, the home city of the new president, or one of the Colorado resorts will be among the possibilities for decision at the mid-winter meeting which will doubtless be held this year at Chicago. The south may also present its claims, but probably for a date later than 1920.

The report of the War Service Committee with its historical, financial and other appendixes was the most considerable of the valuable printed reports which were so noted a feature of the conference. Of the five and a quarter millions available for A. L. A. war work from the two drives three and a third millions had been paid out up to June 1, 1919, without accounting for unpaid obligations, leaving approximately a million to carry the work forward thru

1919 and to provide for contingencies beyond. That this money has been and will be well spent is abundantly proven. Secretary Keppel for the Army and Admiral Gleaves for the Navy paid eloquent tribute to the appreciation by both branches of the service for the book work which had done so much for the morale of the men; and Major Joy who succeeds Mr. Fosdick as head of the Commission on Training Camp Activities and Commander Mayo gave abundant assurance that the Army and the Navy would welcome and would provide for the continuance of this work in times of peace. The work overseas involves so many pressing problems as to keep Dr. Putnam still abroad but Mr. Milam who has been so efficient as Acting General Director well filled his place at the conference. The War Service Committee held an important meeting at which budget provision for the future was confirmed and disposition of the salvage of books arranged for in accordance with the recommendations of Dr. Putnam and Mr. Stevenson, and the plans of the Army and Navy Departments. In recognition of the hospitality of Beaune for an A. E. F. University, a portion of its library has been given to the municipality of Beaune as a memorial, and out of three quarters of a million books salvaged and returnable from abroad like provision within 10% of the total number was authorized for a permanent American Library in Paris, with the American University Union, at the Sorbonne, for the University of Louvain, for the Institut International at Brussels and for other institutions doing international service in Europe. Nearly 700,000 books, mostly educational purchases, will be warehoused in New York on return and with the salvage at home utilized first of all for peace service in the army and navy and next for library use in the several states, according to disposition to be arranged hereafter through the state library commissions or other state authorities. Thus the

work in war will be perpetuated in times of peace.

An endowment for this purpose and discussion of the several services which the A. L. A. might accomplish was the topic at a session of the Council which nearly filled the auditorium with a general session attendance. This took the form of a symposium of brief talks in which the need of thoro publicity, of industrial and institutional library extension, of development in states lacking library commissions, of rural community service and of a library survey were specially emphasized. The raising of a large A. L. A. fund for this varied work was generally approved, but on the understanding that while special preparations toward that end should be immediately made before the impetus from war work was lost, an actual money drive would not be advisable for at least a year. Mr. Keogh at another session gave a fascinating and comprehensive summary of the work of The Inquiry, as it was officially called, which utilized library methods in preparing data for the peace conference in Paris; and this outlines a precedent for the library survey or inquiry which Dr. Bostwick's committee of five is to undertake and of which he gave a preliminary sketch. Under the scheme, Professor Root is to plan reports on the acquisition and preparation of books, Miss Eastman on books and all their uses, Dr. Williamson on the staff and all personal relations and Mr. Milam on all public relations of the library other than direct use of books, while the chairman will retain general supervision. An inclusive questionnaire will be prepared instead of peppering the profession with small shot, as the first basis for the inquiry for which it is estimated \$88,000 will be required unless, as is probable, much if not all of the work is done by volunteers. To get the entire United States on the library map would certainly be worth much more money.

At the suggestion of President Bishop and on motion of Mr. Dana, action was in-

itiated toward amendment of the constitution in the direction of more compact organization of the A. L. A.. President Bishop had pointed out the lack of close inter-relationship in the membership of the several Boards and Mr. Dana urged the concentration of administration in a single board, perhaps of five persons, afterward humorously referred to as a soviet. Among members of affiliated associations, there has been question whether the law librarians for instance, should not have larger representation in the council and whether membership in such organizations should not *ipse facto* include membership in the A. L. A. In view of the extending membership and the larger attendance at conferences the function of the Council as a balance wheel in determining questions of policy is of increasing rather than decreasing importance. At Asbury Park the Council meetings became general sessions, tho voting was nominally confined to members of Council. The need of a deliberating body, which would not pass snap judgment on hastily discussed resolutions was especially emphasized at the last general session when, as usual, the attendance was comparatively small. The constitutional provision for the Council requires that questions of policy should come before it for submission and recommendation to the association which by a  $\frac{3}{4}$  vote may reject or reverse such recommendations. It was in accordance with the spirit rather than the letter of the constitution and in the interest of free talk and fair play that the resolution presented at the close of the conference was passed upon by direct vote without Council reference, and such a haphazard vote at a closing and rapidly diminishing session might often misrepresent the real judgment of a conference or of the A. L. A. It would seem desirable therefore that at future conferences there should be actual Council meetings for the discussion of policies which while open to all members would not be in the nature of general discussion but of careful and expert consideration.



Two bombs or rather "duds" whose high explosives failed of their expected effect, were thrown into the conference sessions by the representative of the Library Union of New York, in the shape of resolutions with preamble shrapnel projecting much misinformation into the minds of the uninformed. The resolutions carelessly adopted by the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City prepared by the local union, in favor of placing the libraries, particularly those in New York, under Civil Service commissions included statements that library workers suffered under "intolerable working conditions." Low salaries there are, indeed and the conference was unanimous in appealing for better pay for library workers, but Mr. Roden pointed out that the Civil Service commission has nothing to do with Chicago library salaries which are fixed by the trustees who have direct taxing power within the mill limitation. There is no calling in which working conditions are more tolerable and happy as every reasoning librarian will testify, and intolerable working conditions are scarcely synonymous with small salaries. The second bomb which declared that women are down-trodden beings in the library profession was promptly quenched by a cold-water vote of 121 to one in a session in which more than 4/5 of those voting were women who knew that they were not down-trodden and did not work under intolerable conditions. Contrast with the misdirection of Union methods illustrated by these exhibits from the New York Union was afforded by the Union in Washington. This Union, a constituent of the National Association of Federal Employees, tho affiliated with the American Federation of Labor forbids strikes in government service and confines its efforts to reasoned endeavors to better library service in line with the staff associations existing in the large library systems, most of which not only utilize the merit system but carry it much farther than most state and municipal Civil Service commissions.

Our "esteemed contemporary", *The Use of Print*, was one of the outstanding features of the Conference of 1919. The publication of a newspaper of full size each day for five days during the conference week was a triumph of enterprise for which Mr. Josselyn and his associates cannot be too highly commended. Its projectors, proprietors and personnel generally deserve such immortality as modern newsprint permits, which is proffered them by the portrait group on another page of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, whose editors doff their hats in salute to these latest comers in library journalism. There was abundant "pep" and "go" and the other virtues and vices of contemporary journalism in the product, but the demands of the five-ring circus, and of the talky-talky sessions between the acts left little time for newspaper reading during conference week. Happily the enterprising journalists were enabled by liberal advertising patronage for which publishers should be thanked, to print 10,000 copies and not only distribute these gratis at the conference, but sent a copy day by day to members of the association not present, and to many thousands of libraries throughout the country. The issues should be carefully read by all whom they reach for the librarian who reads them will *not* be lost. In fact, the reading of professional journals we venture to say, is one of the most important uses to which librarians, like other professional people, can give such moments as they can spare from their busy day, and certainly librarians should show their devotion to *The Use of Print*.

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The relations between librarians of public libraries and business or other special libraries ought to be of the most cordial sort, and it would be a misfortune on both sides if the Special Librarians Association should not continue to hold one annual meeting in conjunction with the A. L. A. conference. President Marion, of the Special Libraries Association, strongly urged coordination and cooperation in his presidential address at Asbury Park between the two classes of librarians and his good counsel should have

hearty response from both sides. The business or special librarian has need of the library methods and the library enthusiasm of his colleagues in the wider field. The public librarian should recognize that such specialists have developed in their special direction more intensively than the general librarian has been able to do and should therefore rely upon them for cordial help in the special fields. Thus and thus only, can the whole library world be knit together in that most effective association of helpfulness at which we aim.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL seems to be dared, as the children say, to speak out as to Miss Hasse's removal from the New York Public Library and her "privately printed" and carefully circulated pamphlet, makes candor inevitable. In the form of an essay on "The Compensations of Librarianship," Miss Hasse presents the story of her career as a collector and librarian, giving in the first few pages a most entertaining account of her work in collecting and cataloging government documents. The bulk of the pamphlet, however, is given to invective against the present director of the New York Public Library, in contrast with laudation of his distinguished predecessor, and to correspondence relating to her dismissal, and in the record from 1912 on bitterness comes to her pen. In six months after the death of Dr. Billings, she says, the fruits of sixteen years of labor had been scrapped by the new administration. Then petty persecutions began, the document catalog was taken away and wrecked by incompetent hands, new collecting of material ceased, department reports were ignored, and finally, with peremptory notice to one twenty-one years in the service and without a hearing, the position was given to another.

The tone of this pamphlet indicates unconsciously the real reason for Miss Hasse's removal, as to which there has been no mystery to those who knew the

facts. There was not the least impeachment of Miss Hasse's excellent character except as to "temperamental idiosyncrasies," which made it difficult for her to see facts and people in their real relation. The annoying and, we believe, exaggerated suspicions of the "Secret Service" aroused by her German name and perhaps from her residence in Germany after the original declaration of war when in charge of the American Library Collection at the Leipsic Book Exposition, were disposed of by her later appointment to government research at Washington. Whether or not she was a member of the Union which has sought to exploit her martyrdom, but which would exclude her by its definition of "workers" as confined to the lower grades, has had no bearing, for that must be a matter of individual right and choice. The plain truth is that Miss Hasse's temperament and perspective created an impossible situation, and after two years of altercation and forbearance the difficulty became acute when other heads of departments joined in a signed request for her removal, on the ground that cooperation with herself and her department was impracticable. She had made it evident that she considered the library organization outside her own room wrong from top to bottom; it was a case of "the regiment out of step with Johnny." We think that the trustees should have given a personal hearing to an employee of such standing and length of service, but it should be stated that the case had been before the Executive Committee for two years of difficult forbearance, that she had brought her case by letter to the trustees individually, that Mr. Battle had presented it afresh, and that the Executive Committee had carefully reviewed the case in all its bearings and made the final decision. We regret, in view of the fine industry and splendid achievement of Miss Hasse in her chosen field, to speak thus plainly, but in fairness to all concerned, the facts should be made known to the profession.

## THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AT THE CROSS ROADS\*

BY WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP, *President of the A. L. A.*

It is inevitable that we should recall tonight the amazing change in world conditions from the situation at the time of our last annual conference. Then the darkest days of the Great War had indeed passed—the none of us could know for a certainty that the tide of German attack pressing on toward Paris had truly ebbed. The courageous and of a truth supremely daring offensive launched by Marshall Foch the eighteenth of June had just begun to put hope into the hearts of the Allied peoples—stunned by the constantly widening and steadily renewed German offensives of the spring of 1918. The great days of Château-Thierry and the Second Marne were those on which we met at Saratoga—anxious days on which our minds continually reverted to France and refused to concentrate even on problems of the Library War Service. We were more eager for the latest newspaper than for advice, inspiration, discussion on themes ordinarily absorbing to us. We adjourned just as the Germans were definitely driven across the Marne for the second time. And we adjourned confident—tho no man ventured to say what he thought—that July of the next year would see us still struggling to end the business and to finish our share of the supreme task of Western Civilization—the final defeat of Germany and her allies! Indeed, so fearful were we,—and rightly—that sterner sacrifices would be demanded of us, that we passed a resolution empowering our Executive Board to postpone this annual meeting, if the public emergency should be such that conventions and conferences would be undesirable.

How different the national and international atmosphere today! The war won in November—our men returning as rapidly as they were ferried across the ocean—industry and agriculture resuming their

wanted courses—problems of details of readjustment agitating nations and individuals—the Peace Congress almost over—a League of Nations almost an actuality—disarmament going on the world over,—and stricken humanity endeavoring to bind up its wounds and to console its broken-hearted. The note of our meeting to-day is necessarily one of triumph and jubilation. We are not forgetful of the problems of peace—many of them as ugly as those of war (or so they seem to our still taut nerves!). But after all The War is behind us. We are living through a period of rapid change, and our foes, if foes there be, are at least likely to be those of our own household. We doubtless have enormously difficult days ahead of us, but happily our own land has been spared the sorrows that have afflicted our noble French and Belgian allies, and we are materially and morally less stricken by war—less worn and weary, more able to face the future with smiling confidence, resting assured that the American spirit which brought us through war will still carry us on to a larger life and a greater service in peace.

And so we meet again after a year to take up with renewed zest and energy those problems of our work which we are accustomed to attack in our annual gatherings. And yet we are none of us quite the same as we were in 1917 or 1916. Our work, while still "the trivial round and common task," cannot be done in exactly the same spirit as of old. We have dreamed dreams and seen visions, and we are turning to the future of our own library service with a profound conviction that it is service—public service of the highest type. To that end we are met—to consider our war service and to render an account of our stewardship in that branch of our labors; to transact our routine business and to hear and discuss reports of our committees; but chiefly to survey our own capacities,

\* Presidential Address delivered at the Asbury Park Conference on June 23, 1919, and reprinted from *The Use of Print* of June 24.



and to talk over the possibilities of the near future. This is a forward-looking conference. No other could be held by progressive Americans in this year of grace 1919.

In planning the papers for this series of meetings your Program Committee has had in mind just three purposes. First we have felt that we should emphasize and make of practical import our committee reports. Too frequently these have been perfunctory and have received but little discussion. Such of the reports as are necessarily of special interest to smaller groups of our membership are to be presented this year for discussion to certain of the section meetings, an innovation which will, we trust, result in animated discussion of a sort frequently impossible in our general sessions. Other reports, being on topics of more general interest and importance will come up for discussion in our second general session. So far as possible these reports have been printed in advance, and, instead of being read in full, will be presented in summary only, in order to leave time for discussion. They represent much work on the part of the committees, and I bespeak for them your interest and your comment.

The most important—certainly the most interesting report is likely to be that of the War Service Committee, which is now before you in the printed form. Naturally the War Service looms large in our eyes, and we have devoted to it no small share of our general program. One of the natural consequences of that service—or at least what we librarians feel should be one of its results—is the establishment of similar service on a permanent basis for the army and navy. We are most fortunate in the presence of very distinguished representatives of both branches of the service to speak to this topic.

Our second theme is a statement of certain present-day conditions in our American libraries. We should have been glad to devote the major part of our time to this purpose of setting forth our conditions and resources. A few sample topics of necessity have to suffice us. But we present a preliminary report on plans for a

complete survey, plans to which I shall revert later.

Finally we look to the immediate future. Here again we can offer but certain phases of a complete forecast. But we have tried, as I said a moment since, to make this a forward-looking meeting, even if necessarily our topics are but a selection from many. Things historical—save of our War Service—things theoretical, things technical we have tried for this occasion at least to avoid.

It has seemed to me peculiarly fitting that the President of the Association should at this time review the work of this body and perhaps endeavor to show certain possibilities which have revealed themselves to him in the course of his term of office. I do not apologize for speaking to the American Library Association about the American Library Association. Not that I wish to dogmatize or to appear to have any peculiar message to impart. It does seem, however, that we may well spare the time and strength to confer a little about our own affairs and our means of doing business collectively in the interests of librarianship and of American libraries.

At the Niagara Falls Conference in 1903, Mr. J. N. Larned, then retired from active public service—tho by no means from active work—spoke very convincingly of the life of this Association as a body. He said to a little group of younger people, what he later repeated on the platform before the Association as a whole, that coming back after an interval of several years he was conscious of the fact that the American Library Association had a life, an organism, apart from the individuals who composed it—"I feel it," said he, "it is almost palpable; it exists, it influences you and me. We cannot escape it, it forms us, and yet we form it." How true these words were the experience of fifteen years has proven again and again. The Association has a vigor, a power, an influence of which we are perhaps but dimly conscious. That power, that influence, has worked hitherto chiefly on professional librarians. It has molded their thoughts and guided their actions. It has stimulated their ideals and has kept up

their standards. It has worked largely as a sort of professional public opinion, functioning more or less well as circumstances have permitted. The great shock of war has, however, released an enormous latent energy in our Association and in our calling outside its ranks, for not all strong librarians are members of our body. We are conscious to-day of greater possibilities in library work and in the concerted work of librarians than we ever sensed in days gone by. Much of this feeling is naturally the result of the war service. It is in every way proper, then, to inquire how far we have measured up to the opportunities the war has thrust upon us. And further, what are the next steps?

To a thoughtful person it was a very significant thing that the United States Government thru the Commission on Training Camp Activities applied to this Association to render service along strictly professional lines. It asked us as librarians to contribute our professional services, just as it asked the doctors and the chemists to serve as doctors and chemists. That such a thing was possible shows that the value and need of the librarian's work in massing, arranging, and interpreting books had at last gained the recognition which it deserves. No single fact in connection with our War Service has more significance for us as we face the problems of peace than this recognition. Our War Service was sought and was performed on the ground of our special fitness to give it. The history of the Library War Service has been one of steady gain in this sort of recognition, for the discernment of certain far-seeing men in Washington did not mean that their judgment must necessarily be final and instantly accepted. Nay, it was their initial wisdom which made possible the gradual winning by the librarians of a professional status in the minds of thousands of commanding officers, soldiers, sailors, marines.

I believe it is now true that even the scornful and the doubting among the military have seen that books plus librarian are very different from books alone. And it has been no small gain for us as a profes-

sion that scores of our folk, mostly our younger members, have had to win their way to this esteem under novel and difficult circumstances. They have had to make good in most cases with very little preparation of the way by others. How hard that task was, and how strenuous and unremitting the labor involved in setting up a new work amid adverse conditions, few who were not themselves engaged in it can understand.

Long hours, obstacles innumerable, delays, red tape, failure of books and of supplies, cold, rain, even lack of sleep, were the lot of many of our pioneers in the War Service. The general testimony is, however, most gratifying. They did make good. The exceptions were few enough to "prove the rule." And as I look about me and see these men and women who have worn and are wearing our uniform, these younger folk who have toiled incessantly and with good spirit and good humor at manifold and difficult tasks, I am moved to no small pride and thankfulness. In the name of the American Library Association, I salute you all, present and absent. We who could not go acknowledge to the full your sacrifice, your devotion, your skill, your energy. We share in the honor reflected on our calling by your labors. The name librarian henceforth means something to millions of men because of your work.

And to those also who planned and toiled to carry out this War Service are due the hearty thanks of the American Library Association, and them also I salute in your name. From the very first days of the War until now—two full years—certain officers and committee members of this body have been unsparing in their devotion of strength, time, and effort to the Library War Service. They have worked to raise money and books, have sacrificed time and strength to attend committee meetings, have neglected their own work to do this patriotic service, and have given themselves generously in your behalf, in the name of the American Library Association. You know them all, and it would be easier, less invidious perhaps, to mention no names. But while recognizing that all of them have

been devotion itself, I cannot refrain from stating publicly the obligations which we owe to a certain few.

There is our Secretary—Mr. George B. Utely—who has served as Executive Secretary of the War Service Committee, who has known no limit of hours for two years, and who has carried the greatly increased burden of his regular work in addition to all this war work. There is the Chairman of the War Finance Committee, Dr. Frank P. Hill, to whose untiring and truly heroic efforts we owe the raising of the First War Service Fund of eighteen hundred thousand dollars, and the Second Fund, of three and a half million. There is the Chairman of the War Service Committee, Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., who has spent his time and strength, I fear too lavishly, on the War Service and on the work of the Committee of Eleven in charge of the United War Work Campaign Fund. No one who has not been a part of that work can realize the burden he has carried, and the way he has carried it. There is the Associate General Director of the War Service, Mr. Carl H. Milam, to whom sixteen hours a day of the hardest kind of work seem a pleasing measure, and who has carried successfully administrative burdens which would have laid most of us on the shelf. And finally there is the General Director of the War Service, Mr. Herbert Putnam, of whom I can say no more than that we all marvel at his capacity for work, his administrative skill, his foresight and his penetration. Volunteer work—all of it! Money does not, cannot, pay for the sort of labor these men—and their colleagues—for I speak of them equally with these I have ventured to name—have lavished on our contribution to America in her hour of need. It is our part not only to recognize their labors, but to carry on their work—to carry its spirit back to our offices and desks, into our reading rooms and stacks. We librarians are bound to be and do more because of what these our colleagues have been and have done.

We are bound as an association to do more—not as much or less—than we did before this emergency, this national crisis,

showed us our power to do. This obligation is very real and vital and comes home to all of us. Just because the officers of the Association feel it so keenly, I have ventured to make it the topic for this address which our custom requires of each retiring president. But first in any consideration of our possible future activities there necessarily comes the question—“What sort of machinery do we have with which to work?” May we descend from thoughts of our accomplishments, and from our aspirations for future tasks to very practical considerations of our form of organization?

Few things are more tiresome—especially in annual conferences—than “tinkering” with constitutions, as all who recall certain of our meetings will doubtless agree. I must almost apologize for taking these matters up here and now. But I must also in honesty say that my experience as your president shows that our organic law is very far from making for smooth and rapid achievement. We really have a most clumsy organization, particularly in view of the fact that we live all over the United States and Canada, and that actual meetings of committees and boards are most expensive of time and money. Let me mention only a few of the obstacles and anomalies resulting from our constitution.

We expressly—and most wisely—place the responsibility for the business of the Association in the intervals between meetings on the Executive Board. One of the fundamental functions of such a board is the making up of the budget which governs practically all expenditures and hence determines the extent and range of the Association’s activities. But the budget of this Association is prepared for the Executive Board’s adoption by the Finance Committee, but one of whose three members, by our constitution, is a member of the Executive Board. This is not said in criticism of the work of the Finance Committee, but of the system, and of the possibilities of friction and delay which are involved. We have also a constitutional provision allowing mail votes of the Executive Board—an absolute necessity, since we now choose



that Board largely for geographical reasons, that all parts of our territory may be represented; and as a result meetings of the Board can be held but seldom, generally only twice or thrice a year. Hence the provision for voting by mail. But as matters now stand, a single disapproving vote (when conducted by mail) negatives absolutely any proposal until it can be taken up and acted on at a meeting. Now it is of course difficult to obtain absolute unanimity of opinion on important matters of business, and this provision results in very serious delays and failures.

We confide our publishing activities—one of our chief functions, and one destined to an increasing importance—to the Publishing Board, which is by the constitution so devised that but one member of the Executive Board serves on it, and which contains no other officer of the Association. The Publishing Board has done fine work, and deserves the thanks of this body. But it is not necessarily responsive to the policies of the Executive Board or of the Association, and in fact it may perfectly well be out of harmony with both. Again, I repeat, the form of organization is not one which works smoothly and quickly; again without criticism of individuals.

The Treasurer of the Association does not sit on either the Finance Committee or the Executive Board. His function under our constitution seems merely clerical, and it is no small tribute to Mr. Roden's patience and loyalty that he has been willing to serve us these many years without greater recognition and without the power to put his business experience in office at the disposal of the Association. While recognizing the public spirit and fidelity with which he and the members of the Finance Committee and of the Publishing Board have done the Association's work, it appears strangely anomalous that in these days of efficiency system, our various bodies should be so disjointed.

In the direction of smooth and rapid functioning I suggest that a simple scheme of things in which our Executive Board should serve virtually as a Board of Directors performing the work of the Associ-

ation through committees of its own body would prove a signal advantage. In my judgment, our organization is far too complex. It should be simplified and made more efficient by following the example of business corporations. If we but detach ourselves from the circumstances which have produced our present form of organization and view it from the standpoint of an efficiency engineer, we can see at once that it would benefit greatly by centralizing responsibility and authority. Some such process is a necessity, I believe, if we are to meet the demands which are pressing upon us.

I therefore urge that you consider this matter very carefully at the business sessions, for I am convinced that until the Constitution of this Association permits concentration of authority and rapidity of action we shall never perform the work we ought to do. This conviction is the direct result of my observation in the past year when so many important matters have been before the officers of the Association. I know it is shared by many thoughtful persons, and I trust you will give it your attention.

What are these demands of which I have just spoken? The chief of them all comes from ourselves. We have seen the splendid spirit with which our library folk have responded to the call for their services in a time of the national peril. We have felt pride and satisfaction in the way the American Library Association has been doing big things in a big way. On every hand I hear librarians saying "We must not lose this spirit—this momentum. We must keep it for our peace-time work. We need it. There must be no slackening, no slump, no dropping back, no disobedience to the vision." Do you not meet this sort of feeling and of talk? I do, wherever I go. Sometimes it takes one form, sometimes it takes another, but it is there, constantly and always, this determination not to drop back into mere routine, not to let slip this sense of power. Can we, dare we, ignore this call to continuing service, service as a body, not merely as individuals. Whatever else we do here in this week, we

must not, I feel—and I am sure you all agree with me—we *must* not assume that with the war our collective responsibility ends, and we may go back to 1917 and take up the old threads where we left off.

So strongly has this feeling been on the hearts of the officers of the Association that they felt confident that you would wish, would decide, would plan to go on to further corporate work in peace, work for the benefit of all libraries, and of communities having no libraries. To this end a library survey of the entire country was authorized by the Executive Board in January and entrusted to a Committee of Five on Library Service. This Committee was charged with the duty of setting down the actual conditions of American libraries today, their incomes, their property, their staffs, their salaries, their methods, their practice. It is to report here on its plans. How great is the need for some such statement of conditions, practice and standards I can testify from repeated experiences during the past four months. "Can't you give us some *definite* statement of what it would cost to run a college library in the right way?" That was the demand the Ohio College Association made on me last April. "What should we as trustees expect our new librarian to do," has been asked of me a dozen times in the last year. "Is our library doing well for its income?" is a fair question for any citizen whether a trustee or not.

Some norm by which we can measure ourselves, some statement of practice, of salaries, of methods of training, which trustees and librarians can set before them as a goal, or a point of departure; this is what the Committee of Five will try to draw up. To do this properly will be most costly—but then, so will any other piece of good work. If we are to go forward we must first know where we stand. This we hope the Service Committee of Five will tell us, and I appeal to you all to second their efforts in your most hearty manner.

One of the amazing experiences of the library service for soldiers and sailors has been the repeated calls for similar service to civilians. The money contributed for

war work has been used solely for war work, but it has been heart-breaking to refuse the many appeals for help—help which we could give, had we but the means. At the Council meeting which is open to all members, some of these kinds of service will be brought out by persons who have knowledge of them. But let me say in advance that we could keep an active force at work at Headquarters doing perfectly legitimate library work not now being done by established agencies, had we the means. There is the continuing service to the army and navy, which we hope will be taken over by the government; service to the merchant marine—now so sadly neglected, and so appealing in its demand; service to lighthouses and light-ships, and to the coast guard; information and inspection service for communities in real need of expert advice, particularly in states having no library commissions; service to the blind, which is so costly and which so few local libraries are able to render effectively; service in organizing inter-library loans, and thus making the resources of the whole country serve research; service in co-operative buying in which we ought to bring to play for the benefit of us all the experience of buying for the war-work; service in publicity which will recognize that the best publicity is service; service to practical bibliography, unlocking the treasures too frequently concealed in card catalogs; service in preparing all manner of union lists, to avoid much duplication of rare sets, and much bidding against one another; service in aid of special library training; service—but I will stop; why catalog the various co-operative enterprises and public benefits in which we are eager to engage? The work is here and ready to our hands. The harvest needs but the reapers.

But says doubting Thomas—for he is here—many of him—where is the money coming from to do all these fine things? Where, I ask, did the millions of books come from? What was the source of the millions on millions of magazines? Who gave us nearly five million dollars for our war work? The American people only have to be convinced that we have a good thing,

to give us all the money we need. If we can't convince them—then we won't get it. But we should, I am sure, have a friend in every man in both services who saw our book-plate on a book he read. If we can believe the tales we hear and the letters that come in, the boys believe in us and in our work. If, as I believe, we have their good-will, the rest is easy. The money will come—but not without asking, if also not for the asking.

It will be our task at this conference, my fellow-members, to decide whether you wish to make the venture, to ask for the money, to decide whether you believe enough in your work to try to make the American people believe in it.

A word in conclusion. The emergency work of the past two years has been done by a happy combination of our experienced leaders and our younger men and women. If the American Library Association is to go forward—whether on the plans before us today or on any others, it matters not which; if the American Library Association it to go forward it must be by the efforts of the younger generation. I see before me a few veterans who have been with the Association since its first meetings. We listened last year at Albany to him who was long its chief servant and its chief in-

spiration, Melvil Dewey. But, ladies and gentlemen, his words—prophetic as they were—marked the end of an epoch. The men of 1876 are almost all gone. The men who come into the work in the nineties are getting old. The war has shown the powers of those men and women who have come to us in the last two decades. To them belong the tasks of the near future. If ever we feared lest the men who should succeed Dewey and Winsor, Larned and Poole and Cutter, Fletcher and Little and Brett, should set a lower mark than theirs that doubt has been resolved by the last two years. Those who come after our pioneers are more than equal to the task. Together, if they will bear with slower wits and less active bodies of us older men and women, we can carry the American Library Association on to greater and nobler service.

For very plainly we stand at the crossroads. Our war service is all but done. Six months will see the end of it. We can of course go lumbering on, doing fairly well, as of old, our accustomed tasks. Or we can strike out into new fields, in ways of practical library service that are clearly open. I am confident of your choice, and more confident that we can not go back. We shall, I am sure, make 1919 memorable and the year of the great decision.

## INTERPRETING THE LIBRARY MOVEMENT\*

By GUY E. MARION, *Director of Record Section of Community Motion Picture Bureau, New York City*

It is now ten years since the Special Libraries Association came into existence. I am convinced that library ideas may grow into facts not differently from inventions in the scientific world. As the invention passes through its stages of ridicule, experimentation and acceptance so we have had our vicissitudes, but looking backward I am certain that definite contributions have been made to the library movement as a

whole. Men with breadth of vision and executive qualities have identified themselves with our Association. They have brought into our counsels from their rich business experience new ideas and a fresh approach to our problems. The entrance of these personalities into our library conferences has acted as a strong leaven and has had a marked beneficial effect upon the parent organization and its affiliated societies. The formation of the special library was a direct result of the demand for ready reference material furnished with expedi-

\* Address of the President of the Special Libraries' Association, at its 10th Annual Meeting at Asbury Park, N. J., June 24-26, 1919.



tion, coupled with its presentation in organized and digested form—this function with due justice to its numerous readers the public library did not perform. Hence the creation of the special library.

This association was born out of that idea. For two or three years it suffered from the criticism it met at the hands of the older school librarians who had little sympathy for this rather rough treatment of their cherished ideals. Yet it forged on in the hands of a devoted band of supporters—I could name many of them, I see them sitting here before me—passing through the experimental stage working out many of its own ideas and practices until it stands today a well recognized and accepted fact. The Special Libraries Association has builded its success around this new idea and still champions it. That the idea, then, as originally conceived and promulgated, has proven itself to be the correct interpretation of librarianship is ever more and more increasingly evident from the attending facts. Today we are a strong body of over 400 members widely distributed in every corner of the country and overseas in several foreign lands. Let us accept then the fact that the "Special Library," perhaps unwisely so called, for lack of a better term, has found itself and become a real living and vital part of the whole library movement.

With this thought in mind, may we call attention to a few of the striking occurrences of the past year as they have impressed themselves upon your President.

A year ago we, too, stood "at the cross-roads." The affairs of this association were at a critical position. Larger national issues had compelled many to devote less time to the usual plans and their encouragement. After passing this meeting new officers were installed by a nominating committee which the convention had charged with this difficult task. Let me say here and now that such a method of election should never again be resorted to by this or any other body should it even become necessary to lock the doors and compel an election by real congressional methods. Fortunately, we have had a most happy issue

out of all our afflictions due to the devotion of each and every one of my associates upon the Executive Board and to the cordial and loyal support of our members everywhere at large. Here let me acknowledge to you all publicly the splendid work done by our new Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Williams of Wilmington, Delaware, who has devotedly stuck to her work even under the trying conditions imposed upon her as a result of the increased price we were obliged to put on the magazine, necessitating as it did much additional correspondence with out entire membership. . . .

To Mr. Friedel of Boston who took up the Editorship, when Mr. Power left for France, we owe many thanks. He not only did this actively and earnestly but the results have been only too evident in the increasing quality and merit of the paper itself. Mr. Redstone, our Vice-President, who during the year has personally undertaken his largest work as State Librarian of Massachusetts has found time and energy to devote to the work of our Executive Board, attending all its meetings. Many others have helped in one way or another.

As a result of much correspondence and several conferences we now advance the following definition trusting that it will cover with some degree of satisfaction the ideas of all:

"A Special Library consists of a good working collection of information either upon a specific subject or field of activity; it may consist of general or even limited material serving the interests of a special *clientèle*, and preferably in charge of a specialist trained in the use and application of the particular material."

To thus consolidate the ideas of many into a concrete definition, I consider it to be one of the accomplishments of the year and one which will do much to remove opposition and concentrate, on the other hand, diversified interests into solid support.

We should turn ourselves to the problems of using this definition. It is so clear that any business man can understand it. He can, without our help, on seeing this definition, classify himself as "within" or

"without." It was our one thought that this should be so clearly done that this might be true. Then, with wide publicity through technical papers, we can hope to unearth and bring to light many now unknown special libraries and gather to ourselves their support, giving in return our co-operative help. It should be one purpose then of the next administration to bring about a complete survey of the Special Library Field throuout the United States and in foreign countries.

This problem is a vital one and requires careful work. Your president during his administration has been privileged to cross the country from coast to coast and see special libraries in a new light and also in their relation to the whole library movement. It is but yesterday that it could be safely said that there were a few special libraries in the larger cities along our Eastern seaboard and that was all. This is no longer true. In a thriving Pacific Coast City I found no less than 10 or 12 small library beginnings, one in a large power company, another in a prominent furniture store, two more in the motion picture plants of the larger producers, still others in the leading banks and manufactories of the city. Tomorrow they will be full fledged special libraries, well organized, properly manned and performing a vital service in that community. I may add that I discovered these without the help of the local public librarian and *from* this fact I wish to draw some observations. These special libraries should be built up rapidly and effectively under the help and stimulus of the local public librarian. If encouraged and helped, thus to get onto their feet, every one of these special libraries will naturally become a prop to the public library itself in its time of need. No public library in a large community of diversified industries can ever hope to compete with its public funds as backing against the special library when well developed in any one industry and backed by its unlimited resources, but on the other hand the public library should encourage the coming and growth of these special libraries to strengthen its own resource. In such a

community I picture a progressive public library doing everything to lead its local industries to establish special libraries of their own by loaning books and other data pertaining to their work and thus sowing the seed, so that in time the public library may be able to command through contact with these highly developed special libraries information which it would never have found available. In this way we have a complete and entire library system for the whole nation. It centers in the Library of Congress at Washington, from there it radiates to every state in the union to the several State Libraries, thence, to the local public libraries within each State, and each of these in turn will be surrounded by a group of financial, commercial, industrial, medical, technical and other special libraries. We thus disarm all opposition and construct a whole organism. Special libraries should be helped not hindered, their association should be supported and fostered, and the very greatest co-operation should exist between all libraries. No one element alone is complete without the others. All are stronger for each other's help.

Another reason why we should begin to see this whole problem in its entirety is this. The war has sown the library idea far and wide and sown it through the support of all classes of librarians alike. Where may we look for the first reaction from this effort? I am led to believe that these thousands of young men returning to industrial and commercial life will not fail to remember that they looked up some things in books and pamphlets while engaged in the world's greatest undertaking and were able to do the thing at hand better because of information in print. If this is so, they will call for books and they will use the printed page in their daily work. Our business executives will readily accede to their demands and information collections will grow up in spots heretofore uncultivated. This is more likely to be true than that a wider use of public libraries will immediately follow, for the workman always asks to have his tools close at hand. This will mean a new group of special libraries

in every city; not a lot of new branch libraries in each community. Furthermore, we must always remember that where there may be one public library system in each community there may be as many special libraries as there are separate important enterprises able to support them. Recently a publisher has prefaced his circular letter to sell books with this statement, to the effect that many of his customers "have found that it paid to install libraries of practical books of interest to their employees and workmen. They have found that it not only stimulated production, but improved the personnel of their force, by developing more interest in the work and a higher state of mentality." This sums up well the essence of the special library movement and I have only hoped to point out these things to the end that our friends—perhaps I should say our foster parents,—the public librarians, will eventually accept us and aid us, that we in turn may gladly and willingly uphold their hands. We are both parts of one organic whole.

If this then be true, we believe a spirit of co-operation should exist between the two groups and neither one should encroach upon the other's field. It is no more ridiculous to see a special librarian assuming to run a public library than it is to see a public librarian complacently attack a special library problem feeling his own capacity to do the thing without the help of the one who has spent his days and nights working in this particular field. Each should look to the other for those things belonging within the other's scope.

I have been impressed further on returning by way of Chicago by finding a great technical library well handled and with a fine conception of its relation to the surrounding smaller libraries of which you will hear more during this conference. And under the same roof we found a highly developed and flourishing special library in the world's greatest retail merchandizing emporium. We think this latter type of library is but an expression of what will ultimately be found in hundreds of similar establishments in all of our cities.

Of the problems of our internal organiza-

tion I shall barely speak. Much is needed to take care of our steady growth. The work, if it continues to be voluntary, will have to be split up. A vice-president might well be added, perhaps two, and a definite assignment of duties for each laid down. The office of Secretary-Treasurer may need to be divided. A publicity manager becomes imperative if we are to get the much needed revenue so easily to be found in this field. A handbook, which has often been urged, is still highly desirable. These are all constructive plans useful to make us develop as we should. Paid services with increased income can well supplant volunteer effort in our work, in fact paid services are becoming imperative if we grow much more. It is worth while for us to be considering the problem of a headquarters in some large eastern city, since our stronghold lies here still, where the Associations' activities could be pressed not sporadically but daily as a part of a regular program. These things I lay before you and urge that you do not go away from this conference without discussing and acting upon many of them.

In conclusion I can do no better than to quote from a recent letter from our former Vice-president, Mr. Herbert Brigham who urged that more stress be put upon the development of research in the special library field. He continues "By research I mean an active development to keep pace with the changed conditions due to peace and the unusual position of the United States in world politics. The export field, transportation, business costs and kindred commercial problems will probably require extensive research.

"The Special Libraries should have a stronger back-ground in commercial practice and should be ready to meet the growing demands for subjects that I have enumerated. The special librarian should be *more* than the keeper of books; he should delve deep into the problems which surround the specified business to which the special library is attached and should have a ground work for the larger aspects of the business world."



## LIBRARIES FOR THE NAVY\*

BY ADMIRAL ALBERT GLEAVES, *U. S. Navy*

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: It is a very great pleasure and privilege for me to be here with you today. Next to ships I would rather talk about books than anything in the world. When I first began my excursions into literature, through a little classic called "Reading Without Tears," in words of one syllable, books have been my constant companion. When I first went to sea in 1877, and that is a mighty long time ago, I was accustomed, whenever I had the opportunity, and when the circumstances permitted, to always carry with me up on deck, in the mid watch, that is, from midnight to 4 o'clock in the morning, four or five books; I liked to vary my menu every hour. One of those books always was a "Spectator"; I don't believe as a midshipman I ever kept watch without a "Spectator."

In those days the library aboard the old flag ship Hartford consisted of a Bible, Story "On the Constitution," and Frank Moore's "History of the Rebellion," in an endless number of volumes. Now, the Bible was used for strictly professional purposes. It was taken out frequently to swear witnesses in court martial cases. I don't think anybody in the ship cared anything about Judge Story's Commentaries, and as for the "History of the Rebellion," the events were too recent then to warrant an excursion into the Admiral's sanctum. So the people who loved books usually took them to sea with them. I don't think, if I remember correctly, that it was until in the eighties that regular libraries were established on board ship, and it was done at the instigation and suggestion of the late Admiral Chadwick, who was a great book man himself. The Government provided very generously for two libraries aboard ship, one for the officers, called the ship's library, and the other for the crew, but both officers and crew had access to either one or both of the li-

braries. The ship's library consisted largely of more serious works, what nowadays you call "high-brow stuff"—technical and professional books, and histories and biographies, and things of that sort, while the crew's library consisted mostly of fiction. These libraries were kept up to date and very generously supplied with the newest books by the Navy Department. The lists were from time to time revised by competent people in the Navy Department, and our libraries aboard ship were such that they were the subject of comment by foreign officers when they would come on board ship, the British following in our footsteps in regard to the establishment of libraries.

When the war came on, the Department made further generous allowances, not for the officers, but for the men, in allotting sums for magazines, weeklies, and things of that sort, and in the newer and larger ships, reading rooms have been provided for the men and the men have been encouraged to occupy them and use them. On Sunday afternoons on board ships, as you will see if you go aboard any of these ships in the harbor, now anchored in the North River, those rooms are not only occupied by the men, but by the men with their sweethearts. It is a very nice place for men to talk over their affairs with their best girls—and every sailor man has a best girl if he is the proper kind of sailor man.

My attention was first called to the American Library Association at the early part of the war by a representative of the Association, who came to talk over the question with me, as to the possibility of supplying our ships with books. The idea appealed to me instantly, and we decided that a fair proportion of books would be one for every four men. That is the number shown by my order, and those books were put on board ship. I have forgotten how many books were allotted to my force alone. Of course the transport force, the

\* Address delivered at the Asbury Park Conference. From the uncorrected transcript of the reporter's notes.

cruiser force, was the largest single, active unit during the war; necessarily so because we had to carry over so many men.

The American Library Association has provided for both services, including the marines, something like a million and a half books. I think I am correct in saying that about 650,000 were sent to the ships, the naval stations, and to the marines. Now, 650,000 books is a goodly number, but the work of the Association did not stop there. When the ships returned, representatives of the Association would come aboard, the books that had been worn out in use were gathered up, and were replaced by good books. The thing that appealed most, I think, to every officer and every man was the unostentatious way in which this work was carried on. There were never any Macedonian calls for help in the way of contributions, but above all, the men were made to realize and to feel that the books were their own. There was no restriction whatever on men drawing them. All the Association asked—they required nothing—demanded nothing—all the Association asked was that the books should be kept in circulation. That was a very modest request, and that was done.

Now, the question is asked sometimes, "Do these sailors read very much; do the soldiers read very much?" I know from personal observation that the books were in constant demand, and that they were in constant circulation. They were placed as a rule near the troop compartments for the soldiers, and for the sailors they were placed in their compartments. The books were allotted to them and they could draw these books; they were not responsible in any way for their condition or what became of them. If the books were lost, that was profit and loss to the A. L. A., and didn't concern the sailor man. There was no compulsion, no restraint; they had free access to these books.

The character of the books furnished was above the average. I think the enlisted man does not care so much nowadays about reading fiction as he does about something adequate to prepare himself for civil life when he leaves the service. Many of them

have only one enlistment, but every man that goes out into the great body politic from the Navy, if he is the right sort of man, is better equipped than when he entered the service. So they want to prepare themselves, and there has been a great demand, I understand from some of the officers of the Association, for technical books, on electricity, steam, boilers—all that sort of thing. They can read and study on board ship. I have seen men around on the docks, absorbed in books, and I have always felt if the bos'n mate had to pipe his whistle more than once to get attention, the youthful sailor or soldier who was just a little bit slow in answering the call because he wanted to finish his page or paragraph, and probably did it by carrying the book with one finger in between the pages, was to be excused, because there is nothing that so develops a man as reading. I have often wondered how people who do not care for reading can stand it on board ship, when there is nothing else going on. If he has the love of reading, he wants nothing else, and so I don't see how, when people go abroad, and look at pictures and statuary, or handsome paintings, they can appreciate that art unless they have read about it, and know what those things mean.

Your work is education of soldiers and sailors along those lines. I have been asked to answer two questions: In the first place, is your work appreciated, and in the second place, it is worth while? I think I am speaking as one having authority, and can say that after close observation for many years, I know your work is appreciated. You can see the answer to that in the ragged books passed from hand to hand, and turned in at the end of each voyage. They certainly show that they are appreciated, and I think that you are entitled to the thanks of the Army and the Navy for the splendid work you have done.

Above all, there is nothing sectarian in your work, and if war should come again, I would like to see in all the welfare activities, no religious lines drawn. I don't think it makes for the best. We are all one in our endeavor to win the war, to save the country, and it does not make any dif-

ference whether the Jewish Welfare Board, or the American Red Cross, or the Y. M. C. A., or the Knights of Columbus directs the welfare work. What difference does creed, race, or color make? There should be no distinction, and you are unconsciously, perhaps, the pioneers on those lines, because your books are there.

Now, is it worth while? I think I may speak for both services when I say that it is. Your work has been most beneficent; your influence has been far-reaching, far more so than I believe any man or woman here realizes, except those who have been aboard ship, and have been to the front, and have been in contact with it. All you have done strengthens the mental, moral, and intellectual fibre of every sailor and every soldier, and all for the glory of the nation.

There is just one suggestion I am going

to make, and then I am through. We all know your splendid poster of the soldier with the tin helmet, his arms full of books. Many of us watched it while it was in its original conception and the artist was painting it there at the library. Now I am going to tell you a little story, and then you will see the point. A lady came out of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. She was talking to a friend, and was a very enthusiastic admirer of the soldiers. She said, "My soul has been in kahki for 14 months!" There was a sailor man standing by, who had also been at the opera, and he couldn't help saying to her, "Madam, couldn't you put your soul for a little while in blue?" I am taking the liberty of suggesting, Mr. President, when your artist designs the next poster, he will put his soul in blue for a little while.

## LIBRARY SERVICE FOR THE ARMY\*

BY FREDERICK P. KEPPEL, *Third Assistant Secretary of War.*

Mr. President and members of the American Library Association. I cannot, by the wildest stretch of the imagination, ever conceive the possibility of my being elected to this honorable body, but I want to say that in this particular matter of the war work of the Association I happen to have had something to do with it before most of you. I remember it very well, indeed. The war was then about two weeks old, so far as our participation in it was concerned, when I went to breakfast at the Cosmos Club in Washington one morning and saw there Dr. Herbert Putnam. His eye was unusually bright, and I suppose you all know how Mr. Putnam looks and acts when he is in the throes of a new idea. He had all the symptoms, and as he knew that I had some remote connection with the War Department he came over and sat down by me and said, "What are your soldiers going to have to read?" I replied, "I have not the slight-

est idea." "Well," he said, "It is about time to begin to think of it." So I arranged to have him talk with Mr. Baker on the subject, and the interview was most satisfactory to the Secretary of War, because he had, I think, an entirely new conception of what the training of citizen soldiers should be.

We all know that in the past, so long as soldiers were valiant and were reasonably disciplined in arms, it was looked on as rather unwise to inquire too curiously into their conduct in other respects. The phrase "brutal, licentious soldiery" was regarded as not inappropriate or derogatory. Of course, we also know the terrible cost in human lives and human suffering from that assumption; that soldiers were naturally and inevitably disorderly and dissolute.

So that just at the time when Mr. Putnam's suggestion came to Mr. Baker the War Department was considering how to build up a wholesome series of substitutes in the way of diversion and relaxation for the soldiers to take the place of the other

\* Address delivered at the Asbury Park Conference. From the uncorrected transcript of the reporter's notes.



kind, which they would, in all probability, find if the wholesome ones were not provided. The assumption that an officer is a gentleman is almost as old as the military profession, but I think it is the first time in history that any nation assumed and acted on the assumption that the common soldier is also a gentleman, and it is the fact that the American Army was drilled and trained on that broad assumption which I think is the cause, more than anything else, for the fact that by and large, and with comparatively very rare exceptions, the American soldier was a true gentleman and acted as such.

Just before the suggestion from the American Library Association was made, the Commission on Training Camp Activities had been organized under the chairmanship of Mr. Fosdick, and plans were under way for athletics and singing, and movies and dramatics and dances—in fact, the soldiers up to that time had had planned for them practically all that is accepted under the term of college life, with the exception of the college. And therefore the intellectual element coming in through the suggestion from the American Library Association was doubly welcome and doubly appropriate. The work of the Association was welcomed by the Training Camp Commission, and as you all know, was taken in with open arms at the training camps and into the work in France. I have visited a good many of the training camps and I have seen a little of the work on the other side, so I speak to some degree from personal experience.

The buildings of the American Library Association in this country in the training camps here were havens of refuge to the men who wanted to take their relaxation a little quietly. I saw an entirely official communication from one of the inspectors general; I can't quote it exactly, but his comment was about as follows: "I have been asking the soldiers about the usefulness of the American Library Association buildings, and I have been told by a number of soldiers that they are the only places in the camp where a man was reasonably free and reasonably secure from either rag-

time or prayer-meeting." That was from an official communication.

The men and women who are classed in the great army of civilian war-workers—and it was a great army and it did a great work—these men and women are divided rather sharply between those who with the best will in the world dashed off into some wholly new and untried field of activity (and they were in the majority), and those who were willing to forego some of the excitements of novelty and variety in order to bring to the common task the training they had had in their daily work. The librarians are a very good example of the second group; instead of rushing off to do things that they knew nothing about, they brought their professional skill, and they brought their professional enthusiasm and their pride in the job, to the work that had to be done, and as a result the work was well done in all its aspects, and not only the War Department, but the individual officers and enlisted men in the Army, owed a very great debt of gratitude to the Association.

I want to say a word—perhaps the representatives of the Training Camp Commission can't say it quite so well—I want to say a word of thanks for the unflinching cooperative spirit which the Association has shown in its relation to the Commission. The Commission was given the job of driving a team of seven horses, none of which had had any particular experience in going in harness, and it wasn't an easy job. The very seal for service of the various groups meant that they would get into one another's way, and Mr. Fosdick and his associates had no easy task of it, I assure you. But I don't think there was any exception to the rule that the A. L. A. stayed in the traces and pulled hard all the time; in fact, they were pointed to as examples. I do not know whether that added to their popularity with the others or not.

As I say, your work was well organized; it showed both ingenuity and initiative. I think any organization which succeeded in getting Mr. Burseson to send printed materials for a cent without addresses or other technicalities shows that it has the power

to get other people to do what it wants.

So far as I can see, the Association had no theories in advance, but met each situation as it developed, and met it well. It seemed to have learned since I was an undergraduate that the theory of library administration is to get the books to the readers, and not the readers to the books, and that certainly was welcomed by the soldiers, who had very little time to make long trips for books. It also seemed to believe that a worn-out, shabby book was the cause for congratulation, and not for apology. That also was very, very satisfactory.

The Association cooperated most effectively, and I think most unselfishly, in the great plan for educational work in France—that educational project which before it came to a conclusion resolved itself into a university of some 15,000 students, and a series of post and divisional schools that ran the total of students after the armistice in France up to nearly a quarter of a million men, a perfectly immense enterprise that was built very solidly on the help of the American Library Association in providing reference books and other books that were needed. And the books got over on time and were very much appreciated. One of the great revelations of the war has been the fact that the average, normal, young American male does like to read; he does like to use his brain, and that's a factor which I think we can remember, in your profession and mine. I think we very much underestimate the real pleasure that young men, and presumably young women, get out of using their brains. I venture to prophesy that the use of public and private libraries and library facilities among the men who are now returning to civil life from the Army, will be a very interesting phenomenon. I know that the Library Association didn't perform its service with a lively sense of favors to come, and perhaps it is for that very reason your rewards are very sure, and will develop very soon. You may have noticed that Admiral Sims, who is in charge of the fleet in foreign waters, has already made a very definite recommendation to the Navy that every battleship and every ship on which

our Navy is stationed should have an adequate library, properly administered. And the plans for the permanent administration of the Army include both a very carefully studied educational plan and a plan for opportunities for reading and for the use of books under proper care within the Army. So that both Army and Navy have learned the lesson so far as the use of books is concerned, I think.

Not long ago the War Department endeavored to ascertain, through the Training Camp Commission, the names of a few of the members of the different cooperating organizations whose service was of so outstanding a character that it would be appropriate for the Secretary of War to make some personal acknowledgment, and this request for a suggestion went to the American Library Association as well as to the other bodies. Let me read you the reply—perhaps you haven't heard it:

"While recognition of the Association as such will be very much appreciated, personal recognition of any sort is respectfully waived and distinctly not desired."

That brought us up rather with a turn, but on re-reading one could see that it was one more example and proof of the spirit of team play which is so striking a characteristic of this Association, of the subordination of the individual to the general plan. Now if I were a French field-marshal, I could decree that from now on forever after, members of this Association could wear a fourragère of some appropriate shape and texture to loop around I think it is the left shoulder; and I may say, incidentally, from our experience, the fourragère would not be made of red tape! I lack that power, and don't know that the fourragère would not be a little embarrassing, in the long run, in any case. This I do, however, and I do in all sincerity, Mr. President; I express on behalf of my chief and his associates, both military and civilian, the very sincere and heartfelt thanks of the Army for the generous, intelligent, and altogether effective cooperation of the American Library Association throughout the period of the war. That I do with very great pleasure.

## OUR LIBRARY RESOURCES AS SHOWN BY SOME GOVERNMENT NEEDS IN THE WAR\*

By ANDREW KEOGH, *Librarian, Yale University Library*

President Bishop has asked me to give some account of the library side of the government office named The Inquiry, because he thinks it a matter of professional interest.

I shall say little of the personnel of the Inquiry, since there are two histories of the organization in preparation; one for the American Geographical Society, under the supervision of its director, Dr. Bowman, and the other for the War Department by the History Board of the War Plans Division of the General Staff. It is only necessary now to say that in September 1917 Colonel House was authorized by President Wilson to collect and organize data that might be useful at the eventual Peace Conference; that he promptly established in New York an office which was later called the Inquiry, under the directorship of President Mezes; that by the time the armistice was signed more than 150 American scholars had contributed reports on matters in which they were specialists; that representatives of the nations affected had come for conferences with the officers and specialists of the bureau; that there was frequent exchange of material and of views between The Inquiry and similar bureaus abroad, especially those of France and England; that the Department of State, the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff, the National Research Council, the National Board for Historical Service, the Department of Commerce, the Tariff Commission, the War Colleges, and many other official and unofficial organizations, American and foreign, cooperated in the work; that after thirteen months the material gathered, amounting to several tons in weight was placed on board the George Washington to travel overseas with the President on December 4th, 1918; and that all the information gathered had been so carefully classified and indexed that it was instantly available.

The location of the office of the organ-

ization was a difficult problem, but it was finally solved by accepting the offer of the American Geographical Society to place its building and most of its staff at the disposal of the Inquiry. The Society's building is convenient of access and yet not too public; it houses a library and an organization intended for research workers; and it provided a place where confidential documents and maps were safe. From November 10th, 1917, the work of the Inquiry was carried on at Broadway and 156th Street under guard night and day.

At first the scope of the Inquiry was very wide, but with the establishment or development of other government bureaus to look after certain topics, such as strategy or international law, the work of the Inquiry became more intensive, until at last it was centered on territorial and economic matters. The main areas in which research was conducted were of course determined by the war itself, but special studies were made of disputed areas, or of local conditions that were the sources of political antagonisms. A typical study of a country included its political and diplomatic history, its economics, its geography, and its education. The historian reported on historic rights, including suffrage laws; on religious developments and customs; on subordinate nationalities; on the rights of minority peoples in composite populations; on recent political history as related to diplomacy and treaties; and on public law and constitutional reforms. The economist reported on international matters, such as raw materials, coaling stations, cable stations, tariffs and customs unions, free ports, open ports; and on regional matters, such as industrial development, self-sufficiency, and traffic routes in relation to boundaries and material resources. The geographer reported on strategic frontiers and topographic barriers, and on economic factors such as irrigation, not only in their present development but as to their possibilities in a general reconstruction. The cartographer made maps and diagrams to visualize every

\* Paper read at the Asbury Park Conference, June 23, 1919.



kind of distribution, such as racial, linguistic, and religious boundaries, minerals, fuel, water power, railways and trade routes, crops and live stock.

The study of a question consisted primarily in the collecting of the essential facts; and secondarily in the sifting and collating of these facts so as to show their bearing upon any solution of a problem that might be proposed. The work had no political bias, the instructions given to the experts being to exercise fairness and to consider the interests of the peoples in the territories affected. This complete liberty of action gave unbiassed results, and it is gratifying to know that the work of the American experts won high commendation from the various foreign delegations.

For its collaborators the Inquiry turned to the universities of the country, since it is the function of the universities not only to train experts, but to maintain high ideals of thoroughness and scholarly impartiality. The Inquiry did not confine itself to university faculties, however, but obtained the assistance of competent men without regard to university affiliations. Sometimes reports were requested from several different authorities, because on many questions there are not only two sides, but half a dozen.

The collaborators were not always at large universities, nor residents of large cities, and many of them could not leave their occupations to carry on research elsewhere. The Inquiry could not purchase the books they needed, partly because it lacked the money, but chiefly because of the impossibility of obtaining and storing so much material. The problem was complicated by the fact that the work had to be done with as much secrecy as possible. It became necessary, therefore, to organize at headquarters a bibliographical service which should do for these scattered scholars what a regular library does for its own clients. To this end great assistance was given by the American Geographical Society, which placed its whole library and its library staff at the service of the Inquiry. Not only did it do this to the fullest extent, but it bought large numbers of books and maps for the use of the Inquiry, and it began and car-

ried on a map-making program without precedent in this country. The American Geographical Society is however limited in scope and in funds, and a call upon other libraries for help soon became necessary. Of the outside libraries those upon which the greatest demands were made were Columbia and the New York Public. I put them alphabetically because it is impossible to say which rendered the greater service. Each purchased books that were needed, each provided special rooms for the research workers, and each gave reference service beyond measure. Columbia lent Miss Florence Wilson to become the Assistant Librarian of the Inquiry, and the American Library Association sent her to Paris to continue her work on the files she had cared for so well in New York. The cordial and unstinted assistance given by Dean Carpenter, Mr. Hicks, and Miss Mudge was only equalled by that so cheerfully given by Dr. Anderson, Mr. Lydenberg, and others of the New York Library staff. Outside of New York the greatest help was received from the Library of Congress. Dr. Putnam made more than one visit to the Inquiry, gave every facility for the use of the national library, and procured and made available many books that could not otherwise be had. Princeton contributed Dr. Richardson himself, who not only made investigations in the Library of Congress and elsewhere, but prepared for the Inquiry many bibliographies that were of the utmost service. The list of cooperating libraries is a long one, and it is a great pleasure to state that the librarians called upon went to extraordinary lengths in rendering service, giving their time and thought and energy, waiving rules whenever that was possible, and assenting willingly to the Government's requisitioning of books where the rules of their libraries made no provision for loans. I am particularly glad of the opportunity of stating that of the many hundreds of books from American libraries now in Paris for the use of the Peace Conference a large number bear the Harvard bookplate.

My paper has to deal, however, not only with the service rendered to the Govern-

ment by the scholarly libraries of the country, but with the service they did *not* render. Research librarians are expected to provide the materials for literary edifices, but even with the best of good will they cannot make bricks without straw. It does not detract from the value of the service rendered by American libraries to say that in our national emergency our libraries were not equal to the demands made upon them, individually and collectively.

Consider some of the details of one or two of the topics I have named above, and picture the amount of help that would be given to an investigator of one of these topics in your own library or in any library known to you. Suppose that an inquirer were to ask for material on the Trentino, for the purpose of making a general ethnic, strategic, and economic study of the area from the Italian frontier of 1914 to the highest peaks in the north, and a detailed study of the disputed triangle at the conclusion of the Italian-Austrian negotiations of 1915, with special attention to the ethnic composition of the Bozen Valley, the position of the ridge crests, and the economic draining of the area? Suppose another were to ask for information on the ethnic composition, the economic affiliations, and the political relationships of Bosnia, with particular reference to the tongue of land from Ragusa to Volavitz? Suppose one were studying any of the disputed areas of the Balkans—Epirus, Macedonia, Thrace, The Dobrudja, Pirot, Thasos, The Banat, the Maritza Valley? Suppose he were trying to draw topographical outlines of a possible internationalized area to include Constantinople and the Straits, and wanted the most recent and most accurate information about the administrative, military, and economic questions involved in its internationalization, including terminal and port facilities, police, sanitation, municipal administration, the ownership of the Bagdad Railway; and the relation of such an internationalized area to the Ottoman public debt? Each of the territorial questions had to be studied in just such detail, and in many cases the answers were not to be found in this country, and owing to war

conditions could not be obtained. The best ethnographic study of Serbia, *e. g.*, is by Dr. Jovan Cvijic, a member of the Serbian Academy of Science, and was published by the Belgrade Academy in three parts. The first of these was translated into German and published as a supplement to Petermanns. Mitteilungen. The second and third parts have never been done from the Serbian, and no copy of these two parts is in this country. Neither is any recent issue of the Turkish official year-book called Salnameh, unless indeed it be in the Turkish Embassy. The largest scale map of Persia is not here, and, worse still, its existence was unknown. The census returns of some of the belligerent countries are nowhere to be found; while the sets for other countries usually lack the latest volumes. If one wishes to check disputed national figures by the local church or school census returns, to see whether the national figures are falsified, the local returns are not available.

This regrettable condition of our scholarly libraries is well known to university librarians and to the librarians of other great research libraries, but the public is not aware of it, and there are many members of the American Library Association who do not realize it. The public library and the library of the small college provide books in the familiar lines of study, and this work is done well; but when a reader wants to go beyond the ordinary books on a subject, or to make research in some unusual field, his progress at once becomes difficult and sometimes impossible. To arrive at a sound conclusion in any of the instances I have named, one must have the local histories and geographies, the local statistical and commercial handbooks, the more important local newspapers and magazines, the publications of the local scientific societies. We have not spent money and time on such local matters because we thought them merely local, and of no interest to us. We did not care whether certain districts in East Prussia were German or Polish; did not know what is involved in the ownership of the Briey district; did not understand the meaning of the Pan-Turanian move-

ment. Yet these questions, and a hundred like them, are the questions that disturb the peace of the world. Even in our own hemisphere there are many danger-spots that may affect our national life. We cannot rid ourselves of these dangers by ignoring them. There are probably people in this audience who do not know where Tacna and Arica are, yet the questions of their boundaries may at any time bring on a war in which the United States may have to share. I venture to say that there is no library in this country that has the necessary material for determining the policy of the United States in regard to this and similar questions.

The truth is that the war found us unprepared for making peace as for making war, and we were much worse off in mobilising for peace, because many of our necessary materials were thousands of miles away, with little or no possibility of getting

them. The formation of an enlightened American point of view on disputed questions was made difficult because we had not been foresighted. We have muddled thru. But now that we are to take our full share of the burden of civilization, and help to mould the lives of millions of people with whom we have not hitherto been directly concerned, we must educate ourselves for our new duties. Our research libraries must provide the means of education on a scale much larger than has hitherto been thought necessary. They must also organize their material and their effort so that unnecessary duplication may be avoided, that what is lacking may be known and provided, and that the literary resources of the nation may be made available easily and quickly. Our national counsel to be of value, must be informed; and our national decisions, to be just, must be based upon knowledge.

## THE USE OF PRINT—ITS ADVOCATES IN CONFERENCE

By PAUL M. PAINE, *Librarian, Syracuse Public Library*

EVERY morning of the Asbury Park Conference a ten page newspaper, *The Use of Print*, devoted entirely to news articles, editorials, special articles and advertising pertaining to libraries, was distributed without charge. It was mailed daily to over 7000 libraries of the United States, Canada, Great Britain and France, to 356 newspapers, periodicals and publishing houses of the United States, and to 2580 librarians at the conference and in their homes.

This was done with not more than \$300.00 expense to the American Library Association and an equal amount to the Library War Service. The expenses of \$1600 for printing, paper and composition; over \$100 for wrapping and sorting; \$100 for postage and over \$500 for miscellaneous items were all paid by the advertisers. Advertising income was growing daily and advertisers found at Asbury Park were desirous of getting space.

Lloyd W. Josselyn, librarian of Jacksonville, Fla., was the originator, promoter, business manager and managing editor of the newspaper, and it was his zeal, patience and courage that carried it thru. Forrest B. Spaulding, librarian of Des Moines acted as city editor; Paul M. Paine, librarian of Syracuse had charge of the editorial page; Charles E. Rush, librarian of Indianapolis, and Joseph L. Wheeler, librarian of Youngstown were associate editors with all day duties of writing, re-writing, laying out and proof reading, Miss Margaret Duncan, of Jacksonville, was special assistant to the managing editor and came to the work a week early and stayed with it until the last form was locked. Purd B. Wright, of Kansas City, experienced as a newspaper man, rendered service as official interpreter between the amateur editors and the professional newspaper men.





THE STAFF OF "THE USE OF PRINT"

FROM LEFT TO RIGHT ARE, SEATED: CHARLES E. RUSH, JOSEPH L. WHEELER, LLOYD W. JOSSELYN, PAUL M. PAINE, FORREST B. SPAULDING AND LOUIS J. BAILEY; STANDING: MILTON W. MEYER, THERESA HITCHLER, PURD E. WRIGHT, E. KATHLEEN JONES, JOHN A. LOWE, ELIZABETH C. EARL, WILLIAM F. YUST, MARGARET L. DUNCAN AND GEORGE F. STRONG

Louis J. Bailey was in charge of the delivery and mailing of over 10,000 copies daily.

Others on the staff were: Mary Eileen Ahern, Edna B. Pratt, Elizabeth Claypool Earl, William F. Yust, George B. Utley, Marion Humble, Theresa Hitchler, Frederick G. Melcher, John A. Lowe, Edith A. Guerrier, George F. Strong, Milton J. Ferguson, E. Kathleen Jones, George W. Lee, and Milton W. Meyer.

John Cotton Dana of the Newark Library appeared in the announcements as a special contributor, and he contributed more than appeared over his initials, for the editorial which in the first issue declared the general purpose of the paper was his; and the name, "*The Use of Print; its Advocates in Conference*," could not be mistaken. It expresses concisely Mr. Dana's view of the function of the public library, which, he says, should have as its field not books alone, but everything that comes from movable type and printing presses. Other more or less obstreperous ideas of Mr. Dana's found expression in the columns of the paper, one of them to the effect that there are too many speeches at these meetings and not enough conversation, and that those who have enlightening or informal matter to communicate can always resort to print, thereby saving the time of those who can read, or run if they prefer it.

Special arrangement was made with

The Asbury Park Press for the use of its plant, including the services of the composing room staff, whose members, as well as the stereotyper and other workers in the mechanical department of the paper earned the thanks of the staff of *The Use of Print* for their courteous and willing services.

A society column and a column of mixed poetry and prose paragraphs contributed gayety; but the newspaper was not in any sense a farcical feature of the meeting. It was a serious effort to supply daily the news of the conference to its members and to the libraries of the United States with articles upon the various features of library work, and editorial comment expressing, though not officially, the sense of the meeting. Thus it reported fully and with accuracy the proceedings of the two most interesting programs of the conference, the session which considered the plan of an endowment for the continuance of the work which the A. L. A. has done during the war, and the sessions which discussed, not without heat, the question of the organization of library employees in trade unions.

The value of *The Use of Print* as an advertising medium for the library movement in the United States was indicated by the great number of marked copies of the paper which were mailed from the desk of the New Monterey each day of the conference.

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THERE are according to *Illinois Libraries* for April, one hundred and sixty-one librarians who have received special training in regularly accredited library schools. Twenty-three of these are at the head of public libraries, fifteen are at the head of college, normal school, business libraries or various other libraries in the State. The other one hundred and twenty-three are assistants in these libraries.

Of these trained librarians three are graduates of Drexel Institute Library School, ninety of the University of Illinois Library school, twenty of the New York State Library School, three of Pratt Insti-

tute School, five of the Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh, seven of Simmons College Library School, six of the Library School of Syracuse University, five of Western Reserve Library School, and twenty-three of the University of Wisconsin Library School.

In addition to these, one hundred six Illinois librarians have taken a short course either at the University of Illinois or at some other summer school. Fifty-one are at the head of a public library, eight are head librarians in some other library, while the remainder have found positions as assistants in the various libraries.

## A SUGGESTED SALARY SCHEDULE

BY GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, *Librarian, Public Library of the District of Columbia.*

At the close of the last session of Congress there was created by law a "Joint Commission on Reclassification of Salaries" composed of three Senators and three Representatives, members of the 65th Congress. This Commission which is required to report early in January 1920 is directed by law to "investigate the rates of compensation paid to civilian employes by the municipal government and the various executive departments and establishments in the District of Columbia and report by bill or otherwise what reclassification and readjustment of compensation should be made so as to provide uniform and equitable pay for the same character of employment throughout the District of Columbia . . . ." This commission will therefore reclassify the salaries of about 105,000 federal and District of Columbia Government employes.

As a part of its case for better salaries for the staff of the Public Library of the District of Columbia the Board of Trustees has adopted and filed with the Joint Commission the following suggested salary schedule, covering the professional and administrative staff only of the library, and not covering stenographic and clerical employes, messengers, pages, and members of the building force. So many librarians have asked for copies of this schedule as to justify its publication.

It is not now intended to discuss or defend this schedule. One feature should perhaps be pointed out by way of explanation. It will be noted that the scheme is sufficiently flexible so as to provide not only for original appointments to any grade but also for possible promotions from the first grade to the sixth, conditioned only on the progressive improvement of the individual in general education, technical knowledge and proved efficiency. This is designed to maintain the highest professional standards and at the same time to keep open to all the door of opportunity for advancement.

The schedule as filed is as follows:

Minimum and maximum salaries based on requisite education, professional training, experience, length of service, size of library (number of volumes, number of branches, sub-branches, stations, etc.) work of library (circulation, size and character) and other indications of responsibility of librarian and chiefs of departments.

Increases in compensation shall consist of annual increments of \$60 except as otherwise indicated, but shall be conditioned on satisfactory efficiency ratings.

<i>Position</i>	<i>Salaries</i>
Library assistant. (Grade 1)	\$1200 to \$1380

*Qualifications:* Not less than high school graduation and completion of one year course in training class of P. L. D. C.

*Duties:* Routine work, under supervision, in all divisions of the library service, including branches.

Junior librarian. (Grade 2)	\$1440 to \$1620
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*Qualifications:* In case of original appointment, the completion of not less than 2 years in an approved college and the completion of not less than one year in an approved library school,

or

Promotion by examination to include academic subjects, general information and technical subjects, and on efficiency ratings while in Grade 1.

*Duties:* The more important routine work, under direction, in all divisions of the library service; to be first assistants in minor divisions and smaller branches and to assume entire responsibility in the absence of the chief; to assume the entire responsibility for the smallest or least important units of library service such as a library station.

Senior librarian. (Grade 3)	\$1680 to \$1980
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*Qualifications:* In case of original appointment, the completion of not less than 3 years in an approved college and the completion of not less than one year in an approved library school,



or

Promotion by examination to include academic subjects, general information and technical subjects and on efficiency ratings while in Grade 2.

*Duties:* Independent, advanced, and difficult work (administrative, reference and informational as well as technical), under direction, in all departments of the library service, including branches; to be first assistants in major departments and larger branch libraries and to assume entire responsibility in the absence of the chief.

Chiefs of minor departments and divisions. Branch librarians of small branches. (Grade 4) \$1800 to \$2280

*Qualifications:* For original appointment same as Grade 3; also promotion above \$1980 to involve examinations to include academic subjects, general information and technical subjects and on efficiency ratings during the period while incumbent received \$1800 to \$1980.

*Duties:* Administration of a small branch (total professional staff less than 5) under the direction of chief librarian and supervisor of branches; work in and supervision of departments and divisions of moderate degree of responsibility with a relatively small number of professional employes. (5 or less.)

Chiefs of major departments. Branch librarians of large branches. (Grade 5) \$2100 to \$2760

*Qualifications:* For original appointment, graduation from an approved college and the completion of not less than one year in an approved library school,

or

Promotion, by examination to include academic subjects and general information and technical subjects and on efficiency ratings while in Grade 4. Also, promotion above \$2280 to involve an examination to include academic subjects and on efficiency ratings while incumbents received \$2100 to \$2280.

*Duties:* Independent administration under the chief librarian, of departments involving large responsibilities, and having more than five professional assistants, or the

conducting of a branch library in a separate building with a total professional staff of more than 5.

Chief clerk and assistant to chief librarian. (Grade 5A) \$2100 to \$2760

*Qualifications:* For original appointment, at least graduation from both academic and business high schools and business experience. Promotion automatic on the yearly certification by chief librarian of the continued competence of incumbent, as work of library expands.

*Duties:* The position combines the responsibilities of private secretary and chief clerk. Involves handling of pay rolls, staff records, supplies, the audit of accounts for disbursement of Congressional appropriations and the collection and disbursement of library funds controlled by the library trustees.

Chief Assistant Librarian (Grade 6) \$2400 to \$3000

*Qualifications:* For original appointment, graduation from an approved college and the completion of a 2-year course in an approved library school; promotion beyond \$2760 to involve an examination to include academic subjects, general information and technical subjects and efficiency ratings during period while incumbent received \$2400 to \$2760,

or

Promotion from Grade 5 to involve, however, examinations to include academic subjects, general information and technical subjects and on efficiency ratings.

*Duties:* To act as chief librarian in his absence and to perform all administrative, inspectional and other duties assigned by the chief librarian.

Chief librarian. \$6000 to \$7500

*Duties:* Administer the library system under the Board of Trustees and Commissioners of the District of Columbia according to law.

(NOTE.—Salary to be increased with the growth of the library system and consequent increase of responsibilities and to be fixed by the board of library trustees.)

*Note.*—This scheme is not solely designed to represent conditions as they exist in the Public Library to-day, but it looks forward to the expansion of the library system when it shall contain 7 or more branches in separate buildings, 25 or more branches in public school buildings, branches in more social settlements,

branches in many of the government offices, a municipal reference branch in the District Building, and other agencies to minister to the highly intelligent population of the District—now five hundred thousand but in a few years to be seven hundred and fifty thousand and possibly one million.

*REPORT OF THE LIBRARY EMPLOYEES' UNION NO. 15590 GREATER NEW YORK,  
1917 to 1919*

The following is furnished by the New York Library Employees' Union, and the LIBRARY JOURNAL is glad to print it in full, tho noting exception to some of its assumptions as to facts, and particularly its assertion that the increase of salaries referred to has in any way resulted from the action of the Union. *Ed. L. J.*

The Library Employees' Union was organized May 1917 to unite all workers in the libraries of Greater New York in an endeavor to remedy the particularly bad working conditions and wages of librarians, especially in the public libraries of the city.

The Union stood for the world ideal of the workers that only thru the solidarity of labor could unjust working conditions be changed.

The Union has consistently and fearlessly fought the un-American spirit of caste amongst librarians. It is against the claim advanced by some people that librarians are "professionals."

It declares that librarians are industrial workers in as high a degree as members of any of our allied trades.

The Library Employees' Union blazed the way, and at first was composed solely of workers in the two lower grades of library service in the public libraries of Greater New York.

May 1918, the Boston librarians formed a Union. The same year, the employes of libraries in Washington, D. C., organized themselves into a branch of the Federal Employees' Union. In June 1919, Philadelphia followed suit. All of these groups are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Other American cities report labor unions on the way.

Miss Tilloah Squiers, our President, has been in correspondence with library workers in England, France, Australia, Africa and South America. Articles dealing with the library question from the Union point of view have appeared in many papers and magazines in these countries. Besides our foreign correspondence, the Union has agitated this question in many American papers and magazines.

Special mention should be made here of the splendid co-operation and publicity given the Union by Mr. Hecht, Editor of the *Civil Service Chronicle*, New York City. Mr. Hecht opened the columns of the Chronicle in 1917 to the statements made by the Union, and from that time to the present date has aided us in every way possible.

One of our correspondents, Mr. Moffett of Louisville, Kentucky, has been active in the work and has been successful in having a woman appointed on the Board of Trustees for Louisville.

Who knows but soon our articles will be published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL and *Public Libraries* and the Union be given a place on the program of the next A. L. A.

The Union has declared for civil service for librarians. It did so because it believes that public libraries are public utilities and should be administered by the people thru their elected officials.

At present, our libraries are run by private corporations on public money, over which the city, state or federal officers have no control. This is an undemocratic Bourbon form of Government. It must go.

The Union has worked with both the Republican and Democratic administrations of New York City and has asked that

the City take over the libraries and place them under civil service rules and regulations.

It has introduced a resolution for civil service in the following organizations, which have endorsed it: National Women's Trade Union League, Women's Trade Union League, Greater New York and vicinity Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, endorsed the resolution in May 1918, Federation of Women's Civil Service Organizations, and hundreds of other associations composed of men and women voters.

All of the Union locals in the five boroughs of New York City have been visited and the conditions of the library service have been explained to our fellow-workers.

Wherever we went, close on our trail followed representatives of the New York Public Library Staff Association, "our employers' organization."

In the two years since the Union was formed in May 1917, *every* librarian in the New York Public Library received an annual increase. In January 1918 *everyone* received a five dollar a month increase. In January 1919 *everyone* received a ten dollar a month increase. Not much, you say. Of course not. But for the New York Public!!! Before the Union started assistants had to wait from seven to ten years without a five dollar a month increase. See. And now, thanks to the Union, they get them every year.

Encouraged by the success we have had, the Union now plans to start a campaign for equal rights of women and men in the library field. Up to now all the important financial jobs have been cornered by men. Women have been relegated to the position of hewers of wood and drawers of water. The vote will change that. Our economic equality will follow our political.

The following resolution was passed by American Federation of Labor at its annual convention, June 1919.

WHEREAS we believe that public libraries are public utilities and should be owned, controlled and administered directly by the

State or City financing such library and

WHEREAS, we believe the present low and inadequate salaries and intolerable working conditions in our public libraries are due to the fact that most of the libraries are under the control of private corporations who are not responsible to the community at large although they are spending the public's money; and

WHEREAS, that since the right of workers to organize in trade unions and to bargain collectively is recognized and affirmed by the United States government, that this right shall not be denied, abridged or interfered with by the employers of the library. Therefore be it

RESOLVED by the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Atlantic City on June 9, 1919, that in the interests of the people and in order to secure good conditions for the workers, we declare ourselves in favor of civil service for librarians; and be it further

RESOLVED that a member of a Library Union, to be elected by the Union, be placed upon all Committees having in charge library activities, in which Union Labor is asked to co-operate, such as the War Service Committee of the American Library Association, and be it further

RESOLVED that a member of Union Labor be represented on all Boards of Trustees for libraries, and be it finally

RESOLVED that we earnestly urge all locals to give all assistance possible towards the organization of these workers, and be it further

RESOLVED that the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to take action to remedy our situation.

#### LOST

Two cardboard boxes of catalog cards, fastened together with a wooden rod and labeled "Catalog Peculiarities of the Business Branch," strayed from The Newark Public Library exhibit in the Special Libraries section at Asbury Park.

Will the finder please pack and return to

JOHN COTTON DANA,

Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.



## THE CLASSIFICATION OF WAR BOOKS IN THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

BY H. M. LYNDENBERG, *Reference Librarian, New York Public Library*

In collecting books on the European war our object in the reference department of the New York Public Library has been to secure what past experience has shown will be the kind of material present and future scholars and investigators may reasonably expect to find in a library such as ours. We have not aimed at completeness—primarily because our funds forbade. We wanted to get source material for the student of the cause of this eruption, of the conditions that prevailed before its outbreak or during the storm, of how the events as they unrolled from day to day impressed the spectator. We have left to our English friends the production of such bibliographies on the great war as Messrs. Lange and Berry have given us and to France the making of "complete collections of all printed matter relating to the conflict, such as are now growing in Lyons and Paris. We have, to be sure, printed in each issue of our monthly *Bulletin* since 1914 a list of our recent accessions in this field, but these lists have pretended to be nothing more than "contributions to a bibliography."

Expressed in figures it is safe to say we now have something over 16,000 titles exclusive of our official documents (of which, of course, the greater part issued since 1914 relate to this topic in some degree) or serials. There are about 4,900 pamphlets bound in pamphlet volumes and about 4,300 separate volumes classified under "European war, 1914-1918" as a subdivision of European history. Under such headings as "Naval history," "Aeroplanes," "Diplomatic history," "International law," etc., etc., we have about 6,800 additional titles.

In our public catalog under "European war" the cards number 16,840 and under related headings we have about 1,500 additional titles.

Our Slavonic division includes some 486

volumes and pamphlets in Slavonic languages on the war, and the catalog of this division contains 1,240 titles that touch the topic. In our Jewish division we have 40 volumes with 100 entries in the catalog relating specifically to the war. This material is supplemented by the Jewish press of the war period, represented by some 350 volumes, most of them published in this country. About half of this number are in Yiddish, including 100 volumes of daily papers. The rest consists largely of weeklies published in English, besides a few periodicals in French, Hebrew, Hungarian, Italian, and Russian. For our Oriental division we have been unable to secure, despite repeated efforts, anything in the language of the countries of Arabia, Turkey, Persia, or other countries of the East.

In our map room we have about 190 maps, 2 atlases, and a collection of 41 large base maps, published by the American Geographical Society in connection with the House Enquiry.

Our art division has about 100 reproductions of posters mounted in a scrapbook of sample posters, several hundred newspaper and periodical clippings classified under "Uniforms," 300 to 400 clippings on other phases of the war, and 1,500 photographs issued by the Committee on Public Information in Washington. Our posters number 3,500, 2,500 American and 1,000 foreign.

In our divisions of economics, technology, science, we have collections of clippings, and, of course, in each of these groups there are few clippings of recent date that do not more or less remotely relate to the war. Economics has in its file about 15,000 clippings and 1,000 pamphlets, exclusive of those entered under such related headings as Reconstruction, (600), Government control (900), For conservation (900), etc. Technology and science have each several hundred.

The war has undoubtedly affected the national music of all the belligerents. We have, however, not succeeded in securing any marked expression of its effect on the

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\* Paper read before the College Reference Section at the Asbury Parak Conference, and printed at the request of several members.

music of the European participants. Our music division includes several British song books of soldiers' songs, etc., and a few French and German. For its effect on our own country we have nothing more to show than some 250 "Patriotic" songs published mainly in this city.

It is not our practice in ordinary cases to bind and preserve more than one or two typical newspapers from foreign countries. Since the outbreak of the war, however, we have set aside all our foreign newspapers as a contribution to history, and these papers amount to some 180 titles or 20,000 separate numbers.

Coincident with the commencement of hostilities there came, of course, a flood of periodicals on the subject, some pictorial, some an expression of current opinion in caricature, others a more or less serious attempt to study conditions from the point of view of history, economics, sociology, or some other form of human thought. We have made a collection of a few of the more important or more striking titles of this kind and have some 48 titles or 1,730 separate numbers.

When it comes to the classification of material of this kind our experience indicates that the present day is not the time for minute classification. Under "European war, 1914-1918," as a division of European history, we have but 13 subdivisions, namely,\*

- Bibliography.
- History and description.
- Essays, addresses, sermons.
- Poetry and drama.
- Fiction.
- Posters, proclamations.
- Economic aspects.
- Peace terms.
- American participation.
- Influence and results.
- Medical affairs; Red Cross.
- Aerial operations.
- Trench and camp activities.

Though we classify our books broadly as they stand on the shelves, we classify the subject cards in our public catalog very minutely, there being some 116 separate

subject divisions under the heading of "European war, 1914-1918."

Our experience with pamphlets points most eloquently to the inadvisability of letting any pamphlet reach the shelves until it has been bound, preferably in a volume with other pamphlets sufficient in number to bring it up to a thickness of one or two inches.

Our posters have all been mounted on muslin, an expensive process to be sure, but one that is absolutely necessary if posters are to be kept or used. We have not reached what we feel is an ideal or final system of classification for posters. It is, of course, obvious that the first classification is one by nationality, and, under the nation issuing the poster, a broad grouping by subject or object. It is obvious also that Red Cross posters, recruiting posters, finance posters, etc., etc., be kept together, but after any such grouping there remains a large number of miscellaneous posters that refused to be classified in any satisfactory way. We have simply accepted this fact and deferred the solution of the problem.

\* This classification is not an ideal scheme; it is not recommended for any other library or collection; it represents merely certain groups into which it has been found advisable to subdivide the books we find on our hands. For a smaller collection the D. C. will probably offer the best solution of the problem. Articles on the classification of books about the war have appeared in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and *Public Libraries* as follows.

- LIBRARY JOURNAL
- 1916 page 218 "European war-classification." Abstract of the classification of war books, by W. C. Berwick Sayers, in *Library World*, November, 1915, pages 132-134.
  - page 601 "European war classifications." Note of D. C. Advisory Committee organized at 1916 A. L. A. conference.
  - 1917 page 638 "D. C. Advisory Committee." Report at 1917 A. L. A. conference.
  - pages 883-884 "War libraries abroad." Abstract of article by F. W. T. Lange in *Library World* for July [1917] based on article in *Le Mercure de France for March* [1917].
  - 1918 pages 375-376 "Medical literature of the war—Classification." Abstract of war bibliography by Mrs. Grace W. Myers. Bulletin of Medical Library Association, October, 1917, pages 25-27.
  - 1919 pages 293-294 "Classifying the politics of war." By William D. Goddard. This applies to 300's of D. C.
- Public Libraries*
- 1916 page 408 "Classification of war literature"—A letter from Louis N. Wilson, librarian, Clark University, with schedule of Clark University classification.
  - 1917 page 141 "Brief note from D. C. Advisory Committee's secretary giving list of D. C. classes most in need of revision, including 940.91

# AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

## ASBURY PARK CONFERENCE

The forty-first conference of the American Library Association was held at Asbury Park June 23-28. Headquarters were again at the New Monterey Hotel, which had so satisfactorily accommodated the delegates to the conference of 1916. Almost 1200 members registered, this being about double the attendance at the Saratoga Springs Conference of last year.

There was no post conference trip, but library workers were cordially invited to visit the Newark Public Library and the Princeton University Library enroute to or returning from Asbury Park.

Besides the usual library school dinners, there were unusual dinners during conference week, one of these, that arranged by Mrs. Henry J. Carr, statistician and historian emeritus of the A. L. A., for "the Pioneers." Over three score and ten of those who had joined the A. L. A. prior to 1900, which was the twenty-fifth of the association, and who had therefore been members for twenty years, gathered about elongated tables in the Monterey dining room for this feast of the veterans. Mr. Bowker, as the vetissimus of the veterans, the only member of the 1876 conference present, was inducted by Mrs. Carr, as the presiding officer, and in the quavering voice appropriate to advanced years, gave welcome to the relics of the past century who were present. Referring to the Little Grandmother of the Russian Revolution, he paid tribute to Mrs. Carr as the Great-grandmother of the A. L. A. President Bishop and others, also made valedictorian remarks and the aged company separated, happily without fatal accidents or wheeled chairs. Mrs. Carr, who had been costumed for the occasion, received hearty congratulations at the happy working out of her happy thought, and the Pioneers seem already to have become a historic institution.

Also under the patronage of Mrs. Carr, was the Breakfast of the Fivers at which a goodly number of members, attending their fifth conference, gathered on Wednesday morning. On the same day the Hospital librarians entertained the Library War Service Committee at luncheon, about eighty war workers meeting on this occasion. Another unique feast was the breakfast of the red-headed which was given under the patronage of Miss Sallie Askew at the Monterey on Saturday morning. Other guests as they passed this table for breakfast warmed their hands and hearts at

the ruddy radiance as they passed by. Decision was deferred until the next meeting on the suggestion of a well-wisher that the members of the circle should henceforth appear at conferences attired in redingotes, also on the proposed adoption of the crimson Rambler as the floral emblem as suggested by the graceful act of a friend who provided a magnificent bouquet of these to greet the circle as it met round the breakfast table.

The most interesting new departure of the year and one which came as a surprise and which truly achieved its aim, namely "to entertain, interest and instruct librarians and help them to talk profitably" was *The Use of Print*, a note on which from the pen of Paul M. Paine will be found elsewhere in this issue.

### EXHIBITS

The official exhibit of the American Library Association at Asbury Park was built chiefly for the purpose of visualizing Library War Service, to show the development of that service from the inauguration of the opening campaigns for books and money, thru the training camp distribution and then on out into the book service at the war front. Posters were arranged to show the amount of money collected and the distribution of it, as well as many photographs and illustrations showing the use made of the books by the men in the service. Another exhibit arranged by the Association was that to illustrate library publicity by means of stereo-motographs. These machines automatically handle either illustrations or type figures, which in the form of slides are reflected upon dark screens with results that are plainly visible either in the darkness or in broad daylight.

An exhibit prepared by Edith Guerrier showed the use made by the National Library Service of the publications of the Department of Interior, together with a filing system which thoroly classified the bureaus and ramifications of the Interior Department activities. While only the work of the Department of Interior was featured in the exhibit, still the functions of National Library Service are similarly exercised thruout all the departments and bureaus of the national government to the end that the literature and the labor of our governmental departments may be available to the people.

One of the most interesting exhibits was that arranged by the Newark Public



Library featuring items of practical interest to special libraries, showing attractive placards, filing systems and printing.

As usual a number of the commercial firms who have business with libraries were represented at the Conference. The spirit of these commercial firms and their representatives is illustrated by the case of the representative of the Library Bureau, who in the absence of Mr. Borden of the Borden Bookstack Company did him the courtesy of explaining the features and values of the section of the Borden Bookstack on display.

The commercial firms represented were John R. Anderson, showing bargains from various publishers; The Bookman with photographs of many leading contributors; Borden Cantilever Bookstack with a section on exhibit; The Community Motion Picture Bureau with circulars for distribution. (Later in the week the Bureau gave an exhibit of its type service); The Holliston Mills, showing library buckram for book binding; McDevitt-Wilson Company, showing book bargains and remainders; H. R. Huntting Company featuring newspaper and magazine binding and the binding processes of their "re-enforced binding"; The Library Bureau, showing samples of practical guide cards; The Victrola Company with a machine and many records; Van Nostrand Company, illustrating the service available to librarians thru the agency of their technical book experts in the selection of a technical library; the Hammond Typewriter Co., showing the practical features of that machine particularly applicable for libraries for writing upon cards held in a vertical position; the exhibit of Gaylord Brothers, featuring a new "magazine arrived" indicator, as well as other important library tools; the H. W. Wilson Company, a display of their indexing, handbooks, and other literature.

#### OFFICERS ELECTED

The following officers were elected for the coming year:

President, Chalmers Hadley, librarian Denver Public Library.

First Vice-President, George H. Locke, librarian Toronto Public Library.

Second Vice-President, Cornelia Marvin, librarian Oregon State Library.

Executive Board (for term of three years.)

Carl H. Milam, director Birmingham Public Library (associated with the Library War Service since January, 1918).

Edith Tobitt, librarian Omaha Public Library.

Trustee of the Endowment Fund (for term of three years): E. W. Sheldon, trustee New York Public Library.

Members of Council (for term of five years each):

Miriam E. Carey, field representative, Library War Service.

Bessie Sargeant Smith, supervisor of smaller branches and high school libraries, Cleveland Public Library.

Phineas L. Windsor, librarian University of Illinois.

Lloyd W. Josselyn, librarian Jacksonville Public Library.

C. C. Williamson, chief division of economics, New York Public Library.

The Committee on Nominations consisted of:

Alice S. Tyler, chairman; Mary E. Hazeltine, Margaret Mann, Andrew Keogh, Herbert S. Hirshberg.

#### FIRST SESSION

The first session was held in the Auditorium on Monday evening, William Warner Bishop, President of the Association, occupying the chair.

"Our War Service and Some of the Things It Has Taught" was discussed by Chalmers Hadley, the President-elect, who pointed out how widely this service had affected library institutions and library workers thruout the country, and how thru it library trustees have now for the first time been brought into full co-operation with the A. L. A. "The Library War Service," he said, "has placed libraries on the map to thousands of citizens, who were unacquainted with them. It has given greater consciousness to library workers; thru it the American Library Association has found itself a vital, centralized force in the United States."

Mr. Bishop then read his address on "The American Library at the Crossroads," which, as usual, is given as the leading paper of this Conference number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. The meeting then adjourned, the members proceeding to the ballroom of the New Monterey, where an informal reception afforded opportunity for the formation of new, and the renewal of "old acquaintance."

#### SECOND SESSION

The second session was held on Tuesday morning, Mr. Bishop presiding. The first matter taken up was the final vote on the amendment to Section 12 of the Constitution, the last sentence, namely, of the section

being amended to read: "The Finance Committee shall audit the accounts of the secretary, treasurer, trustees and endowment fund, treasurer of the Publishing Board and all other accounts and report to the Association at the annual meeting." This was passed.

The discussion of the Library War Service, which formed the greater part of the business of this session, as well as occupying the whole time of the two following sessions, was opened by Frederick P. Keppel, Third Assistant Secretary of War, by an address on "How the Army libraries have helped our fighting men." We give this paper on page 501 of this number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. On the motion of R. R. Bowker a rising vote of thanks was passed to Secretary Keppel for this delightful address.

The report of the Library War Service Committee, which had been printed and distributed to the members of the Association, was taken as read, the Chairman of the Committee, James I. Wyer, Jr., merely pointing out certain features of the report, and noting that the report was merely an outline of the work done, and discussed neither tendencies nor results, nor did it make acknowledgment of obligations to those who had helped the Committee—for example, the Army and Navy for the gratifying absence of red tape, and to the people of the country who had so strenuously worked with the Committee.

A statement from the General Director, Herbert Putnam, from the American Library Association Headquarters in Paris, read by George B. Utley, told of the shifting of the center of gravity of the Library War Service from America to overseas since the last A. L. A. Conference, requiring the presence of the General Director in Europe, of the developing of new problems according as the old ones were solved, of the change in the nature of service since the signing of the armistice, and of the salvaging of material. He offered tribute to the other welfare organizations and to the war work of the American Library Association, notably, that of the Acting General Director, Carl H. Milam, and the European Representative, Burton E. Stevenson.

Supplementing Dr. Putnam's message, Mr. Milam gave a brief statement of the work of the year ending June 30th, which had served nearly four thousand camps, stations, hospitals and ships at home and abroad, and of the handing over of library supplies to the Army and Navy, looking forward to the giving of permanent library service thru skilled librarians to the men in both services.

On the motion of Charles F. Belden it was voted that the Association receive and adopt the report of the Library War Service Committee as printed.

The reports of other committees, standing and special, and of officers, were read by title. Most of these had been previously printed and distributed.

### THIRD SESSION

The Library War Service of the Association was again the subject of this session, which was held on Tuesday evening under the presidency of Carl H. Milam, Acting General Director.

Theresa Hitchler gave a few impressions of her six months at Headquarters and in the field. Overseas experiences were related by Mary Eileen Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, who, in carrying out publicity work, had many varied experiences in Paris, in the various camps and with the Army of Occupation at Coblenz; by Judson T. Jennings, librarian of the Seattle Public Library; by Orlando C. Davis of the Waltham, Mass., Public Library, who had organized the work at the American Embarkation Center at Le Mans; by Samuel H. Ranck (whose letter, prepared for the Conference, was read by Clarence E. Sherman of the Lynn Public Library); and by Burton E. Stevenson (whose letter was read by Joy E. Morgan).

At an advanced hour, Asa Don Dickinson gave "Further Glimpses of our Service Overseas," illustrated by stereopticon views.

### FOURTH SESSION

The opportunities for work in the future with the Army and Navy were stressed by officers of both services at the fourth session on Wednesday morning. Brigadier-General E. L. Munson, Chief of the Morale Branch of the U. S. Army, spoke of the value of the printed page as an aid to promotion and maintenance of good morale; and urged the continuance of library publicity aimed to attract those both in the army and in civil life, who do not readily find their way to the library, and the continued provision of primers and simple text books for a large percentage of persons, who tho able to read are entirely unable to profit by books of the better class.

Admiral C. B. Mayo of the U. S. Navy, speaking of the Library Service for the Permanent Navy Establishment, pleaded for the continuance of the help of the A. L. A. in the many problems still before the Morale Division of the U. S. Navy (which division has been established to provide for "health,

comfort, contentment, and recreation" of the Navy and Marine Corps) especially in the selection and purchase of books and the standardization of library work on the ships and at the naval stations.

Similar service for the Army was the plea of Major Jason S. Joy, Director of the Commission on the Training Camp Activities of the War Department. An appropriation of \$6,350,000 out of eight million asked for has been appropriated for this work, and it is librarians, and not those whose specialty is military science, who can develop and administer permanent libraries for the Army.

"Books and Reading for Men of the Navy During the War" was the subject of an address by Admiral Albert Gleaves, U. S. Navy, who has had charge of the Transport Service for the A. E. F. Himself, a book lover and a student, Admiral Gleaves spoke sympathetically of the development of the idea of providing libraries for men in the service. His talk is given elsewhere in this issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

#### FIFTH SESSION

"A Survey of Actual Conditions in American Libraries" was the subject for consideration at the Fifth Session, which was held on Thursday morning, under the presidency of Charles F. D. Belden, Vice-President of the Association. Andrew Keogh, Librarian of Yale University, gave an account of "Our Library Resources as Shown by Some Government Needs in the War," which is given elsewhere in this issue.

Charles C. Williamson of the New York Public Library followed with the "Consideration of Some Present Day Aspects of the Library Training Problem," recommending the establishment of an A. L. A. Training Board, which, with the co-operation of representatives of existing or yet to be established library training classes, should prepare a scheme for the grading and certification of library workers. This Board would centralize certification, and facilitate the transfer of librarians from state to state, which under state certification would soon cease to be feasible. The scheme being supported by Theresa Hitchler, R. R. Bowker and others, it was, on motion of William W. Bishop, voted that the question be referred by the Association to the Executive Board.

The report of the Committee to Investigate Salaries, which had been printed and distributed, was then summarized. Adam Strohm, in commenting on the Section of City and County Libraries, which had been prepared

by Everett R. Perry, Chairman of the Committee, pleaded with the Chief Librarians to see to it that the \$57 a month, which the Committee had reported as the average minimum for this section, be rapidly relegated to the past, and urged them to work for vocational education in the profession, reminding them that the profession is its own best advertisement, that recognition by the public will come thru library workers taking their share in the larger life of the community, a thing which is possible only where salaries are such that the graces of life are not beyond the reach of librarians.

Azariah S. Root, reporting on the Section of College and University Libraries, said that almost without exception initial salaries paid to graduate librarians in College and University libraries were less than initial salaries paid to the graduate workers in other fields, and that new recruits were mostly not either college graduates or library school graduates. In the State, Mercantile and Endowed libraries, as reported on by Harriet P. Sawyer, the average minimum of \$70 per month, a minimum of \$500 per annum and a minimum of \$480 per year, respectively, are found. The report on the Government Department libraries by George F. Bowerman included a statement on the "Special Washington Situation." Librarians in Washington, most of whom enter thru civil service examinations, receive \$900 to \$1200 and seldom more; while, previous to the United States government provision of dormitories for War Workers, statements show that \$55 to \$70 per month was the cost of board and lodging.

Dr. Bostwick then presented the preliminary report of the "Committee of Five on Library Service" on a proposed survey of library. It is proposed to send out one questionnaire, the answers to which, when arranged and classified, shall constitute a body of definitely ascertained facts with regard to the work that American libraries are doing, and shall serve as preliminary to the consideration of the ways and means of extension work, and help to avoid omission and duplication in the extension of the book service to the country at large, which is now being planned.

#### SIXTH SESSION

"The future of library work in America" was the topic of the sixth and last general session, which was held on Friday morning, President Bishop presiding. Paul M. Paine outlined inspiringly "The library's task in reconstruction," dealing with the worker and his field rather than with his tools. He em-



phasized that the duty of the agent of free reading is to keep in mind the treasures of the past, so that they may enable men to live rather than merely to make a living. It is therefore the duty and privilege of the librarian to go forth and broaden the field of readers, to open the door of literature to those who by accident of race or position in life have never learned what good reading is, and finally, to provide for those who do read material on both sides of great questions, social and political—doing this fearlessly because of their trust in the inherent sense and judgment of enlightened mankind.

Following this, Jesse B. Davis, principal of the Central High School at Grand Rapids, Michigan, and late head of the Junior Library Employment Service of the United States Department of Labor, spoke on "The high school library of the next decade" and its rôle in forwarding the seven main objectives of modern education, mainly: health, command of fundamental processes, worthy home membership, vocation, citizenship, worthy use of leisure, and ethical character.

Supplementing Mr. Paine's address was the paper by John H. Leete, director of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, on "Reaching all classes of the community." He emphasized the necessity of, and described some of the machinery for, providing technical literature for the unskilled worker, so that he may become a skilled worker.

#### RESOLUTIONS

Memorial resolutions for three members of the Association who had died since last year's Conference, William Howard Brett, Samuel Swett Green and Raymond C. Davis were then adopted.

After these memorial resolutions, Mr. Meyer, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented its report in several series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted as follows:

EXPRESSING the Appreciation of the American Library Association for the Co-operation of the Booksellers and Publishers of the U. S. in Carrying on the Library War Service.

WHEREAS, The booksellers and publishers of the United States recognizing in the calls for books made on them by the Library War Service of the American Library Association, an opportunity for patriotic service, responded thereto with prompt and hearty co-operation.

First, in granting discounts which amounted to an elimination of all profits,

Second, in giving precedence to A. L. A. orders over the orders received from all other sources,

Third, in accepting and filling small orders with the same promptness and dispatch with which they handled large orders, and

Fourth, in submitting, almost without murmur, to some unusual delays in the settlement of accounts, recognizing that an office staff hastily organized, constantly changing in its personnel, and extending its ramifications to all parts of the country, was entitled to some such consideration, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association in convention assembled at Asbury Park, N. J., hereby expresses its highest appreciation of the unfailing co-operation of the booksellers and publishers of the U. S. in carrying on its Library War Service, and that a large measure of the success attained would have been impossible without such co-operation, and, be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the American Booksellers' Association, to the American Publishers' Copyright League, and further, that they be printed in the *Publishers' Weekly*.

ENDORSEING the Bills Making Appropriations for the Continuation of Welfare Work in the Army and Navy of the U. S.

WHEREAS, The American Library Association after two years of experience thru its Library War Service, is in a position to know, without a question of doubt, how great an influence for good among the enlisted men has been the direct contact with books, and how valuable expert guidance in their use has proven in connection with other welfare work; and

WHEREAS, There are before the Congress of the United States two bills making appropriations for the continuance of welfare work in the army and navy of the United States; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association in convention assembled at Asbury Park, N. J., hereby expresses its approval of those two bills and respectfully urges their passage at the earliest possible date, in order that there may be no chance for a lowering of the high morale which the military and naval forces of the United States have achieved; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, to the Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, to Major Jason S. Joy, Director, Commission on Training Camp Activities, War Department, and to Commander C. B. Mayo, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

ENDORISING the National Library War Service and Requesting Its Continuation.

WHEREAS, There has been established, and is in active operation in the Bureau of Education, a National Library Service, which has furnished the libraries of the United States with valuable information concerning Government publications and affairs, be it therefore

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association endorses the work of the National Library Service and respectfully requests its continuance in the Bureau of Education. Further, be it

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of the Interior and to the Commissioner of Education.

TENDERING the Thanks of the Association to Those Who Have Contributed to the Success of the Convention.

RESOLVED, That at the close of the Forty-first Annual Conference, the American Library Association, in order to show its high appreciation of the efforts put forth, hereby expresses its profound gratitude to all those who have contributed to making the Conference a success.

To those not members of the Association and especially to the Hon. Frederick P. Keppel, Third Assistant Secretary of War, to Admiral Albert Gleaves, to Brigadier General E. L. Munson, to Commander C. B. Mayo, to Major Jason S. Joy and to Mr. Jesse B. Davis, who have come from a distance to address us, we tender our heartfelt thanks and assure them of our keenest appreciation.

To the state and local authorities and especially the librarians and to the local committee we express our gratitude for the many courtesies received.

On Mr. Lloyd W. Josselyn, Editor-in-Chief and Managing Editor of *The Use of Print*, and his colleagues, we bestow our appreciative thanks for the keen pleasure and the wealth of information the successive numbers have given us, and further be it

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each of the gentlemen mentioned above.

#### ON SALARIES

WHEREAS, Investigations made by some of the most prominent members of the American Library Association have shown that salaries paid to library workers in the United States are inadequate to meet living expenses, and to compensate for the value of the services rendered, and

WHEREAS, The only way to meet the natural demand under present conditions, for higher

salaries for library workers, is to secure increased appropriations; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association strongly urge all governing or legislative bodies, federal, state, county, city, town or village to increase the appropriations for library salaries, in order to retain in the library service library workers who are forced by sheer necessity into other fields where the compensation constitutes a just return for scholarship and professional training, and, further be it.

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association take every available means to give this resolution the widest publicity, especially among those controlling appropriations for library salaries.

What proved the most exciting episode of the conference developed when Miss Maud Malone asked what had become of the resolutions of the library local union in New York which had been handed to President Bishop for the committee on resolutions. A parliamentary tangle ensued, in the course of which the reading of these resolutions was asked for and Mr. Meyer left the hall to look them up at the hotel, as the committee had decided against their presentation.

During his absence, the conference proceeded with its regular program of unfinished or new business and Mr. Wheeler introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee on a central purchasing agency, which had resulted from informal discussion outside the conference. This was adopted without dissent.

The retiring President, W. W. Bishop, then presented the gavel and turned over the office of honor to the new President, Chalmers Hadley, in a few graceful words congratulating his successor on the success which he prophesied for the coming administration, to which President Hadley replied briefly, pledging his best efforts to fulfill his predecessor's kind prophecy.

Meantime Mr. Meyer had returned with the down-trodden resolutions which were read in full by the Secretary, Mr. Utley, as follows:

PRESENTED by the Library Employees' Union, 15590, Greater New York.

WHEREAS, The present low and inadequate salaries paid to librarians in the public libraries is due solely to the fact that all of the rank and file are women, and

WHEREAS, All the highest salaried positions are given to men by the board of trustees, and

WHEREAS, The present policy of library boards is to remove women from all positions of responsibility and largest financial returns, and replace them with men only, and

WHEREAS, This discrimination is based on sex, and not on any superiority of intelligence, ability, or knowledge on the part of the men appointed; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we are against this system of removing women without reason, and are in favor of throwing open all positions in library work, from Librarian of Congress down to that of page, to men and women equally, and for equal pay.

A point of order had been made that such resolutions as involved a question of policy should be left to the Council but under the provision that the Association might by a three-quarters vote act independently of council decision, it was agreed that the resolutions should be voted upon by the conference, Mr. Wheeler suggesting that there should be no misunderstanding as to the feeling of the Association in the matter. Miss Alice S. Tyler made a dignified and earnest protest against the resolutions on the ground that women do hold important and responsible positions thruout the profession and are treated on an equality with men; and Mr. Bowker urged that a direct vote by the conference was in accordance with the spirit of the constitution and briefly cited by name the many examples of women who had been and are in the foremost ranks of the profession, as the two women presidents of the A. L. A. and Miss Eastman as Mr. Brett's successor as chief librarian at Cleveland.

Amid considerable excitement and some continuing protest question was called and the resolutions put to vote which on a count resulted 121 to 1, Miss Maud Malone not voting. It was notable that four-fifths or more of the audience were women.

The conference then made final adjournment and resolved itself into animated groups discussing the lively episode of the session which marked the close of the conference of 1919.

#### COUNCIL MEETINGS

Two meetings of the Council, open to the general membership of the Association, were held. At the first, on Tuesday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Bishop, the subject for discussion was "Shall a permanent endowment be undertaken for the peace time work of the American Library Association." Five-minute talks of a general kind were given by James I. Wyer, Jr., who was confident

that the patriotic motives which provided funds for war service, will see provision made, so that the American Library Association may fill its proper niche in ministering to the spiritual needs of the country; by Theresa Hitchler, who pointed out new fields which call for attention, and reminded the Association that the presentation of a detailed plan of what it was intending to do and how the money was to be got and spent, would satisfy whatever conscientious objectors there might be; and by Chalmers Hadley, who urged that it would be easier to start a permanent endowment fund now than, as had been proposed, to do so in five years' time. He believed that a preliminary survey would crystallize ideas as to what the American Library Association wished to do and would enable it to present its needs in greater detail than is at present possible. The discussion of a few of the many things the Association needs the money for was opened by Charles E. Rush, who spoke in support of greater publicity, co-operative publicity, the employment of a publicity expert, and the establishment of a publicity service bureau, as being essential to greater efficiency in library extension work. This service would prepare suggestions to librarians as to local publicity, obtain national publicity for libraries and establish relations with national associations and business organizations for the benefit of local libraries. Carl H. Milam spoke of the fittingness of the American Library Association's assuming responsibility as a national association, for the providing and organizing of libraries for industrial plants, prisons, hospitals, the merchant marine (which has no claim on any local library), the coast guard (which after the declaration of peace ceases to receive library war service) and for light houses.

George B. Utley presented to the meeting the work which the Association could do for the small town, located in one of the many states which have no library commissions and desirous of establishing a modern library, by organizing these, and by resurrecting libraries which are dead.

"An adequate library survey: What it would accomplish, what it involves and what it will cost" was then presented by Arthur E. Bostwick, who submitted a proposed plan of work for ascertaining what libraries are now doing over the United States, a program which would cover two years of continuous work, and requiring the services of a director with an assistant and a clerical force, and costing, it is estimated, about \$88,000 for the two years. The work is going to be done, said Dr.



Bostwick, whether this appropriation is made or not, but if it has to be done by volunteers in odd hours, it will not be done with the completeness with which it ought to be done.

Elizabeth C. Earl then described the role which the Association might play in extending library privileges for the rural communities. She suggested a department of library extension with a staff whose duties would be to visit and study existing commissions, state libraries and traveling library systems, based on suggested changes in method, have information available for commissions on publicity and needed legislation and act as a clearing-house for ideas on library work in rural communities.

Secretary Utley then read the report of the special committee appointed to consider the question; "Can an adequate endowment fund be raised and should it be undertaken?" Walter L. Brown, chairman of the committee, explained that this was only a preliminary report and moved that a committee of five or more be appointed to thoroly consider this matter and to try it out before the mid-winter meeting of the Council. Frank P. Hill, opening formal discussion of the subject, explained the difficulty which the American Library Association has had in raising a preliminary fund to carry on its money campaigns. This is not, he said, the time for a campaign for funds, and trustees who have already loaned their librarians all over the country for war work, might hesitate about giving time now to their staffs to carry on a money campaign. He supported Mr. Brown's motion, suggesting, however, a year instead of six months in which to study the question.

Purd B. Wright expressed himself entirely in favor of every good thing which had been suggested.

At the suggestion of R. R. Bowker, who was scheduled to speak at this point, the discussion was now thrown open to the meeting. The first speaker, John Cotton Dana, drew the attention of the meeting to the fact that the 17,000 librarians in the United States were not relatively of very great importance in the distribution of reading, compared with the 500,000 teachers (outside of colleges and universities) and the tens of hundreds of thousands of persons engaged in producing books and journals. Referring to the suggestion that the Association should furnish library facilities to those who "work with their hands," Mr. Dana said that these workers themselves should supply those books, and not receive them either at the hands of their employers or from the American Li-

brary Association. The expenditure of \$88,000 for the survey of what the 17,000 librarians are doing, Mr. Dana thought not justifiable; and urged that economy of time and effort could be effected by a simplification of the form of the A. L. A. Constitution and by putting into the hands of three, four, or five persons the authority to conduct the affairs of the Association. Robert W. Henderson, of the New York Public Library, agreed with Mr. Dana regarding the undesirableness of the feature of philanthropy in the extension of library service and supported the motion that a survey of libraries thruout the country be made and a campaign be carried out for funds, which should be used to influence legislature to the end that libraries be established thruout the whole land. Robert Bliss, of the Pennsylvania Commission, Miss Hitchler and Herbert O. Brigham, having spoken in support of the proposed extension of work of the Association, Mr. Bowker was then called upon to close the discussion. Referring to Mr. Dana's stimulating remarks, which he said are always "like an ocean breeze," he suggested that the A. L. A. is perhaps the leaven which affects the 500,000 teachers and their pupils, and even some of the journals. The Association, he said, is the only great national agency to push extension work for those who still lack library facilities; during the war the A. L. A. found its soul, in the greater times of peace its soul should still be marching on. On the motion of Mr. Brown, seconded by Dr. Hill, it was voted that the Council request of the Executive Board the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the entire subject and report within a year.

The second open meeting of the Council was held on Thursday afternoon, with President Bishop in the chair. The report of the Nominating Committee named the following five new Council members, who were accordingly elected: Alice Tyler, Purd B. Wright, Clara F. Baldwin, Everett R. Perry and June R. Donnelly.

Twenty members of the Lending Department Round Table having requested that it be made part of the Association, it was voted that a committee be appointed to investigate this subject and report to the Council.

Mr. Bishop then introduced Frederick J. Teggart of California University, who spoke on "Plans for an international library of humanistic studies," defining "humanistic" as the "studies that center around man," and pointing out that there are over 2000 periodicals within the scope of the index, which are not

indexed in The Readers' Guide. It was proposed that the American Association of University Professors, which is carrying on this work, should work in co-operation with a committee of the American Library Association. The cost of the undertaking is estimated as not less than \$25,000 per year, obviously, the more libraries subscribing, the less the cost to each. Andrew Keogh, William N. C. Carlton, J. I. Wyer, Jr., and President Bishop having spoken in support of the enterprise, it was, on motion of Mr. Keogh, voted that the Council of the American Library Association cordially endorse the plan as outlined by Prof. Teggart and that there be appointed an advisory committee of four to co-operate with the American Association of University Professors in supervising the preparation and publication of the bibliography.

On motion of Mr. Wyer it was unanimously voted that Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, to whom the Association is under exceptional obligations for his assistance in the work of the Library War Service, be made an honorary member of the American Library Association.

Discussion of the Smith-Towner Bill for the creation of a Department of Education with a Secretary of Education in the President's Cabinet was opened by Alice S. Tyler, who said that the time had come for librarians to become articulate on the question of education. She read parts of the Bill, calling attention to Section 3, which refers to the transfer to the Department of Education of certain offices of the Government, and to Section 10, which refers to the appropriation of 5/10 of the amount involved for the use of public, elementary and secondary schools, for the partial payment of teachers' salaries, and particularly for the extension and adoption of public libraries for educational purposes. Chalmers Hadley spoke in favor of the Bill, and mentioned that the A. L. A. had received a request from the National Education Association to co-operate with them. He moved that the American Library Association endorse the Bill, which motion was adopted.

Edith Guerrier was next introduced and spoke on the subject of National Library Service, explaining the work that is being accomplished for the different departments of the Government, with regard to usual lists of publications useful to libraries and sending them to all parts of the country. A committee of the American Library Association, she said, had met on the preceding day and had drafted a tentative agreement,

which is to be put into a Bill for the continuance of the National Library Service. It was voted that the Council express its endorsement of this proposed measure, and the meeting adjourned.

#### EXECUTIVE BOARD

A meeting of the Executive Board of the American Library Association was held on Friday afternoon, June 27, 1919.

Present: President Hadley, Misses Doren, Eastman and Tobitt, and Messrs. Hill and Milam; also Secretary Utley.

*Program for Enlarged Service.* The following resolution, drawn by a member of the Board, was read and unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, (1) That the Executive Board recognizes the responsibility of the American Library Association to encourage and promote the development of library service for every man, woman and child in America.

(2) That a committee be appointed to consider the various reports and suggestions concerning the future work of the Association; to prepare an enlarged program of American library service; and to make a report as soon as possible with recommendations—these recommendations to indicate which features of the program are of immediate importance and to be accompanied by definite plans for the inauguration and financing of the work.

(3) That this Committee consist of two members of the Executive Board, who shall have power to increase their numbers to five and to appoint advisory sub-committees.

(4) That the Committee be known as the Committee on an Enlarged Program for American Library Service.

*Committee Appointments.* On motion of Frank P. Hill it was

*Voted,* That the President be empowered to appoint the various committees for the ensuing year.

*Committee on Importations.* Dr. Hill having presented, in writing, his resignation as chairman of the Committee on Importations, it was, on motion by Carl H. Milam

*Voted,* That the resignation of Dr. Hill as chairman of the Committee on Importations be accepted and that the appointment of his successor be left to the President.

*Midwinter Meetings.* The question whether or not to hold the customary mid-winter meetings (which have been omitted the past two years because of the war) being under consideration, it was, on motion of Mr. Milam

*Voted,* That the mid-winter meetings be held this coming winter in Chicago.

*Meeting Place for 1920.* The subject of meeting place for 1920 was informally discussed. The Secretary stated that he had received invitations from the Chambers of Commerce in the following cities: Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Kansas City, New York and St. Joseph. It was the sense of the Board that no place east of the Allegheny Mountains should be considered. Formal action was postponed until a later meeting.

*Plans for Library Training.* The Association, having referred to the Executive Board for further consideration, the plans for a board of library training, outlined by Charles C. Williamson in his paper read before the Association, the Executive Board took the matter under consideration, Dr. Williamson sitting by invitation with the Board to participate in the discussion. It was, on motion by Mr. Milam

*Voted,* That the plan of Dr. C. C. Williamson, set forth in his paper on "Some present-day aspects of the library training problem," projecting a scheme for library training, be approved in general and referred to the Committee on an Enlarged Program for American Library Service for early consideration and report.

*Plans for an International Bibliography of Humanistic Literature.* The Council at its meeting on June 26, having voted, after hearing Professor F. J. Teggart's plans for an international bibliography of humanistic literature, that an advisory committee of four be appointed to co-operate with the American Association of University Professors in supervising the preparation and publication of the bibliography, the Executive Board expressed its approval of this action and

*Voted,* That the subject be referred to the President for action.

*Rate for Rural Delivery of Books.* A communication having been received from Mr. A. L. Spencer, Greenwood, N. Y., requesting the Executive Board to endorse for the third time a plan for a cheaper local rate over rural delivery lines for public library books, it was

*Voted,* That the Executive Board of the American Library Association for the third time endorses the plan of a local flat rate over the rural delivery lines for public library books, the present parcels post rate in the local zone, while most favorable for commercial parcels, having been found inapplicable for this great educational use, and that it strongly recommends that this plan be fully considered by the postal authorities at Washington at the earliest convenient time.

*Supplementary Budget.* The Secretary presented a supplementary budget in the sum of \$1,383.65, which had been approved by the Finance Committee, and upon his recommendation it was voted that the funds be applied to the following appropriation heads: Bulletin, \$300; Conference, \$50; additional services, \$250; supplies, \$250; postage, telephone, etc. \$250; miscellaneous \$50; contingencies, \$83.65; travel, \$150; total, \$1,383.65. On motion of Mr. Milam, it was

*Voted,* That the Secretary be authorized to transfer money from one appropriation head to another in the budget at his own discretion.

*Co-operative Bookbuying.* The Association having requested the Executive Board to appoint a committee of five to consider the subject of co-operative bookbuying and to report to the Association, it was on motion of Mr. Milam

*Voted,* That the President of the Association be empowered to appoint a committee of five to consider the subject of co-operative bookbuying, and that this committee be instructed to make a preliminary report at least as promptly as possible in order that it may be considered by the Committee on an Enlarged Program for American Library Service.

*Revision of Constitution.* The Association having voted that the Executive Board be instructed to bring in a form of Constitution to the Association a year hence, it was, on motion of Mr. Milam,

*Voted,* That the President, Secretary, and retiring President of the Association be appointed a committee of three to make recommendations concerning a revised Constitution for the American Library Association, and that this Committee make a preliminary draft in time to present it to the Executive Board at its mid-winter meeting.

*Definition of Librarianship and Statement as to Appropriate Salaries.* The Association having recommended that the Committee of Five on Library Service and a special committee to be appointed by the Executive Board, present to the Joint Commission on Reclassification their views on the work of librarians and on the salaries appropriate to the various library positions in the Federal and District of Columbia governments, it was

*Voted,* That the Committee of Five on Library Service be instructed to co-operate with the Committee of the District of Columbia Library Association in presenting to the Joint Commission of Congress on Reclassification a statement as to the work of librarianship and



as to the salaries which are appropriate for various library positions in the Federal and District of Columbia governments.

*Next Meeting of Board.* On motion of Dr. Hill, it was

*Voted,* That when the Executive Board adjourns it adjourn to meet not later than the September meeting of the New York Library Association.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Executive Secretary.*

#### WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE

A meeting of the War Service Committee of the American Library Association was held at the New Monterey Hotel, Asbury Park, New Jersey, Wednesday afternoon, June 25, 1919. Present: all members of the committee, also President Bishop, Acting General Director Milam and Executive Secretary Utley.

The minutes of the last meeting (April 5, 1919) were approved as sent to members in typewritten form.

#### *Disposition of Books and Equipment.*

At the request of Dr. Putnam, Asa Don Dickinson appeared by invitation before the committee to confer with it regarding the ultimate disposition of books now overseas. Two memoranda, both written from Paris under date of May 28, 1919, to the War Service Committee from the General Director, were laid before the committee and discussed, particularly one entitled "The surviving books in France and the disposition of them," carrying suggestions and recommendations as to their disposal.

Touching the legal authority of the War Service Committee to dispose of its books to others than soldiers and sailors or for their use, the Chairman reported conference on this head with George Wellwood Murray, Counsel to the Committee of Eleven and (at Mr. Murray's suggestion with Jason S. Joy, Director of the Commission on Training Camp Activities. The latter in oral interview at Asbury Park on June 25 formally authorized the gift of a reasonable number of books to French and Belgian educational and civic institutions or to American schools and colleges in other countries, such beneficiaries to be determined by the War Service Committee.

Acting under this authority, and upon motion of R. R. Bowker, it was

*Voted,* That the Committee confirm the gift of certain books to the Municipality of Beaune, as reported by the General Director.

On motion of Mr. Bowker, it was further

*Voted,* That the General Director be authorized by the committee to make gifts of books, the total not to exceed 75,000 volumes, to the following institutions proposed by him: American University Union, the Sorbonne, the Library of the University of Louvain, the International Institute of Bibliography at Brussels (for the Bureau of International Intercourse), Robert College in Constantinople, and other cognate institutions in Europe which the General Director may deem it appropriate to assist.

Continuing consideration of the disposition of books, the committee took up the report of the Sub-committee on Disposition of Books, Buildings and Equipment, made to the committee at its meeting of April 5, 1919, amending the report to read as here below presented:

To the War Service Committee:

The following is submitted as the report of the Sub-committee on Disposition of Books, Buildings and Equipment:

1. It is recommended that any or all books and library equipment remaining after the A. L. A. has finished its service to the soldiers and sailors of the World War be first offered to the War and Navy Departments in furtherance of any plan acceptable to the War Service Committee for a continuing library service to the American military and naval peace-establishments; that upon approval by the War Service Committee the General Director is authorized to arrange for transfer of such books and equipment as may be desired by the government.

2. That the next choice be offered to other Federal institutions—prisons, coast guards, lighthouses, etc.—and to the U. S. Merchant Marine.

3. Material, if any, remaining after the performance of numbers 1 and 2 to be disposed of as follows:

*a. Books.* To one agency in each state to be designated by the present sub-committee, preferably in the following order: (1) Library Commission; (2) leading library (State library if possible); (3) Governor; (4) State Federation of Women's Clubs; (5) State Department of Education; and to be given by those designated institutions in their discretion to (1) libraries; (2) schools and colleges; (3) state charitable and penal institutions; (4) traveling library system. All gifts to be conditioned as follows: (1) to be gifts, not sales; (2) some return to be required; (a) in responsibility, assumed or agreed to; (b) in prospect of permanence; (c) in adequate provision for care and use; (d) in maintenance of satisfactory library standards; (e) in the establishment of a new library or library system.

*b. Buildings.* The General Director is authorized and empowered to dispose of library buildings (1) by gift to appropriate and responsible auspices for library purposes only, expense of removal to be borne by recipient; (2) by private sale. As a commentary on probable value the sub-committee notes that the War Department has indicated \$500 as a fair salvage value for our \$10,000 buildings; (3) by salvage: (a) on our own initiative and action; (b) in joint salvage with some or all of the seven organizations or as part of a Government salvage plan. All of the above plans to be subject to rulings by the War and Navy Departments as to legal title to buildings.

*c. Equipment.* The General Director is authorized and empowered to dispose of equipment according to the above plan for disposition of books and buildings and in the following order: (1) To War and Navy Departments as needed for permanent library service (free); (2) to those libraries to which buildings are given (free); (3) to other libraries as designated by state agencies named under a (1)-(3)

(free); (4) by sale, where none of the preceding opportunities are immediately available.

This report is meant to refer to books, buildings and equipment in the United States only. The disposition of overseas property will await later reports from the General Director.

The chairman presented a letter from the Navy Department accepting books and library equipment available at the end of American Library Association War Service.

The Acting General Director reported similar oral acceptance by the proper officials of the War Department.

Upon motion of Dr. Hill, it was

*Voted*, That the disposition of books and equipment be left in the hands of the Subcommittee on Disposition of Books, Buildings and Equipment, disposition to be made according to the tenor of the report of March 26, 1919, amended June 25, 1919.

#### *Report of War Finance Committee.*

The report of the War Finance Committee being next under consideration, it was

*Voted*, That the report of the War Finance Committee, together with the accompanying audit of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat and Company, and the acceptance of the audit by the American Library Association Finance Committee, be accepted and adopted by the War Service Committee, and that upon the request of the chairman of the War Finance Committee the latter committee be discharged.\*

#### *Discounts by Publishers.*

The general discounts accorded by publishers to the Association in connection with its war service being under consideration, the following resolution, drawn by the Chairman of the Committee, was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, (1) That the War Service Committee of the American Library Association conveys to more than two hundred publishers of books and magazines its sincere appreciation of the exceptional discounts which they have given on books and periodicals costing more than one and three quarter millions of dollars, supplied thru the American Library Association to American soldiers and sailors at home and overseas during the war. (2) That the War Service Committee is sensible not only of this substantial material obligation but of a continuing courteous and effective co-operation from American publishers in the many intimate relations involved in this joint service to the troops.

(\*The report of the War Finance Committee was printed in a pamphlet issued by that committee and also in the Report of the War Service Committee for the year ending June 30, 1919, pp.9-15.)

#### *Correspondence Votes*

The Chairman announced that the correspondence votes on the two following matters were unanimous:

(1) Disposition of Liberty Bonds and other securities.

*Voted*, That the Committee retain these securities until their sale is absolutely necessary to provide funds for the furtherance of the work.

(2) Recognition by the War Department.

*Voted*, That while recognition of the Association as such will be very much appreciated, personal recognition of any sort is distinctly not desired.

#### *Budget June 1 to December 31, 1919*

The Acting General Director, Mr. Milam, submitted a working budget for period June 1, 1919, to December 31, 1919, the total \$1,364,000, carrying \$174,160 in addition to the budget of \$2,999,840, voted by the Committee on April 5, 1919. Whereupon it was

*Voted*, That as total receipts from the United War Work Campaign, Inc., are now \$2,975,000 and further receipts are reported as assured to yield the full A. L. A. quota of \$3,500,000, the budget just submitted by the Acting General Director be approved as a total budget against the United War Work Campaign quota of \$3,174,000.

*Voted*, That the General Director's office be directed to confine all liabilities, immediate and contingent, within the actual receipts from the United War Work Campaign, Inc., and is authorized to make transfers from one appropriation head to another as developments of the work may require.

#### *Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.*

Dr. Hill made the suggestion, which was approved by the other members of the Committee, that with the next audit a statement be made combining receipts and disbursements of both the First and Second War Service Funds.

The Chairman read a letter from Mr. J. L. Wheeler which constituted a brief report of progress on his "After-War Reading Lists." Owing to serious delays beyond his control none of the lists has yet appeared although several are nearly ready.

The Chairman placed before the Committee a letter he had received from Dr. René Sand, Medical Adviser to the Ministry of Labor of Belgium, and Professor at the University of Brussels, requesting the donation of some of the War Service books to the people of Belgium as the nucleus of a

system of popular libraries in that country. It was

*Voted*, That the letter be referred to the General Director with power to investigate and, if desirable, to include this request in the list of institutions which are to receive books from the Association's overseas supply.

The Chairman laid before the Committee a letter from Jean H. Picard addressed to President Bishop, suggesting A. L. A. co-operation with the Y. M. C. A. in a peace time library service in France. It was

*Voted*, That President Bishop be requested to take up with M. Picard the matters broached in his letter and to put him in touch with such officers and committees of the Association as can give him the best help.

• GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Executive Secretary*.

#### TRUSTEES AND ADMINISTRATION SECTION

The report of the Committee on Library Administration submitted by George F. Bowerman was scheduled for the catalog section but as this paper was cognate rather with the Trustees' Section and the topics involved excited general interest, it was arranged that a joint meeting of these two sections should be held in the Auditorium, with the result that the Wednesday evening meeting became practically a general session of the Association. Washington T. Porter, as Chairman of the Trustees' Section, presiding. Judge Porter had added to the program the topic of the unionization of library staffs and this announcement heightened the zest of interest.

The chairman made humorous allusion to the smallness of the usual attendance of trustees at the A. L. A. section meeting, following an earlier statement of Secretary Utley that out of 40,000 library trustees thruout the country only 112 were members of the Association, leaving 39,888 to be recruited. In the absence of Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Thomas L. Montgomery, who as a library trustee is permanent secretary of the Trustees' Section, made the first address, continuing the chairman's line of remarks and speaking in general of trustee and staff relations. Arthur E. Bostwick was then called upon by the Chairman to speak on the subject of trade unionism within libraries, and said that in the St. Louis Public Library the staff have their way in the management of the library and that practically nothing of importance is done without consultation with the staff committee, and he thought it seemed a case of Staff Association vs. Soviet Government. Mr. Bowerman then presented in summary the report of the

A. L. A. Committee on Library Administration which had been printed in full and placed before the membership. He then spoke of unions in library staffs from his experience at Washington where the local union, affiliated with the National Association of Federal employees, had in its organic law a provision against strikes in government service and which was a part of the American Federation of Labor. He cautioned trustees against placing themselves in opposition to unions and called upon Miss Louise Endicott, as president of the union in his library, to come forward as Exhibit A, which Miss Endicott modestly declined to do.

Two handbills had been distributed outside the hall at a previous session, one giving resolutions adopted by the American Federation of Labor at its recent Atlantic City convention, the other containing an appeal from the New York Library Union. Attention was called to these handbills and the misstatements they contained and R. R. Bowker stated that President Bishop had expressed regret that the documents were distributed outside the session instead of within the hall, as the Association authorities would have been quite willing to do. Maud Malone, who had prepared the education resolutions, was asked what was meant by the statement that library workers were under "intolerable working conditions" and replied that low salaries involved intolerable working conditions. Mr. Bowker, speaking from the floor, said, "I am but a mere man and as a trustee of two libraries and president of one of these I live under the most intolerable working conditions for I have never received a dollar for this work." He urged that some representative of the Washington Union would speak and Eunice Oberly made a clear statement of its aims and methods, taking strong exception to the statements made on the authority of the New York Union. Miss Malone had been asked how many members were in the New York Union but replied that as a matter of policy they did not tell that, whereupon Miss Oberly retorted: "We do. We wear our badges." Mary Frank of the New York Public Library staff association then spoke for that organization, stating that it comprised five-sevenths of those eligible as library workers, and strongly emphasized the value of that type of organization.

Mr. Bowker who had been scheduled for an address on library service and salaries, then took the platform and was greeted by a spontaneous rising, as a token of respect for a founder of the Association and the only



member present from the conference of 1876. Instead of speaking specifically to the scheduled topic, he said that he deprecated the spirit of antagonism manifested by unions and would not like to see a library administration dominated by a sub-organization which held that all who did not come into it were "scabs." He instanced his own experience when the executive of the Edison Company in New York, which had eight-hour shifts, a labor council elected by secret ballot from each department and co-operating in the management, a labor dividend on yearly wages corresponding to dividends to stockholders and an open door for appeal to the executive in case of any dissatisfaction. At that time Mr. Gompers personally had said that if other corporations were as fair to their workers there would be no occasion for strikes, but that there was a state of war between employers and employees and employers must take the chance of sympathetic strikes. None of us in control of libraries have the right to say that an employee shall or shall not belong to any organization; that is the workers' individual and democratic right. We have been told that we should not describe ourselves as a profession, but we are proud of being members of a calling which by reason of standards of education and trained service is entitled to be ranked as a profession. Library service should be service of the heart, the head and the hand in the interest of the whole community. Referring to the statement from the New York Union that the average pay of library workers was \$50 a month, he said that the minimum salaries in the New York Public Library, except for pages, was \$55 per month and that the average pay in the graded system was \$933 per year. There is no profession in which women are more honored and more fully on the same footing with men. A general discussion then ensued in which Tessa Kelso interpolated "What's the matter with the A. L. A.?" Frank P. Hill pointed out that there seemed to be two sorts of unions, as those at Washington and New York, and asked what would happen in case of sympathetic strikes. Mr. Bowerman replied that sympathetic strikes were "unthinkable" in libraries. Mary E. Ahern in reply to the statement that salaries were higher in Chicago because the library was under the Civil Service Commission said that this Commission had nothing whatever to do with library salaries.

Then Horace P. Wadlin, late librarian of the Boston Public Library, took the floor and

made an eloquent and telling speech in protest against placing libraries, which had within themselves a superior merit system, under the jurisdiction of state or municipal civil service commissions. He instanced the report which he had prepared for the trustees of the Boston Public Library and which was presented at the hearing in Massachusetts when it was proposed to make such a change. Clement W. Andrews in rebuttal of the statement that most libraries were under private corporations, which ground down their employees indignantly denied this. Carl E. Roden, chief librarian at Chicago, approved emphatically Miss Ahern's statement and said that the salaries were fixed solely by the trustees of the library as they had the direct taxing power in Illinois, and incidentally he mentioned the fact that the pension fund in the Chicago Public Library came largely from the fines, with co-operative help from the members of the staff. The discussion was so varied and vivacious that it is impossible to report it in full—a hint to members of the library profession that they should be on hand at A. L. A. meetings to get the full benefit of the conference. After adjournment of the meeting animated conversation ensued in the auditorium and at the New Monterey Hotel, in the course of which Miss Malone said that she did not consider those in the upper grades as "library workers," which term she confined to the lower two grades, and denied that "average" meant the total salaries paid divided by the total number of persons paid. It was not until after midnight that this post-conference meeting adjourned.

#### CATALOG SECTION

The meeting of the Catalog Section of the A. L. A. which was scheduled to be held on Wednesday evening, June 25, was merged into that of the Trustees' Section and only a very brief business session held. The chairman and secretary both being absent, George F. Bowerman and Mary E. Baker acted in their stead. The nominating committee, composed of Margaret Mann, Sophie Hiss and Leta E. Adams, recommended as officers for the coming year Charles A. Flagg, Chairman; Mary E. Hyde, Secretary, and the acting Secretary cast the ballot of the section in approval.

The following communication from William Stetson Merrill of the Newberry Library was read and show of hands called for on the two points raised. To the first, one responded in the affirmative and nine to the second.

*To the Catalog Section of the American Library Association, Asbury Park Conference:*

When the plan was proposed of transferring to the H. W. Wilson Company the work of printing entries for serials formerly indexed on cards by the A. L. A. Publishing Board, some subscribers raised the point that users of the library expect to find everything brought out in the card catalog, and to divert any of these entries to a printed index would cause many users of the catalog to miss them altogether.

The obvious suggestion to meet this difficulty would seem to be, instead of spending money and labor in attempting to bring out all the literature in the library in one place, namely, the card catalog, to insert a printed notice in each tray of the catalog calling attention to the fact that much literature written by or about different authors, and valuable material upon nearly every subject, is to be found only by consulting printed indexes to periodicals.

I would like to ask for a show of hands upon the following two questions and to have the result recorded:

1. How many libraries represented here have such a notice inserted in or near the card catalog?

2. How many librarians and library workers here present believe it more practicable to insert cards in the catalog, even at a considerable expense and labor, than to attempt to guide users to other sources of information?

Respectfully submitted,

WM. STETSON MERRILL,

*Editor Indexing of A. L. A. Serials.*

The Newberry Library, Chicago.

Reprints of the Report on Administration, which was to have been the topic for discussion by the Section, were distributed. The portion relating to salary was read by the Acting Chairman and made the point of connection with the Trustees' Section in whose hands the meeting was then placed.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, *Acting Chairman.*

MARY E. BAKER, *Acting Secretary.*

#### COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

The College and Reference Section met on Thursday evening in the Ball Room, with a large and interested audience, Malcolm G. Wyer of the University of Nebraska being chairman. The opening paper was by William Teal of the John Crerar Library, on the British Blue Books, that is, the Parliamentary papers. He presented a valuable analysis of these together with suggestions for their use

in reference service and the best method of keeping them before being bound.

The general discussion of the war collections of different libraries including the preservation of war material was opened by Hermann H. B. Meyer of the Library of Congress, who said that the national library had a very comprehensive plan for war material and after Dr. Putnam's purchases abroad are received it is safe to say that there will be 50,000 distinct items exclusive of periodicals. These are made available through new classification and subject headings. The use of bibliographies will be imperative and Dr. Richardson's method of photostatic bibliography ought to be more extensively used. Harry M. Lydenberg showed what a large public library has done and said that the New York Public Library, while not aiming at completeness, tried to get material for scholars. It now has 16,000 titles exclusive of official documents. Besides the books, it has some 3,500 posters, 15,000 clippings, 1,000 pamphlets, much music including British song books and some 250 U. S. alleged patriotic songs. In classification there are only 13 subdivisions. (See p. 514.) Mr. Barr of Yale said that the history faculty had initiated the efforts towards a collection and early in the war a blanket order was given which later had to be canceled and since 1916 the material purchased was limited to source material for future historians. Among the posters at Yale are some notable examples of Russian and Polish. Joseph D. Ibbotson, of Hamilton College, spoke of what a small college could do. It purchased source books of permanent value, current history in different countries, and the more valuable personal narratives especially for students. Everything that came in as gift was kept as illustrating for future years national psychologies and different types of propaganda. Mr. Ibbotson suggested that the most important books are yet to be published. A. J. Wall, of the New York Historical Society, indicated problems of the historical societies which are not especially subsidized as some state societies have been. His society felt that the universities were doing the most extensive work and hence attempted little except in the way of collecting local material and representative assortments. But not only had it collected books, pamphlets, circulars and leaflets and some posters but other articles such as sleeve bands, buttons, campaign ribbons, etc., which became part of the museum collections.

Mr. Meyer suggested another topic in his talk which aroused much interest. The Library of Congress has at present a union catalog made up of printed cards supplied by several

large libraries which have recently been re-cataloging. He said he felt it was entirely possible to make a great advance in this, so that it might become an approach to an universal catalog which would indicate the location of rare volumes. Hence scholars could communicate with the national library instead of sending out search letters throughout the country. He promised a further development of the plan and asked other libraries to cooperate by sending to the Library of Congress copies of their cards of unusual books.

M. Llewellyn Raney of Johns Hopkins closed the evening's session with an account of his negotiations and results up to date of his trip to Europe to see the book agents on behalf of the Committee on Importations. The audience had been in expectation of this report and were not disappointed either in results or in Dr. Raney's descriptions. The report which has been printed gives a detailed account of the privileges secured by the Committee for 157 libraries and other institutions in this country—including a statement of the financial settlement arrived at; an account of the unlocking of stores held in Holland, Switzerland and Germany—and offers reassurance regarding many of the delayed shipments and advice as to the replying to reports of German agents which will doubtless arrive in the near future. Copies of this 20-page report may be obtained from Dr. Raney at South Fairlee, Vt., during August; thereafter at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. The section voted its appreciation of the work of the Committee of Importations in general and of the zealous interest and public service of Dr. Raney in furthering the interests of American libraries.

Charles J. Barr of Yale was elected to serve with George P. Winship and Augustus H. Shearer as a committee for the section for next year.

AUGUSTUS H. SHEARER, *Secretary.*

#### PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SECTION

The tenth annual meeting of the Professional Training Section met on Wednesday afternoon, Harriet P. Sawyer, presiding.

The theme of the meeting was library training along new lines and specialized library training. Andrew Keogh, librarian of Yale, opened the meeting with a paper on "Advanced library training for research workers," defining the research worker as a person who has had such preliminary training as to be able to profit by higher training and who enters a graduate school for the double purpose of enlarging his knowledge of a subject that

appeals to him and of acquiring the best methods of research in his chosen field.

Research workers are of two classes, the librarian desiring to become expert in some special field of knowledge and the person with the special knowledge who wishes to become a librarian or bibliographer. The former may get his instruction in the graduate school, gaining at the same time his master's or doctor's degree. The latter, if he wishes to acquire library technique, should go to a library and not a graduate school. If he wishes bibliographic knowledge he may enter a graduate school, endeavoring to find a university where there are facilities for bibliographic research and opportunities for work on the library staff or where such facilities are available in a reference library nearby.

Mr. Keogh's paper was discussed by Mr. Walter, Mr. Reece, Dr. Johnston, Mr. George and Miss Donnelly. Mr. Walter thought that the university was better able to give the advanced work and bibliographic instruction than the library schools. Mr. Reece said that the "open courses" offered in New York did not cover this need but were designed to permit those engaged in library work to refresh themselves with further instruction. Some of the conclusions based on a questionnaire sent to college libraries to find out how much demand there would be for this advanced training were given by Miss Donnelly, who said that these conclusions would be published in full in the near future.

Julia A. Hopkins read a comprehensive paper covering the new plan for training library assistants worked out in the Brooklyn Public Library during the stress of the last two years. Instruction in Brooklyn is now given in a shorter and an advanced course the two together being an equivalent to a one-year library school course, a certificate being given for the completion of both. The shorter course gives 25 days of instruction scattered over five months, the sixth month being entirely given to practice work. In this course over 100 lectures are given, 42 devoted to classification, cataloging and library economy, 47 to reference, literature and bibliography, 4 to the history of books and libraries and 11 to the study of the Brooklyn Public Library. The practice work of the person is paid for, and two classes are formed a year.

Upon this foundation was built an advanced course covering 240 lectures, 100 being given to technical subjects, 100 to bibliographic and 40 to administrative and miscellaneous subjects. Upon completion of each course the student is given a pass card stat-



ing the number of credits assigned to the subject. Special training is also given applicants for children's work in a nine months course open to college graduates or to those who having had some college education pass the entrance examination. The course includes 20 hours of instruction and 20 hours of paid practice work weekly.

In summarizing the benefits of the plan, Miss Hopkins points out that it will give those entering the system an incentive to work for promotion from the start, it prepares assistants for promotion systematically, it will tend to hold on the staff those who are working for certificates, it offers to the assistant who wishes more training in a special branch of library work an opportunity for further study, it helps to tone up the library service and it attracts to the service persons who are interested in library work but who cannot afford to take the time and money to go to a library school.

Lucy L. Morgan outlined the methods of training that had been adopted to meet war-time conditions in the Detroit Public Library and stated that their initial salary was \$990.

Sarah C. N. Bogle's paper on "Training for high school librarianship" emphasized the place in education of this phase of library work and the opportunity it affords the trained librarian. The training, Miss Bogle thinks, should include the essential personal qualifications of culture, tact and appreciation of literature with a college education to rank the librarian with the other members of the faculty and professional training in all the regular subjects, with special reference to high school needs. She summarized the necessary training by a quotation from Mr. Walter. "A library course in school library work to be satisfactory must provide facilities for first-hand observation and practice in school library work, must require special interest and fitness from those specializing in school library work, and must have instructors with an intimate knowledge of school conditions." Miss Horton stated that the requirements for high school librarianship in California are college education, a year at a library school, and a year in library work or teaching. In the course offered at Los Angeles the students' initiative in adapting the library to the need of different types of high school work is carefully developed.

"The business librarian," Frank K. Walker said in beginning his paper on "Training librarians for business libraries or branches," "is both the embodied recognition of the practical value of libraries and of the expanding

ideals of business." The essential steps in his training are first a suitable personality. Secondly, an education in the principles of social and physical sciences and able to get data from material written in foreign languages; and thirdly, training in library technique which does not greatly vary from that desirable for all types of library work. The regular courses in library training could be developed to include applications of the general principles of library work to business libraries, instruction in the greater use of the vertical file, technical, scientific and economic bibliography and the digesting and annotating of scientific and industrial literature. The literary note is now emphasized in library schools, the scientific note should have a place as well. It should include also more comparative study of classification and the study of the outlines of approved business organization.

Louise B. Krause thought Mr. Walter's paper was the best statement of principles yet presented. She agreed with him that it was not wise to eliminate much, if anything, in the present library school courses, for the business librarian must have as much breadth in library technique as any other type of library. She suggested two definite courses for preparation for business library work which she considered should be given in the senior year of library schools, first a course of at least 20 class periods in business reference work, including a study of books by groups or industries, the trade periodicals of each group and the information issued by the national associations of various industries, instruction in reporting and digesting this material and in the use of the daily newspaper as an aid to the business man; second, a course of 10 or more periods in business library administration, covering organization and service. Rena Reese thought it would be desirable that there should be a clearing-house for the subject headings for business literature, and it was suggested that the matter should be referred to Dr. Bostwick or to Mr. Wyer.

In the absence of Bertha Barden her paper on "A clerical course for library assistants" was read by Bessie Sergeant Smith. Miss Barden outlined the plan followed during the last two years in the Cleveland Public Library and stated that it was an outgrowth of the regular apprentice course brought about by the number of apprentices to be trained and the difference in their educational qualifications and ability. Present conditions in libraries indicate that there is a need of clerical assistants and instruction for this work can

better be given in class than individually. The clerical training in Cleveland covers two main courses, one in loan work, consisting of eight lectures, the other designated as catalog records, covers nine lectures with practice work on the arrangement of books on the shelves, the meaning of call and accession numbers and the use of catalog and shelflist. Students who pass the short course satisfactorily can be given credit for this part of the full course when they are ready to take it. A few lectures are given on the work of the library in general and one lecture on books and reading for the purpose of stimulating a desire for more and better personal reading. Library handwriting is required and examinations are given on the whole work.

The final paper was by Mary E. Robbins on "Training teacher librarians in normal schools." Miss Robbins emphasized the need of personnel which will be required for the school library positions which by legal enactment in 18 states will have to be in charge of trained librarians and said that we shall have to think in terms of hundreds and thousands. The output from 12 of the library schools this spring numbered between 175 and 220, a number quite insufficient to fill vacancies much less provide any librarians for new positions. The schools are not equipped to handle large numbers of students and the practical problem is for means of training more librarians and to find more candidates to train. We must either enlarge existing schools, add new schools or utilize other agencies. A questionnaire of the training offered in normal schools and teachers' colleges sent to 125 such institutions showed that 40 did nothing in the way of training. The instruction in the others was of three kinds: instruction in the use of books in connection with subjects taught; training in the use of the school library and a few reference books and tools, to help the student personally and for use with her own classes later; courses for training teacher librarians ranking as other courses, such as the kindergarten, and receiving official recognition.

The nominating committee nominated the following officers who were duly elected: Chairman, Frances Simpson, of the Illinois Library School; Vice-chairman, June Donnelly of the Simmons Library School; Secretary, Rena Reese, of the Denver Public Library.

CLARA W. HERBERT, *Secretary*.

#### CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS SECTION

The first session of the Children's Librarians Section was held in the Auditorium on

Thursday evening, Caroline Burnite, Chairman. A most illumining paper on "The Immigrant's Contribution to American Culture" was presented by Anna Vostrovsky Capek, in which she traced the origin and development of the Czecho-Slavs, describing most interestingly, their long, weary but undaunted struggle for nationality and independence. Along with that of other great national figures, the work of John Huss was mentioned, and emphasis was placed on the tremendous influence he exerted toward the assertion of Czech nationality and the development of Czech literature. She spoke also of the accomplishments of the Czecho-Slovaks along the lines of philosophy, art and politics, and in closing, urged that if we would truly understand the Czecho-Slovak in America, it is essential that we familiarize ourselves not alone with his present environment but with the history of his people and their large contribution in various fields, to the culture of the world.

In the interesting address of Herbert A. Miller of the Mid-European Union, on "The True Americanization of the Foreign Child," this same point was stressed—that if we would unify and Americanize our tremendous foreign-born population, we must make ourselves acquainted more and more with the background and national history of each of our immigrant groups, not alone to more ably interpret to them our American ideals, but to understand more fully what contributions they, out of their various heritages, can make toward the fulfillment of those ideals.

The papers of the evening were followed by an informal talk by Miss Annie Carroll Moore, who told of various members of the staff of the New York Public Library, engaged in war work abroad.

A business meeting of the section was held in the hotel on Friday morning, with an attendance of twenty-six, Miss Burnite presiding and Miss Emily Meigs of Brooklyn acting as Secretary pro tem.

There being no members of the Committee on the Production of Children's Books present, Miss Burnite read brief excerpts from their report, and that of the special report on typography. The committee reported that the economic situation, cost of paper, labor, etc., is seriously affecting many publishers, with the result that for a year or two at least, there will probably be a considerable decrease in the publishing of expensive editions of children's books. Two firms reported that they would publish no juvenile books this

year. Regarding the type used in the production of children's books, twelve publishers had been consulted—among them Macmillan, The Century Co., Little Brown, Heath, and McClurg. The majority of these reported that in nearly all cases, the length of the story determined the size of type. Several firms reported that certain old standard books in very small type were being reprinted in type of more readable size.

Alexander Zelenko of Moscow then spoke of the libraries of Moscow, in seven of which there are children's departments. He felt that if American librarians would compile a list of the very best American children's books, for translation and reprint in the Russian language, it would help tremendously toward a better understanding and sympathy between juvenile Russia and juvenile America. In reply to questions, Dr. Zelenko stated that while under the old régime Russian children were kept practically in complete ignorance of Russian history, since the revolution however many Russian histories for children are being published, certain of which, if translated, could well be used in America.

Clara W. Hunt next introduced the question of the great need for children's workers in our libraries today. This opened up an interesting discussion as to ways and means of meeting the situation. Among various suggestions offered, the most practical perhaps were the possibility of publicity thru general magazine articles, and consultation with the professional training section of the A. L. A. in the hope of securing a larger place for the study of children's work in the curriculums of the various general library schools. It was decided that a committee with Miss Clara Herbert as chairman be appointed for the further consideration of the problem.

A nominating committee consisting of Miss Jones, Miss Hunt and Miss Power were appointed to name officers for the coming year. The meeting was then adjourned.

The second general meeting of the section was held on Friday evening, when Franklin S. Hoyt, editorial supervisor of Houghton Mifflin Co., presented a paper on "Problems in the production of books for children, with special reference to some wider needs," demonstrating most clearly the many difficulties that beset the path of the publisher of children's books to-day, and the need for closer co-operation between librarian and publisher in the meeting of some of these difficulties.

Mr. Hoyt urged that a greater effort be made on the part of librarians to bring home

to parents and to teachers the importance of the reading habit and love of the best books in the lives of children. He suggested that constant effort be made to persuade parents to set apart a certain period of each day for the fostering of the reading habit, thru means of reading aloud, story-telling, etc. He showed that the only way in which to increase the publication of worth while children's books, is, of course, to stimulate the demand for them, and that the most effective method of accomplishing this is by the aforementioned method of interesting parents and teachers in the subject. Another aid toward this would be the permanent display in libraries of a collection of good editions of worth while children's books—a custom that is now followed in many libraries during the Christmas season only. He further suggested that the appointment of a committee of librarians, whose duty would be to confer frequently with the various publishers, might go far toward a practical solution of many of the present puzzling difficulties, due to increased cost of production, and to decreased appropriations.

Great enthusiasm for the appointment of such a committee was shown by various speakers.

Tony Sarg, the originator and producer of the delightful Tony Sarg Marionettes, which were shown for a number of weeks at the Punch and Judy Theater in New York during the past season, and which, at the time of the Conference, were playing in a tiny theater on the boardwalk, had been prevailed upon to attend this session and tell something of his work. This followed the discussion and proved a novel and delightful ending to a most interesting evening. From what Mr. Sarg told of his work a keen desire was created on us all to see his little figures. Accordingly Mr. Sarg gave two special performances for the librarians, who filled the theater at both.

On Saturday a short business meeting of the few members remaining resulted in the election of Elizabeth Knapp, Chairman; Alice Hazeltine, Vice-Chairman; and Adah Whitcomb, Secretary, for the coming year.

EMILY B. MEIGS, *Secretary pro tem.*

#### AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY SECTION

A meeting of the Agricultural Libraries Section was held at 3 P. M., June 26, 1919. About forty persons were present including representatives from the Agricultural College libraries of Indiana,



Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey North Dakota, Vermont, and West Virginia and thirteen from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Vera M. Dixon, Assistant Librarian, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, presided as chairman. In the absence of Lucy E. Fay, the secretary of the section, Eunice R. Oberly, Librarian of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, acted as secretary for the meeting.

The program comprised a paper on practical library service, containing helpful suggestions for those interested in library extension, a stimulating paper on bibliography, and the discussion of a practical plan for a co-operative piece of work of wide usefulness.

Miss Dixon sketched the achievements of the agricultural libraries section since its first meeting at Mackinac in 1910, among the most notable of which was the bringing about of the publication of the Agricultural Index by the H. W. Wilson Company.

Milton J. Ferguson, Librarian of the California State Library, in a paper entitled "Getting books to the farmer in California," described the county library system, the latest development in the state system, which includes all library activities, municipal, state and others, and which shows the energy, foresight and co-operative spirit, which the state of California exhibits in so many fields.

Marjorie F. Warner, bibliographical assistant, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, suggested for consideration some "Bibliographical opportunities in horticulture." This scholarly paper not only showed a thoro knowledge of the literature of horticulture, but also contained many interesting and stimulating suggestions concerning methods in bibliographical research.

On conclusion of the paper a gentleman proving to be Dr. J. W. Harshberger of the University of Pennsylvania, introduced himself as a stranger attracted to the meeting by its program. He congratulated Miss Warner on her paper, and supplemented it by a brief account of interesting discoveries he had recently made by roundabout methods in seeking information requested by Dr. Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum, in regard to the Pierce brothers and their nurseries near Kennett Square, Pa., and also alluded to similar methods pursued in regard to William Young, Jr., whose rare "Catalogue des arbres d'Amérique" (Paris 1783) has recently been reproduced in facsimile by Rhoads.

Charles R. Green, Librarian, Massachusetts Agricultural College, presented for discussion the subject of "A Union Checklist of Agricultural Periodicals." He dwelt on the desirability of a list which should make more readily available the present periodical resources of the agricultural libraries of the country, encouraging interlibrary loans and lessening the unnecessary purchase of little used material, and suggested the possible scope of the list, warning against yielding to the temptation to plan an over large project which it would not be possible to carry out. Should such a list include only periodicals on agriculture and its practically related subjects, such as horticulture and animal husbandry, or should it include also those on its related sciences, such as bacteriology, chemistry, botany, entomology, etc? Or would it be best to issue no nation-wide check-list, but for agricultural librarians to make an effort to have material of interest to them included in the various regional periodical union check lists which are in preparation or contemplation?

Lydia K. Wilkins, chief of the Periodical Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture Library, led the discussion by describing the list of agricultural periodicals of the U. S. and Canada, compiled as a personal undertaking by S. C. Stuntz, formerly of the Library of Congress, later of the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction of the Bureau of Plant Industry. The list, which is very comprehensive and in manuscript form, was purchased by the library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture after Mr. Stuntz's death in 1918. Miss Wilkins suggested that this list be used as a basis for the proposed union check list of agricultural periodicals, omitting the historical notes, and biographical sketches of editors.

Henry O. Severance, Librarian of the University of Missouri, said he would like to have the list cover periodicals on all sciences allied to agriculture, but the general opinion seemed to be that it should cover only those on agriculture and the branches of agriculture such as animal husbandry, dairying and horticulture, not those sciences of interest to agriculture.

H. W. Wilson, President of the H. W. Wilson Company, described the methods being employed in making up the union check list of periodicals of the central states, Clement W. Andrews, Librarian of the John Crerar Library, stated that they would waive exclusive use of the slugs, and would gladly give those for agricultural periodicals to this

section, if an agricultural check list were undertaken.

After further discussion, a motion was made to ascertain whether the section thought it desirable to undertake the preparation of such a list, on the co-operative plan. The motion was carried unanimously. Mr. Severance then moved that the chair appoint a committee of three with power to act, and to decide upon methods of compiling and publishing a union check list to agricultural periodicals in libraries in the United States. It was understood that the committee was to make the final decision as to its scope. The following committee was appointed by the chair: Charles R. Green, chairman, Henry O. Severance, Lydia K. Wilkins.

In accordance with the report of the nominating committee the following officers of the section were nominated for the coming year: Chairman, Grace Derby, Assistant Librarian, Kansas State Agricultural College; Secretary, Elizabeth Forrest, Librarian, Montana Agricultural College.

EUNICE R. OBERLY, *Secretary*.

#### SCHOOL LIBRARY SECTION

"The high school library and to-morrow's needs" was the subject for discussion at the meeting of this section which took place on Tuesday afternoon, Helen S. Babcock of the Public Library of Chicago presiding. Earl R. Glenn, of Lincoln School, New York, spoke of the need of standardization of book selection in high school libraries, while the two other speakers spoke of selection in special fields. Edith Erskine, librarian of the Carter Harrison High School treating Science, and Edith L. Cook, of the East Technical High School Branch of the Cleveland Public Library, Industrial arts.

#### PUBLIC DOCUMENTS ROUND TABLE

The Public Documents Round Table was held in the parlor of the Columbia Hotel, Friday afternoon, June 27, and despite the downpour of rain brought together nearly a hundred interested persons. George S. Godard, State Librarian of Connecticut, presided as chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Public Documents, and presented an excellent letter from Mr. Carter, clerk of the joint committee on printing, stating that a printing bill on the general lines of that previously presented would doubtless be introduced in the session and invited the co-operation and interest of the library toward its improvement and passage. The Round Table accordingly adopted a resolution in sup-

port of the measure and in appreciation of the endeavors of the committee and of Mr. Carter.

Hermann H. B. Meyers, chief bibliographer of the Library of Congress, was the first speaker making a brief and informal statement as to the condition of bibliographical work at Washington.

Edith Guerrier, to whom librarians are indebted for the organization of the National Library Service, then gave a vivacious and informing account of what she had done and what she hoped to do, supplementing the exhibit she was making at the Monterey. When the organization of the Food Administration came to an end she had been so much impressed by the importance of government publications, the general ignorance regarding them, and the difficulty of getting at the material of real value contained in them, that with the help of a telephone she started the Service. A foremost feature had been the bulletins in which in turn she described the organization and publication work of each department of the federal administration. This she also supplemented by obtaining information by direct use of the telephone from the responsible heads of the various bureaus when queries came to her thru libraries or otherwise. Her service was a part of the library extension work of the Bureau of Education and she advocated the passage of a measure making an appropriation for the extension work pending the establishment of the proposed Department of Education, which would then include a library extension division. A resolution was accordingly passed strongly commending the passage of such a bill.

Dena M. Kingsley, who edits the monthly catalog of state publications of the Library of Congress, discussed recent tendencies in state publications, as the condensation in many states of the reports of department heads into a single compact volume including the Governor's message. She instanced the difficulties connected with the publication of state documents and their collection and cataloging and the paper led to a general discussion of some interest. R. R. Bowker referred to his early work in collecting and systematizing information as to federal and state documents in the appendixes to the *American Catalog* quarto series in contrast with the increasingly excellent work in these fields of the present time and expressed especial regret that the remarkable state catalogs prepared by Miss Hasse for the publications of many states had not been made comprehensive of all documents, instead of those classifiable under

Economics and that the publication of these invaluable volumes terminated before all the states had been covered.

#### LENDING DEPARTMENT ROUND TABLE

The petition for the formation of a Section on Lending work, signed by representatives of 24 libraries, has been presented to the Council of the A. L. A. who have referred it to a special committee to investigate the grounds for it and to report to the Council as to its desirability. Upon motion, it was decided that the section should be called the Lending Department Section.

Josephine A. Rathbone's paper on Circulation work from the point of view of the library school had an added interest due to the emphasis laid by the Pratt Institute School of Library Science on that work. In this school, the direct preparation for circulation work consists of 105 hours of work in the Institute library, a course on charging systems and a fiction seminar arranged especially for circulation work, as is also the course in book selection, but inquiry of graduates of the school demonstrated that practically the whole course is a preparation for circulation department work and that a full library school course is necessary for an adequate training for this work.

The reports of the practice work cover not only the work itself but also the qualities of personality, character and ability and together with the class room records form a basis of the recommendations which the school makes only after full consideration of the fitness of the students for different kinds of library work.

In discussing Miss Rathbone's paper, Bessie Sargent Smith urged the need of preparatory practice work before entering a library school, in addition to that required while studying, as developing an *esprit de corps* and the library sense of life thru a better understanding of library work. Miss Rathbone stated that the Pratt school does not require previous library experience, because nine-tenths of the students do come from libraries and because the school cannot require this preparation from other libraries. Mr. Walter described the course at Albany, which consists of the usual theoretical work, 50 hours practice work each year in the various departments of the State library and other local libraries and 150 hours each March in some assigned library. Previous library experience is urged but not required for the same reasons as those stated by Miss Rathbone. The New York State Library School hopes to make arrangements with the local

libraries for more practice work and may make actual library work a requirement for graduation. Extended discussion of this and the following papers was prevented by the incessant downpour of rain on the roof of the auditorium.

Arthur E. Bostwick read for Mrs. McNiece of St. Louis a paper on Labor-saving in the Lending department, which contained many suggestions for meeting increased work with a weakened and changing staff by economizing effort, space and time. A telephone was placed at the desk next the circulation trays for telephone renewals; special catalogs and indices were shelved with the material indexed; references for material constantly in demand were posted; etc. The parcel post plan is used primarily with the reserve system. The reader fills out a perforated form, with the title of the book desired on the upper half, his name and address on the lower half, at the same time paying 5 cents for postage. The slip with his name is filed with the money, the slip with the title given to the reserves assistant. When the book is located, the book and slip are given to the assistant in charge of parcel post and mailed. Borrowers may have books delivered regularly by mail, depositing any sum and being notified when the money is exhausted. Out-of-town or temporarily absent borrowers make great use of this system. A more intensive organization of the staff necessitated very minute schedules and short periods of work under high pressure, with alternation of sedentary and active work. The serving of afternoon tea for which different departments were responsible in turn, coming at the busiest hour of the day, added 20 per cent to the afternoon efficiency.

Miss Root of New York mentioned the arrangement of their circulation in one alphabet as a great labor saver in slipping. The book slips are arranged by classes and counted, then rearranged alphabetically by author and title, irrespective of whether the book is fiction or non-fiction.

Miss McCarthy of the Democrat Publishing Company, being in a position where varied samples of forms meet her eye daily, spoke feelingly and practically on Forms for the small library, laying particular emphasis on uniformity, simplicity and common sense in the use of terms, as "free," "public" and "Free public"; the form and printing of the application blank, the statement of rules, etc., on the book pockets and borrowers' cards, the abolition of the borrower's card in small libraries, etc. She concluded with a



definite plea to library schools and commissions to attempt to standardize all forms, adjusting them to the needs of various types of libraries and making more efficient the loan system by saving the time and energy of the staff and public.

Miss Florence Overton of the New York Public Library was chosen chairman for the next meeting and Miss Cora Hendee of the Council Bluffs Public Library, secretary. If the petition for the formation of the Section should be granted, these officers will become the officers of the Section for the year.

FRANCES DORRANCE, *Secretary*.

#### ROUND TABLE OF THE LIBRARIES OF RELIGION AND THEOLOGY

The fourth annual meeting of the Theological Round Table was held on the afternoon of June 28, the Chairman, Azariah S. Root, presiding.

The first paper, by George D. Brown, of the General Theological Seminary of New York City, was bibliographical in nature: an annotated list of some important works relating to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S. A. Each member of the Round Table had before him a mimeographed copy of Dr. Brown's list, and was thus able to follow closely the speaker's concise and pointed annotations. The list thus forms a valuable bibliography for anyone dealing with the Protestant Episcopal Church. A special type of religious library was then presented by Maud I. Stull, of the *World Outlook*, who read a paper on the library of a missionary periodical. She pictured the conditions obtaining in such a library, where every effort is bent on securing facts accurately and promptly, and where physical conditions, if nothing more, discourage browsing. Her paper was enlivened by examples of some of the impossible questions asked, and she emphasized the fact that the library must be kept right up-to-the-minute. Most of the books of such a library are gifts in return for reviews or advertisements.

A survey of the relative strength of missionary collections in various institutions was given by Frank G. Lewis, Crozer Theological Seminary. He had compiled this survey as a result of a questionnaire sent to twenty-two libraries, seventeen of which answered. He found that with the exception of the Foreign Missions Library and the Missionary Research Library there are no important separate missionary collections (the Day Missions Library being really a part of the Yale libraries). Nevertheless, various of the theological and seminary libraries possess

important missionary material in limited fields. Thus the biggest collection of Baptist material is probably to be found at Chester. He spoke of the lack of a recognized standard for determining what constitutes a "missionary" work, and noted the unexpectedly large amount of literature published in this field. As an illustration of this he quoted the report of one library as receiving some 246 periodicals currently. Some discussion followed, in which Dr. Thayer, of Hartford, pointed out that while a questionnaire is the only available means of surveying such a field, it is frequently impossible to answer it fairly to the institution concerned. There seemed to be a general feeling that for any future survey there should be a more uniform basis of reporting, in accordance with generally accepted definitions of terms.

The last paper of the meeting was read by Glenn B. Ewell, of Rochester Theological Seminary, and discussed some administrative problems incident to the handling of funds in a theological library. These were considered wholly in connection with the purchase of books: 1. Vesting the final authority in the librarian, a committee, or the faculty; 2. Departmental apportionment; 3. Relative advantages in ordering thru local dealers, jobbers, or publishers. In regard to the last question, Mr. Ewell himself seemed inclined to use the local dealers, but lively discussion indicated that the feeling of the meeting favored buying thru the jobbers.

The chairman then presented to the meeting the nominations for officers for the next year: Chairman, C. S. Thayer, of Hartford Theological Seminary; Secretary, Clara Clark, of Bible Teachers' Training School, New York. These being unanimously elected, the meeting was adjourned.

HOLLIS W. HERING, *Secretary*.

#### LARGE AND SMALL CAMPS ROUND TABLE

The Round Table for the Large Camps and for the Small Camps was combined under the chairmanship of Henry O. Severance and Theresa Hitchler. The first meeting was held on the evening of June 27th, Mr. Severance presiding.

Malcolm G. Wyer, formerly in charge of the library work in large camps discussed the possible future of camp libraries.

Ione Armstrong, librarian at Camp Upton, N. Y., in telling of some methods of rendering service under present conditions, emphasized the importance of introducing the library to the man who passes it each day but never enters. She has found that a short talk while the men are seated and waiting for

the movies the most effective method.

In supplementing the discussion, George B. Manhart, Field Supervisor, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, San Antonio Station, and formerly at Camp Pike, Arkansas, brought out the point that a good supply of magazines and newspapers is most essential for the man who is in camp for a few days only, awaiting his discharge.

Ellyn C. Broomell, librarian, Camp Grant, Ill., in discussing camp library problems told of the assistance given the Vocational Board at Camp Grant, by provision of library facilities in the room where the men wait for appointment with representatives of the board. The discussion of camp problems was continued by Harold F. Brigham, librarian Camp Merritt, N. J.

On the evening of June 26th, Miss Hitchler presided.

In presenting the "Future of Library Service to the Navy" Carl H. Milam said that we might well be assured that the value of the library had been realized, by the fact that the Army and Navy want library service to be established upon a permanent basis.

An open discussion of the following subjects concluded the evening's program:

"Use of Detailed Men as Librarians," led by Charles H. Brown, Supervisor of the Brooklyn Dispatch Office;

"Use of the Telephone and Other Utilities, Motor Trucks, etc.," led by George T. Settle, Librarian at Camp Taylor, Ky.;

"Adequate Library Organization for Military or Naval Administration," led by Frederick Goodell, Agent Newport News Dispatch Office;

Sarah B. Askew, Supervisor of Small Camps in New Jersey, at the insistence of the chairman, entertained her audience with a recital of the "Chicken Story."

On the evening of June 27th, Miss Hitchler presiding, Julia C. Stockett, Supervisor, Mexican Border Traveling Library Service, El Paso Station, presented very clearly the A. L. A. work on the Mexican Border as conducted from the El Paso Headquarters. "Library Service on the Transports" was discussed by Edward H. Virgin who told of the many obstacles to be overcome in serving as librarian on the "Leviathan." Edwin Wiley, librarian U. S. Naval War College, Newport, R. I., read a paper on "Library War Service After Peace is Signed" and Marcus Skarstedt, librarian at Great Lake Naval Training Station, Ill., concluded the program with an open discussion on camp library matters in general.

REBA DAVIS, *Secretary.*

#### THE NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARIANS ROUND TABLE

The Normal School Librarians Round Table was held on Wednesday afternoon, Mary C. Richardson of the Normal School Library, Geneseo, N. Y., presiding. A very full program left no time for discussion of the papers read, which were: Teaching the Use of the Library in the Grades, Mrs. Elizabeth Hardman Furst, school librarian, North Adams, Mass.; Teaching Normal School Students Children's Literature—Adeline Zachert, supervisor of extension work, Rochester Public Library; A Course in Library Technique for All; What We Have Been Doing; What We Would Like to Do, Mildred Forward, librarian City Normal School, Rochester, N. Y.; The Library Hour—Bessie L. Eldridge, assistant librarian, State Normal School, Geneseo, N. Y.; The Vision of Anton, the Librarian—Harriet King Avery, Keystone State Normal School, Kutztown, Penn.

The report of the Hospital Librarians Round Table is unavoidably delayed. We hope to print it next month.

#### AN ALL-ROUND MAN

I was over to the Library t'other day,  
Hangin' round for Sam Bates to close up,  
He's Librarian, you know.

I wanted him to come over and show  
Me what's the matter with one of my  
clocks.

He knocks  
Spots out of any one alive,  
In the tinkerin' line.  
He's an all-round man; that's why  
They 'p'inted him Librarian.

A woman come in jest then to look  
For some kind of a book  
About nights, she said,  
So Bates he handed her out an ARABIAN  
NIGHTS.

She sort of smiled, and said, "Not nights,  
but Knights,"  
Spellin' it out, k-n-i-g-h-t-s.  
Says Bates: "There ain't but one proper  
way to spell nights  
And that ain't got no k into it."  
There wa'n't no book in the Library  
With the word spelt that way, so fur as he  
knew;

But after she had went we looked it up  
In the dictionary, jest for fun,  
And b'gosh! the woman was right!

## A NEW DEPARTMENT

As the result of several suggestions that have been made, the LIBRARY JOURNAL has decided to open its columns in free use to both libraries and librarians for the exchange of information on employment needs and employment opportunities.

There are many cases in the library field where librarians wish to get quickly in touch with possible candidates for positions; there are increasing demands from commercial concerns who cannot reach library workers thru the usual employment channels. Inquiries to the amount of about five lines will be printed without charge under the heading of Openings Offered and replies can be received thru this office with keyed initials or sent direct.

The supplementary columns of Openings Wanted will be open for the inquiries of any librarians who for any reason wish to start inquiries as to what openings may exist in other sections of the country, or who wish to get into another line of work.

It is believed that service such as this will helpfully supplement the usual methods for the exchange of employment information to the benefit of both the libraries and the librarian.

### OPENINGS WANTED

Technical librarian, many years experience in engineering library work desires opportunity to organize or take charge of technical library in industrial or engineering concern. Address D. L., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Graduate librarian, bibliographer, indexer, experienced in general and technical lines, desires an opening in or near New York. F. F., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

College graduate with library training, having worked for three years with trade catalogs in the engineering field wishes an opening where initiative and broad general education command a good salary. T. C., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

### OPENINGS OFFERED

The Brooklyn Public Library has the following vacancies to be filled:—

1 Cataloguer .....	\$780.00
4 Children's Librarians .....	1020.00

7 Assistant Children's Librarians	780.00
2 Assistant Branch Librarians..	1020.00
1 Reference Assistant .....	1260.00
28 Library Assistants .....	780.00
18 Junior Assistants .....	600.00

Apply to Brooklyn Public Library, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### FAIR PLAY OR POLITICAL AGITATION

*Editor, LIBRARY JOURNAL:*

Editorial criticism in the May issue of the Library Journal of the manner in which the Board of Trustees of the Queens Borough Public Library are supposed to have acted in the matter of the dismissal of Miss Jessie F. Hume, the head librarian, would seem to indicate that the LIBRARY JOURNAL believes in fair play on the part of library administrators toward employees.

We are impressed by the stand taken by the LIBRARY JOURNAL, and at the same time slightly puzzled. A slight knowledge of "inside" library history would produce many similar cases in which the LIBRARY JOURNAL has never troubled to lift its voice. Can it be that the LIBRARY JOURNAL in seeking justice would confine itself only to the trustees appointed by Mayor Hylan and not demand fair treatment from that self-appointed board which the Director of the New York State Library, Dr. James I. Wyer, Jr., in a letter to the New York *Evening Post*, characterized as "uniformly among the foremost citizens in their several boroughs." We refer here to recent action taken by the Trustees of the New York Public Library, in the case of an employee, whose length of service quite equalled that of the Queens librarian and whose contribution to the "profession" is of unquestioned value and whose local service was receiving ever increasing appreciation on the part of the library public.

Can it be that the Queens Borough issue offers the LIBRARY JOURNAL an opportunity to carry on its political agitation while the New York Library case has not that advantage?

Civil service would offer the desired remedy in either case.

TILLOAH SQUIRES.

*Library Employe's Union, 11590, N. Y. C.*



Raymond C. Davis, Librarian Emeritus of the University of Michigan, died at his home in Ann Arbor on June 10th, 1919, after a long life of devoted service.

Mr. Davis was born at Cushing, Maine, June 23, 1836. His father was a sea captain, and at the age of thirteen his son joined him in one of those sailing voyages around the world, so common to New England seamen in those days. The impressions of that voyage were recorded in 1869 in a book entitled "Reminiscences of a Voyage Around the World," published in Ann Arbor, and far too little known. It shows the virtues of a sea-faring folk and the experiences of an age which steam and electricity have rendered in a few decades almost as obsolete as cuneiform writing.

In the fifties and sixties there were many youths attracted to the University of Michigan from New England. Davis was among these, coming to Ann Arbor in 1855. In 1868 he was made assistant librarian of the University, holding the post until 1872, when he returned to Maine. In 1877 he was called to the University as librarian, a position he filled until 1905 when he was made librarian emeritus.

During these years the University Library grew from a merely respectable collection to a notable size. In 1883 a new library building

was erected, and from time to time additions were made to its stack-rooms. The records of the Library Committee (all in his handwriting) the early and most successful card catalogs, the admirable selection of books, purchased with rare skill with meagre funds, testify to his effectiveness as a librarian.

In 1878 Mr. Davis joined the American Library Association and was long associated with its work, being a life member. He was one of the early co-operators in Poole's Index and in other joint undertakings. Retiring and modest—almost shy—he never became prominent in its discussions or its politics. When others agitated professorships of books, he quietly inaugurated a course in practical bibliography, which he continued to give until increasing years required that he cease teaching.

I recall gratefully and vividly his many kindnesses to me in my student days—his patience and tolerant listening to my youthful projects—his warm and friendly encouragement to study in the field of the book arts—his constant touch with my own professional advancement and progress. It is a great thing for a university to have had such a man as librarian. It is a greater thing to have so lived that service and friendliness are the chief impressions left on one's colleagues.

WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP.

#### RECENT MOTION PICTURES BASED ON STANDARD OR CURRENT BOOKS

These pictures have been selected for listing by The National Board of Review of Motion Pictures.

**The Avalanche**, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky: Paramount. Star—Elsie Ferguson. Picturization of Gertrude Atherton's sensational novel of the same name.

**Broken Blossoms**, 6 reels, Famous Players-Lasky, Artcraft. Star—Lillian Gish.

Chinatown melodramatic tragedy founded on the story "The Chick and the Child" in Thomas Burke's "Limehouse Nights." A particularly splendid picturization of character portrayal and facial expressions.

**City of Comrades, The**, 5 reels, Goldwyn. Star—Tom Moore.

Basil King's novel. A melodramatic tragedy of the underworld.

**Coming of the Law, The**, 5 reels, Fox. Star—Tom Mix.

Unusual western romantic drama adapted from the novel by Charles Alden Seltzer.

**Cowardice Court**, 5 reels, Fox. Star—Peggy Hyland.

Screen version of the noted novel by George Barr McCutcheon. Country and city comedy drama.

**Daddy Long Legs**, 8 reels, First National. Star—Mary Pickford.

An adaptation of the popular play by Jean Webster. As the little orphan of the miserably run asylum, the star creates delightful character which makes the film rich in comedy as well as in pathos.

**Dombey and Son**, 6 reels, Triangle. All star cast.

Dickens renowned novel adapted to the screen.

**Firing Line, The**, Famous Players-Lasky, Special, 6 reels. Star—Irene Castle.

A marriage and divorce drama adapted from the novel by Robert W. Chambers.

**In Search of Arcady**, 5 reels, Exhibitors' Mutual. Star—Billie Rhodes.

Light gypsy and society drama founded on the novel by Nina Wilcox Putnam.

**Man Beneath, The**, Exhibitors' Mutual, 5 reels. Star—Sessue Hayakawa.

Screen version of the famous novel by Edmund Mitchell.

**Little Brother of the Rich, The**, Universal, 6 reels. Star—Frank Mayo.

Screen version of the novel by Joseph Medill Patterson. Rural and society drama.

**Lone Star Ranger, The**, Fox, 6 reels. Star—Wm. Farnum.

Zane Grey's novel adapted to the screen. Frontier Texas drama.

**Louisiana**, Famous Players-Lasky, Paramount, 5 reels. Star—Vivian Martin.

A Frances Burnett story of romance.

**Rose o' the River**, Famous Players-Lasky, Paramount, 5 reels. Star—Lila Lee.

Adapted from the famous novel by Kate Douglas Wiggin.

**In Secret**, Pathe, Serial. Star—Pearl White.

Spy story of the war, showing search for the "Great Secret," penned by Robert W. Chambers.

# IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

## Massachusetts

*Springfield.* The Lenox Library has received a bequest of \$50,000 in the will of the late F. A. Schermerhorn, of New York.

## New Hampshire

The Legislature has appropriated two thousand dollars each year for the years 1919-20 and 1920-21 to carry out the provisions of the library law passed by the Legislature of 1917. The State Commission will open headquarters at Concord, and an expert will be employed who will give her whole time to work with the libraries. While it is hoped that the traveling libraries will be further developed and their usefulness extended, it is most of all necessary to establish close relations with the local libraries through a competent adviser and helper regularly commissioned for this work.

## Connecticut

*Bridgeport.* Two portable library buildings, one in the West End and one in the East End have been erected to serve until such time as permanent buildings can be provided.

## New York

*New York City.* The Alumnae Association of the Presbyterian Hospital Training School, New York, has voted \$500 to found a library for the French nurses, in memory of their colleague, Annabel Roberts, who died in France, January, 1917.

*Brooklyn.* An appropriation of \$20,000 has been made to acquire a site for a Carnegie branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, to serve Bushwick-Ridgewood district. The sum of \$10,000 has been appropriated for the purchase of books.

## Pennsylvania

*Harrisburg.* An act to amend and consolidate the law relating to the State Library and Museum, passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature in May, gives the exclusive control, supervision and management of the Library and Museum to the State Librarian and Director of the Museum, who is to be appointed by the Governor, and who will have full power in the employment and dismissal of the force, and receive and disburse all moneys. The Board of Trustees of the State Library is abolished and the building hereafter comes under the charge and control of the Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings. There will be the following divisions:

General Library Division, Law Library Division, Public Record Division, Library Extension Division and Museum Division. The Library Extension Division is to take over the work of the Free Library Commission, and the Commission is abolished. One of the best features of the bill is the very appropriate increase in salaries for almost all officers of the Library and Museum.

## Tennessee

*Nashville.* The new library of the George Peabody College for Teachers has just been completed. This is a Carnegie gift costing \$180,000 and is a beautiful four story building in the Grecian style of architecture to harmonize with the other buildings on the campus. The library was moved from its old quarters to the new building on May 30, the student body bringing over some 30,000 books in crates made for the purpose. The library was closed for one day only, books being taken out by the students on Thursday afternoon and again Saturday morning. C. H. S.

## Illinois

*Chicago.* The Alliance Française with headquarters in the Fine Arts Building, Chicago, is undertaking work for returned soldiers and war brides. Among the various activities which it is carrying on is a library of 10,000 volumes in English and French.

## Minnesota

Beginning with August 1st the Minnesota State Library Commission terminates its existence as a board, but its work will be continued as a division of the Department of Education.

The Library Commission has served the State for twenty years, being created by the Legislature of 1899. The only changes in the personnel of the board have been in the ex-officio members; the appointed members, Mrs. Margaret Evans Huntington of Northfield, and Miss Gratia A. Countryman, librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library, having been reappointed by successive governors. The members of the Commission favored consolidation under the new board, believing that the definite recognition of the public library as a part of the State educational system and consolidation of school and public library supervision under one department will make for better organization and development of the library system throughout the State.

**Ohio**

*Toledo.* Recently published figures show the growth of the Public Library as follows: In 1900 the main building was opened, and by 1918 five branches had been built. In 1914 the book circulation was 370,728 and 710,130 in 1918; the number of borrowers during the same period having increased from 25,409 to 48,550, salaries from \$16,621 to \$38,326, total expenditures from \$30,450 to \$51,834 and expenditures from city funds \$30,150 to \$48,953. Initial salaries have now been increased from \$60 to \$75. A course for librarians is about to be established at the Central High School as an elective to college and high school graduates. This will be in collaboration with the city librarian.

**Kansas**

*Kansas City.* A business division has been established in the reference room of the public library.

**Nebraska**

The Legislature has made two changes in the state library law—raised the maximum rate of levy from 3 mills to 5, and reduced library boards from nine to five members.

*Sargeant.* The township recently voted a 2 mill levy for establishing a public library.

*David City.* A Carnegie library building was dedicated on June 12.

**California**

*Claremont.* The Library of Pomona College has received two important memorial gifts. One is a memorial art library, including a collection of books and pictures dealing with the fine arts in remembrance of Mrs. Viola Minor Westergaard; the other is a fund of \$10,000 given in memory of Hope Braithwaite Smith, of the class of 1901, who died shortly after graduation. According to the action of the Board of Trustees, this fund shall be used to provide, whenever the further developments of the library building shall make it practicable, "a library parlor where shall be gathered such books and periodicals as shall be most calculated to cultivate the habit of, and interest in, reading as apart from the required curriculum."

**FOREIGN****British Islands**

The returns to a circular dispatched during April to all library authorities by the Council of the Library Association reveal a very appreciable advance in the work

of public libraries since the date of the Adams Report (1913-1914). Notwithstanding temporary closing of some libraries the increase in the annual issue of books amounts to nearly 3¼ million volumes. The number of persons registered as borrowing books from municipal libraries is 2,306,592. Exact information regarding the percentage of borrowers is not available but the Council estimates it as at about twelve. Stock of books possessed by library authorities has greatly increased in spite of adverse war conditions, and the average rate cost per book issued increased only to 2.8d. as compared with 2.7d. Rate levies at 1d. in the £ are recorded in 436 places reporting, and 55 exceed the penny rate.

A similar survey is planned by the Council for 1920, when it hopes that test counts on the use of reading rooms and many other points not fully covered in these returns will be available.

*London.*—The University of London has issued its classification scheme in printed form for the use of faculty and students. The main idea of Mr. Reginald A. Rye, university librarian, has been to work out a plan of classification adapted to housing conditions and courses of instruction rather than a model scientific classification.

**France**

*Paris.* The library and museum of the Théâtre National de l'Opéra, Paris, commencing early in June, was opened to members of the A. E. F. for some hours daily, except Sunday. The library is rich in books on music and musicians, while in the museum are original manuscripts of many famous compositions and mementoes of many great singers.

The work of returning the material belonging to the Bibliothèque Nationale from places of safe storage in Central France during the war, has been going on for several months and is now practically completed.

**India**

*Calcutta.* There are close upon 40,000 volumes in the Calcutta Presidency College Library. The catalog was thoroughly revised and the books rearranged six years ago. A new subject catalog has now been prepared; and the classification adopted is a modification of Dewey's Decimal Classification. The library has been very largely used during the last six years; over 20,000 books are borrowed annually for use in the reading room, while some 6000 are taken out for home study. This is the largest of the college libraries in Bengal.



# LIBRARY WORK

## CLASSIFICATION

Notes on some extensions of the Dewey Classification. Ernest A. Savage *Library Association Record*. May, 1919., p. 137-140.

Five extensions of sections are dealt with by Mr. Savage, who promises to deal later with others, including those for mechanical engineering and for architecture and building prepared by the University of Illinois.

"The Colorado School of Mines has published an extension for Metallurgy, Metallography and Assaying. The seventh edition of Dewey, issued in 1911, reserves ten headings for these subjects; this extension runs to some 2300 headings, with thirty-seven pages of an excellent relative index. As the original Dewey Classification number 669 is retained the notation is rather unwieldy; the number for Water gas fuel for the open-hearth process being 669.146.361. But a librarian in charge of a special metallurgical collection could shorten the notation by substituting the letter M for 669 (which appears throughout) and then the above number would read M146.361; or the number might be still further shortened by using the letter A instead of 669.1, and B instead of 669.2, eg. A463.61. The important point is that this extension is very full and is well indexed.

"The extension of the Dewey Classification for Mining, compiled by Carl A. Allen, and published by the Colorado School of Mines (1912) embraces the sections 553, Economic geology, and 622, Mining engineering. Mining Engineering, which is subdivided into about 70 headings in the last edition of the Dewey Classification, runs to about 2300 headings in the Colorado scheme—headings which may be further analyzed by using form distinctions. The relative index fills eight pages. "In extending the classification," we are told, "the aim has been towards as logical a subdivision as possible. The original classification, although imperfect, has not changed. This is because of the copyright restrictions; also because of the reverence for the master mind that evolved the entire subdivision of all knowledge. . . .

"The American journal *Paper* recently published a very careful and minutely subdivided expansion for the paper and stationery trades, an excellent piece of work in every way. The headings number nearly two hundred.

"A very interesting experiment is the special treatment of Electrical Engineering by the General Electric Company. In this compila-

tion too little advantage has been taken of the five classifications of electricity for the Royal Society Subject Index of Papers; but one hesitates to criticize any adoption of the Dewey Classification by practical men for their own use. In this work the letter M is used to mark Materials of Useful Arts, e.g. M131 pig iron; and E to mark Mechanical engineering instated of 621; thus Steam engineering is E100. The relative index extends to twenty-one pages. In a third section is an index of Type Letters used for further subdivision when necessary. This extension is issued in a loose leaf stout paper binder or file, and additions have been made from time to time.

"Mr. C. F. Korstian, in charge of Research, Forest Service, Ogden, Utah, has compiled a 'Decimal Classification for Forestry Literature,' which may be used with the Dewey Classification. The number of headings is over 400; there is no index. 'It is considered desirable to make the proposed scheme for forestry form a part of the widely used Dewey Decimal Classification because of greater consistency and expediency when auxiliary subjects are considered. It is hoped that this may be done without too great a sacrifice of the logical co-ordination of the subject-matter of forestry.'"

## CURRENT INFORMATION

Resources of the small library. Margaret O. Wood. *Bull. of the New Hampshire Public Libraries*. June, 1919. p. 149-150.

Some of the resources are suggested on which the librarian of a small town library may draw in order to answer questions when the shelves seem bare of modern works of reference.

First there is the inter-library loan, in which usually not only public libraries, but also special libraries, such as agricultural colleges, theological libraries, etc., are very often willing to lend their help.

Another of the resources is the State Commission, which will be especially helpful in work with foreigners, and in work with schools, not only loaning books but also in supplying lists of books advisable for purchase.

"The government is another great resource for the small library. A vast amount of valuable material is published by the different departments and is easily obtainable. . . . *The Monthly Catalogue of United States Public Documents* is one means through which

much of this material may be obtained. Here one finds, listed alphabetically by subject, the publications of the various departments and their bureaus. The departments are given in alphabetical arrangement, with their bureaus and divisions under them. The subject of the pamphlet is given together with the title, author, or source, date, size, number of pamphlet, price, and any other information which would help in ordering. Much of this material is free, or may be obtained at a very low price.

Besides this monthly catalog, the different government departments send out lists of their own to any one wishing them. For example, the Department of Agriculture issues a monthly list of its publications. This list furnishes the small library with the means for keeping in touch with much valuable material which may be obtained free, or at a very small cost.

The Committee on Public Information also publishes material of which it is worth while for the small library to take account. These red, white and blue books can be obtained free, or for a few cents, while the cost would be much more after the same material has been printed and bound in book form.

In spite of the fact that the shelves of the small library may seem bare, there is a vast wealth of material just waiting for use, if the librarian knows where to turn.

#### POSTERS—INDEXING

The record of posters at the Wells College Library, Aurora, N. Y., is kept on cards of standard size and light weight.

Buff Library Bureau guides are used for headings. On the front guide card is the word "Posters" and the total number is recorded as additions are made, *e. g.*, 1, 6, 10, 20. On the other guide cards are such headings as Agriculture, Army, Food, Fuel, Hospitals, Liberty Loan (1st), Library War Service, Red Cross, Salvation Army, Shipping, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A.

One card is made for each kind of poster. First appears as author the name of the organization which issues the poster. This is followed by a copy of the wording of the poster the words being arranged as nearly as possible in their relative positions and forms, as to capitalization and spacing, in which they appear on the poster.

The type of illustration is indicated in brackets, and the name of the artist is given if obtainable. The name of the lithographer, when available, is put on the lower right hand side of the card. The size of the poster

is put in centimeters on the lower left hand side of the card.

The accession number and its date are put on the back of the card thus: 26 (14 Je. 19). This is also recorded on the lower left hand corner of the back of the poster.

The posters are stamped and filed by subject in a large Yawman & Erbe vertical file such as architects use.

Alice E. SANBORN, *Librarian.*

#### LIBRARY EXTENSION

A "library on wheels," which starting from Hibbing, Minn., is operating according to a regular schedule thru the township of Stuntz, is a great success and is eagerly looked for by the residents of the locations which the "traveler" makes. The cost is shared by the Hibbing Library Board and the Stuntz Township Board. The library is able to hold 1200 books, and from twelve to fifteen individuals can sit within it and read. Besides books and magazines it carries newspapers in several different languages.

At Hagerstown, Md., an automobile library serves a rapidly increasing rural clientèle. A trained librarian accompanies the wagon and studies varying needs of individual borrowers in the sixty-six stations over twenty-five routes which the library visits regularly.

#### CHARGING SYSTEM—WITHOUT BORROWER'S CARD

The charging system in use at the A. K. Smiley Public Library, Redlands, Calif., does away with the borrowers' card. The application cards are filed alphabetically at the library and serve the double purpose of a guarantor's card and borrower's card. Space is given at one end for the borrower's number, name and address, permitting the cards to be filed vertically and thus easily consulted. When taking out a book the borrower brings it to the desk, the date is stamped on the dating slip in the book and the desk assistant having ascertained the name of the borrower, writes his number on the book card and stamps it. In the case of a small library the desk assistant soon becomes so familiar with most of the borrowers that she need not inquire their names, so the delay of only a fraction of a minute is necessary in charging the books.

This system was, as far as I know, first adopted by Miss Jeanette Drake, of the Circulation Department of the Los Angeles Public Library.

ARTENA M. CHAPIN.

## AMONG LIBRARIANS

AMES, Sarah H., for twenty years librarian of the Patterson Library, Westfield, New York, resigned her position in January.

BANNISTER, Henry Marriott, acting sub-librarian of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, died in February.

BATMAN, Marie, a member of the Louisville Free Public Library since September, 1915, has resigned to accept a position with the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

BONNELL, Margaret R., Library School of the New York Public Library 1917-18, has left the staff of the Reference Cataloging Division of the New York Public Library, having received an appointment in the library of the Western Electric Company, New York.

BUBRANK, Jane L., B. L. S., New York, New York State Library School 1919, will succeed Frances Dorrance, '18, as head of the Circulation Department of the Public Library of Trenton, N. J.

CROASDALE, Francis E., was appointed State Librarian of New Jersey in May to succeed John P. Dullard.

DAVIS, Raymond C., librarian emeritus of the University of Michigan Library, died on June 10th.

FURST, Mrs. Elizabeth Hardman, New York State Library School 1907-08, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library at Everett, Mass.

FLETCHER, Sheldon, Library School of the New York Public Library 1915-17, has resigned her position as head of the children's room in the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library to become children's librarian at the Kalamazoo (Mich.) Public Library.

DULIN, Martha Roberta, Illinois 1918-19, has been appointed assistant reference librarian of the University of Texas Library.

HAWLEY, Marjory L., Pratt 1918, who has been on the staff of the New York Public Library, has been appointed children's librarian at the Danbury, Conn., Public Library.

HARDING, Elizabeth B., New York State Library School 1919, goes to the State Teachers' College Library, Cedar Falls, Iowa, in September as head of the Circulation Department.

KOCH, Theodore Wesley, chief of the order division of the Library of Congress, becomes librarian of Northwestern University in September.

KNEELAND, Jessie, Pratt 1907, who has been connected with the Pratt Institute Free Library since her graduation, is to begin work October 1st in the cataloging department of the Library of the United Engineering Societies, New York.

LEWIS, Willard P., New York State Library School 1913, resigned the librarianship of Baylor University, Waco, Texas, and began his services as librarian of New Hampshire College at Durham on August 1st.

MARRON, Joseph F., camp librarian at Camp Travis, Texas, since its organization in November, 1917, has been re-elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Texas Public Health Association.

MORGAN, Joy E., New York State Library School, 1918-19, joined the headquarters staff of the A. L. A. Library War Service, Washington, D. C., June 13th.

NEWELL, Etta M., the assistant librarian of Dartmouth College and the first woman to be officially connected with that institution, has resigned her position after twenty-five years of service, her resignation taking effect July 1.

OTIS, Mabel, who has been acting temporarily as supervisor of branches of the Queens Borough (N. Y.) Public Library, has been permanently appointed to that position.

RANKIN, Hilda, Pratt 1916, has accepted the position of cataloger and children's librarian in the public library at Windsor, Ont.

RANSON, Helen M., Western Reserve 1915, has accepted a position in the Dayton Public Library in charge of the Information Bureau and also apprentice training.

RICKETTS, Clara A., Illinois 1911, has accepted the position of organizer of the County Library of Hot Springs County, Thermopolis, Wyoming, for the summer months.

ROPER, Eleanor, librarian of the Flushing Branch of the Queens Borough (N. Y.) Public Library, who was dismissed by the Library Board in April, was reinstated after the June meeting of the Board.



RUMMELHOFF, Julie, New York State Library School, B.L.S., 1919, has been appointed librarian of the Norges Lanbrukshøiskoles Bibliotek at Aas, Norway, and will begin her work about Sept. 1.

SABIN, Lillian, Pratt 1918, has resigned from the library of the State Normal School, Tempe, Arizona, to accept the position of children's librarian at Perth Amboy, N. J.

SANKEE, Ruth, Illinois 1914-15, has been appointed assistant reference librarian of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas.

SEHON, Maude M., who has been a member of the staff of the Louisville Free Public Library since September, 1911, has resigned to continue reconstruction work at the Walter Reed General Hospital and overseas.

SHELLENBERGER, Grace, Carnegie certificate 1913, who has been supervising librarian, Board of Control of State Institutions, Des Moines, Iowa, has accepted the position of librarian of the Public Library, Kewanee, Ill.

SKEELES, Lieut. Simon, of the University of Iowa Library, who has been serving at the Camp Dodge Library, has accepted the position of business librarian in the reference department of the Kansas City Public Library.

SLENEAU, Katharyne G., Pratt 1910, formerly librarian of the Port Huron Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the newly-established public library at Highland Park, Michigan.

SMITH, Faith E., who has had a wide library experience as librarian at Sedalia, Missouri, as assistant to director of the Training School for Children's Librarians, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, and at the Chicago Public Library, where she was in charge of the training class, has accepted the position of principal of a newly formed school and teachers' department in the Los Angeles Public Library.

STANLEY, Ethel M., Illinois 1915-16, has resigned from the library of the Eastern Illinois State Normal School at Charleston to become order and accession librarian in the University of Washington Library.

STONE, Charles H., Illinois 1916, for the past three years librarian of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, has accepted the position of librarian of George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee.

STROHM, Adam, librarian of the Detroit Public Library, Detroit, has been appointed a member of the Michigan State Board of Library Commissioners by Gov. Sleeper. This is the first time in the history of the Commission that the Governor has appointed a member of the library profession to a position on this board. Heretofore the members of the board have been business men, school men, etc.

STULL, Maud Innes, Library School of the New York Public Library 1915-16 (Certificate, Drexel Institute Library School, 1914), who has been librarian for the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions, New York City, has been appointed Superintendent of Branches and Head of the Training School in the Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library.

TORNUDD, Allan V., Library School of the New York Public Library, 1915, has been appointed librarian of the University Library of Abo, Finland.

TRUMBULL, Jonathan, historian and librarian of the Ohio Library, Norwich, Conn., died on May 22.

VERMEULE, Edith F., Pratt 1918, has resigned as field secretary of the Maryland Library Commission to accept the headship of the reference and circulating departments of the Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas.

VOUGHT, Sabra W., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1901, who has been substituting for the past year in the New York State Library as chief of the Subject headings work of the Catalog Section, has been appointed inspector of school libraries in connection with the School Libraries Division of the New York State Education Department.

WILLARD, Ruth M., New York State Library School 1911-12, has resigned her position as instructor in the Western Reserve Library School to become librarian of one of the branches of the Kansas City Public Library.

WOOD, Harriet, for the past nine years school librarian at the Portland (Ore.) Public Library, has been appointed Minnesota State Supervisor of School Libraries.

## LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

The National Association of State Libraries held its twenty-second annual meeting at Asbury Park, N. J., June 25th-27th. Three meetings were planned, the first a joint session with the American Association of Law Libraries. The third meeting was arranged for Friday at 8 P. M.—the last day of the meetings of the American Library Association. Since many members could not remain for so late a session, the two meetings were consolidated, and committees were named at the Joint Session at which the officers of the National Association of State Libraries presided.

The first meeting was devoted to the problems of Laws and Reports in Law Libraries and in State Libraries which include them. John T. Fitzpatrick, law librarian of the New York State Library, presented an excellent paper on the Revisions and Compilations of the Laws of New York. The Report of the Joint Committee on a National Legislative Information Service was read by the Secretary, Franklin O. Poole, librarian of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Miss Kloeger described fully the Cumulative Index being published by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and asked that State agencies be induced to index the State Labor Reports, if arrangements could be made for the publication of same by the U. S. Department of Labor. The discussion of Shelf Arrangement of Law Reports was filled with suggestions of practical aid both to the commercial and professional librarian.

At the next meeting the President's address and a brief report of the Secretary-Treasurer were followed by the program of two evenings.

The very entertaining and instructive account of work on the subject, The State Library and Its Service to Inmates of State Institutions, was conducted by Agnes R. Wright, librarian of Wyoming State Library.

The contribution by Herbert O. Brigham, librarian of Rhode Island State Library, showed much careful research on the subject, The State Library and the State Boards of Education. Demarchus C. Brown, librarian of Indiana State Library, offered the suggestion recommending a general survey and inquiry concerning the political, social and educational status of the various state libraries.

James I. Wyer, Jr., director of the New York State Library, gave a most interesting and inspirational address, "The Place of

the State Library in the Solution of After-the-war Problems."

The Reports on new events, developments and plans, by States, were made personally with exception of a few letters received from librarians not represented at the meetings. These reports were full of suggestions for growth and expansion and were as interesting and helpful as any part of the week's program.

The officers elected to serve for 1919-20 were: President, Elias J. Lien, librarian of the Minnesota State Library; First Vice-President, Edward L. Redstone, librarian of Massachusetts State Library; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Maud Barker Cobb, librarian of Georgia State Library; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Eva May Fowler, acting librarian of Illinois State Library.

EVA MAY FOWLER, *Secretary.*

### LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

The League was called to order for its first session on Wednesday afternoon by the president, Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, who presented the place of the League and the Commission in that library development thruout the country which we are all anticipating. She spoke of the need for better salaries, more publicity and higher ideals of community service. The first session was devoted to the relation of the Commission to the individual library.

Without doubt the strongest paper presented at either session of the League was that by Charles C. Williamson, New York Public Library, entitled "A look ahead for the small library." While frankly stating that his knowledge of the small library was that gained from outside them, and again that he was inclined to be pessimistic regarding their future, Dr. Williamson's paper was full of definite and tonic suggestions.

Most libraries are too small to be administratively and economically efficient. The attempt of the small community to be self-sufficient in library service is as much a relic of the past as the village shoemaker making shoes in competition with modern machinery." Inertia, failure to understand what has happened, and a mistaken sense of local pride combine to block the wheel of progress.

In looking ahead libraries must provide for more efficient service and must co-operate with institutions elsewhere to get the administrative efficiency and economy which can only result from large scale operation. If this is done

there is rich opportunity for the libraries which will render service to the 97% of our populations living in cities of less than 75,000. The librarian in the small community if she have energy, tact and intelligence, can be a leader of the community as no city librarian can.

Strong county systems and strong state commissions are needed to co-ordinate and strengthen the work of the present day small library. These can only be brought into existence and supported by state legislation and the great need here is an association in each state of prominent laymen who understand library problems and who will work with the profession to put library system of whole state on an efficient basis. They could watch legislation and public officials and their statements, requests and protests would be much more effective than a professional body of librarians.

Dr. Williamson's last salutary suggestion was a standardization of Commission work, setting a minimum of achievement and effort below which no commission might go and still consider its work in a state satisfactory. This would act once guard against slack service and act as help in setting standards for honest legislatures.

A paper by Margaret Wade of the Public Library Commission of Indiana presented an outline of the work with the small library done by one mid-western commission.

Elizabeth Wales of the Missouri Public Library Commission, in a paper entitled "The library commission and the school library" gave a résumé of the relations in the various states. The balance for best library standards dips towards commission supervision, that for the authority to enforce standards towards department of education of each state.

The second session of the League was held in the Ball Room of the Monterey, Friday afternoon, June 27. This was devoted to a discussion of the work of the League as an organization. Minnie C. Budlong of the North Dakota Public Library Commission tho unable to be present had sent a paper on "An evaluation of library commissions and their League." This showed very frankly the unfavorable comment concerning the present work of the League while the services of the individual commissions have been used by national and local bodies as never before. Why should the commissions be called on to act as the only agency for reaching 90 per cent of the public libraries of the state while both the League and the individual commis-

sions are ignored when a study of these same libraries is contemplated. While the League itself lacks power and funds at present to do strong work, it is constantly aiding other bodies and co-operating with the A. L. A. in an effort to avoid duplication of work.

Mrs. Budlong's paper presented numerous suggestions made in various localities for separate work which might be done by the League, many of these being similar to those presented by Mrs. Earl in the A. L. A. endowment fund discussion Tuesday afternoon, and all calling for a paid staff and adequate endowment funds.

John A. Lowe of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission gave the League the interesting results of a questionnaire investigation as to the publications which the individual commissions would like to have the League issue. A booklet of building plans, a discussion of commission work, method and means, and an up-to-date buying list of books for small libraries seemed most desired. The question of co-operation with the A. L. A. Publishing Board was not taken up owing to the short time available for discussion.

Elva L. Bascom spoke briefly on "The place of the Commission in Child Welfare work." The Children's Bureau has prepared a careful selected list of books and pamphlets on the general and specific problems of child welfare. To have this used effectively and thoroly the aid of the commission in supervising the libraries of the state is necessary.

Miss Mary Downey of the Utah Public Library Commission spoke on "What the League might do for states without commissions," giving an earnest and salutary talk, starting with the text, "What does the individual state get from the League." She spoke of the energy that the individual commissions have put into various phases of war work even tho the League as a body has not carried on any specific task. Whether the League or the A. L. A. should carry on a survey of library activities was immaterial, but such a survey was needed and a survey of the commission field should be part of it. What work are the various commissions doing and the methods used to obtain results, what use is being made of League funds; how can we pay salaries that will hold workers, not merely train them for other activities? A final suggestion was that commissions exchange staff members so that knowledge of methods used would be more widespread, and fresh vision obtained. Commissioners should also be ready to help in states where there



is no library organization, either by advice or by actual visiting. Miss Downey advised individual memberships as well as institutional ones.

The treasurer's report was then read, showing a balance of \$415.17 on hand in cash as well as \$250 in 4th Liberty Loan bonds.

The president for the term expiring January, 1921, is John A. Lowe, Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission; the Secretary holds office until the next annual meeting.

WM. J. HAMILTON, *Secretary*.

#### SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

The first session of the convention of the Special Libraries Association was called to order by the President, Guy E. Marion, on Tuesday afternoon, June 24th, in the Lounge of the New Monterey, with approximately one hundred persons present. This was the tenth annual convention and as Mr. Marion was one of the charter members of the Association, the opening of his presidential talk, which is to be found elsewhere in this issue, was retrospective.

The Secretary's Treasurer's report was then given.

The most striking statement was that the Secretary-Treasurer had received a balance of \$10 in 1918, and turns over a balance of \$273.25 to the incoming Secretary-Treasurer.

The report of the editor of *Special Libraries*, J. H. Friedel, was then given. Mr. Friedel gave a history of the revivification of *Special Libraries*. At the beginning of the year, the magazine had a mailing list of 325 subscribers and 150 exchanges. The end of the year shows a mailing list of 430 subscribers and practically no exchanges. The editor was given a rising vote of thanks for his faithful services of the past year.

The program shows, as Mr. Marion very aptly states, "That men with breadth of address, vision and executive qualities have identified themselves with the Special Libraries Association and are willing to bring their rich business experience to our meeting.

As the papers will appear in *Special Libraries* during the coming year they will only be mentioned here. The first paper was "Documentation in the Field of Rehabilitation of the Disabled," given by Douglas McMurtrie, Director of the Red Cross Institute for Cripples, New York City. This most interesting paper was followed by a moving picture called "The Cheer-up Film," giving the story of a man who had lost both arms, yet was cheerful and capably earning his own living.

F. M. Feiker, Editorial Director of the McGraw Hill Company, Inc., New York City,

gave a short talk on "How the Special Library Can Help Build Industry." The paper brought forth much discussion. A motion was made by Mr. Friedel and seconded by Miss Carabin that a committee of five or more be appointed by the Chairman to consider with Mr. Feiker the problems of the coming year. This was done.

George A. Deveneau, representative of the Federal Board of Vocational Education, gave a ten minute talk on the work the Federal Board is doing with the returned disabled soldiers. Monographs covering 104 occupations for disabled persons can be obtained upon request.

F. S. Crum, assistant statistician of the Prudential Insurance Co., Newark, New Jersey, gave an excellent address on the "Library and Statistical Work with the Prudential."

A motion was made by George W. Lee and seconded by Mr. Johnston that a nominating committee be appointed by the chair to report at the next session. The following were appointed on the nominating committee: D. M. Handy, Chairman; Mary Day, Herbert Brigham.

The second session of the Special Libraries Association was called to order at 3 P. M., Mr. Marion presiding, and approximately 250 present. Edward D. Tweedell, assistant librarian of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill., read a paper on "Special Libraries and the Large Reference Libraries." D. Ashley Hooker, technology librarian of the Detroit Public Library, Detroit, followed with a paper on "A Technology Department as a Business Investment." R. S. Rife of the Bond Statistical Division of the Guaranty Trust Company, New York, gave a very enlightening and interesting discourse on "Investment of Capital in Foreign Countries—America's Opportunity and Responsibility."

F. S. Faurote, Manager of Department of Education and Sales Promotion of the Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation, New York City, gave an illustrated talk on "Aviation as Applied to the Indexing of Aeronautical Literature." He made a special appeal to the members of the Association for suggestions for a classification applicable to his work. Leon I. Thomas, editor of *Factory*, Chicago, Ill., offered some sage advice in "Some Whys and Hows of Our Library and a Few Don'ts." Edith Phail, Librarian of the Scovill Mfg. Co., gave some interesting suggestions in "Aids to Magazine Routing Systems."

A short business meeting was held, but due to the lateness of the hour the meeting ad-

journed to an extra business session to be held at 9:30 A. M., June 26, 1919.

The extra business session was called to order at 9:30 A. M. in the Lounge, by the President, Guy E. Marion, with about 75 present. Officers for the coming year were elected as follows:

President, Maud E. Carabin, librarian, Detroit-Edison Company, Detroit, Mich.; Vice President, Edward H. Redstone, librarian, Massachusetts State Library, Boston, Mass.; Secretary-Treasurer, Estelle L. Liebmann, librarian, National Workmen's Compensation Bureau, N. Y.; Executive Committee, Ellwood H. McClelland, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa., for two years; J. H. Friedel, National Industrial Conference Board, has another year to serve on the Executive Board.

Another progressive step made at the Special Libraries Association was the division of the Association members into groups of allied interest. A motion was made and seconded that the formation of an Advisory Council to the Executive Board be chosen to represent the various groups in the Special Libraries Association, each group to elect two members. The groups were formed by those present and the following elected on the Advisory Council: Commercial group, Rose Cameron, Laura R. Gibbs; financial group, Alice Rose, Josephine M. Hefron; insurance group, Daniel N. Handy, Estelle L. Liebmann; legislative reference group, Clarence B. Lester, Dorsey W. Hyde; technical and engineering group, Louise B. Krause, Anne L. Draper; industrial group, Wm. F. Jacob, Edith Phail; welfare group, Frederick W. Jenkins, Orrena L. Evans.

Meeting adjourned at 12:30 P. M. and another short business session to be held at 5 P. M.

The extra business session was called to order by the President, Guy E. Marion, at 5 in the Lounge, with about fifty people present.

The report of Wm. F. Jacob, Chairman of the Survey Committee, was heard and accepted. A motion was made and seconded that the committee be continued for the coming term.

The report of a number of other committees closed the business session at 6 P. M.

The third session of the Special Libraries Association was called at 8 P. M. Thursday evening, June 26, Mr. Marion presiding, and about 250 present.

The first paper on the program was "Industrial Accidents and the Library's Share in Their Reduction," by Estelle L. Liebmann,

National Workmen's Compensation Bureau. Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., Librarian of the New York Municipal Reference Library, gave a very interesting paper on "Good Government and Better Citizenship—via the Civic Library." G. B. Easley, Director of the Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation, New York City, in "Humanitarianism in Industry" gave an illustrated lecture on the welfare work in industry. Miss Klager of the U. S. Department of Labor spoke of Bulletin 250 which describes welfare work in all its phases in the U. S. The qualifications of a Librarian for a library of a League of Municipalities is very aptly put in the paper, "The Library and the League of Municipalities," by Homer Talbot, Executive Secretary of the New Jersey State League of Municipalities. Leslie Willis Sprague of the Community Motion Picture Bureau, New York City, gave an illustrated talk on "Americanization by Indirection."

The convention was most satisfying as a whole. New members and subscriptions were received daily at the Registration Desk. The Association can look forward to a bright future.

EDITH PHAIL, *Secretary.*

#### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

The following program was given: President's address: Ghost stories—George Watson Cole, librarian New York City.

Bibliography of the war—Ernest C. Richardson, librarian Princeton University.

Maneant sua data libellis: a protest and a plea—William Muss-Arnolt.

Speeches of Daniel Webster—Clifford Blake Clapp, cataloger, Henry E. Huntington Library, New York City.

Azariah S. Root, librarian, Oberlin College, offered a resolution to the effect that Messrs. Cole and Winship be made a Committee to send an expression of appreciation of the Bibliographical Society of America to Mr. Falconer Madan who is soon to retire from the librarianship of the Bodley Library for his bibliographical works and his unflinching courtesy and assistance to bibliographical research.

Frederick Chivers was informally called upon for information on the preservation of old books. He condemned the practice of dressing old rare volumes in bright new three-fourth morocco binding, but commended the use of transparent vellum for covering such books, and the preservation of all notes on covers of such books.

George P. Winship, Chairman of the Committee on the Census of Incunabula, reported that the census was completed in December, 1918, and that the appendix and introduction are ready so that the whole work would be ready for distribution in a few weeks. He also reported that the next issue of the papers which contain material of general interest would appear in two or three weeks. Also that a forthcoming number would contain an account of the Hebrew press.

The report of the Committee on Nomination by W. D. Johnston, Chairman, was received and the Secretary instructed to cast the ballot of the Society, which he did, for the following officers: President, George Watson Cole; Vice-Pres., George P. Winship, Widener Library; J. C. M. Hanson, Associate Librarian, U. of C.; Secretary, R. H. Shearer, librarian, Grosvenor Library, Buffalo; Treasurer, F. W. Faxon, Boston Book Co.; Council, W. C. Ford in place of Charles Martel, G. A. Plimpton.

HENRY O. SEVERANCE, *Secretary*.

The report of the Asbury Park meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries has not yet reached us. We hope to give it next month.

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE central feature of the State Meeting at Richfield Springs during the week of September 8th will be the presentation of the State Meeting Scholarships. On Tuesday evening, Dr. R. R. Bowker will make the presentation of certificates immediately following the supper in the Bloomfield Hotel. The fifteen village librarians who win the scholarships will be named at a meeting of the committee on awards which is to take place in Syracuse on August 20th.

Thruout the Richfield Springs program the interests of the library in the small place will be kept in view. Especially for the benefit of these workers, a group of consulting librarians has been enlisted by Mr. W. F. Yust, the past president of the association, to give personal advice and assistance on a good many different subjects, such as book selection, book buying, government documents, cataloging, reference work for small libraries, libraries in schools, library housekeeping, mending and binding, advertising and periodicals. Capable experts in each of these lines will be ready at different periods during the week to give free personal consultations with any who need their services.

The program will begin with a reception on

Monday evening in the Community Room of the Richfield Springs Public Library. The sociability of the occasion will only be interrupted by two or three brief addresses. President Ferry of Hamilton College will make the address on Tuesday morning and on Tuesday evening there will be a discussion of books of imagination with a number of contributors. On Wednesday morning is scheduled a discussion of salaries and budgets in which Miss Mary Frank of the New York Public Library, Dr. F. W. Betts of the Board of Trustees of the Syracuse Public Library, Mr. Proctor of the Utica Board of Trustees and others will take part. Alumni banquets and frivolity will occupy Wednesday evening. A discussion of vocational reading on Thursday morning will be led by Elwood H. McClelland, technical librarian of the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library. This will be followed by a discussion of Americanization and the library. On Thursday evening reviews of books on the social outlook and interests of libraries and schools and the interests of the enlarged program of the American Library Association will occupy the evening. Friday evening will be author's night with addresses by Mrs. Grace S. Richmond, Walter Pritchard Eaton and Mrs. Martha Foote Crow. The convention will adjourn after Saturday morning's session when officers are elected.

Preceding one or more of the evening meetings there are to be readings of one-act plays by members of the conference.

PAUL M. PAINE, *President*.

#### MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twentieth annual meeting of the Medical Library Association was held at the Marlborough-Blenheim, Atlantic City, on Monday, June 9th, during the annual convention of the American Medical Association.

There was an attendance of forty-one, representing twenty-four of the medical libraries of the country.

After the executive meeting various papers were read dealing with topics of general interest. Mr. Charles Frankenberger of Brooklyn spoke on the "Advantages and disadvantages of the open shelves." After a summary of the prevailing practice in vogue in the various medical libraries he left the question open for discussion. After a free and thorough discussion it was evident that the matter would have to be considered from two different viewpoints: that of the large medical library and that of the small institutional library. The representatives of the large libraries were unanimous in advocating the



closed stack while those representing the small institutional libraries were as one for the open shelves.

Miss A. L. Johnson read a paper on the "Cincinnati General Hospital Library," and Miss N. V. Casey one on the "St. Louis Medical Society Library." Mr. James F. Ballard of Boston spoke on the question of "Cataloging and classifying for a medical library," in which he advocated the adoption of standard rules and methods and made a plea for the formulation of a standard medical classification. Mr. Ballard suggested that a "permanent committee on library administration and methods be appointed by the association, to which all disputed matters could be referred. This suggestion was adopted by the association and such a committee was authorized, to be appointed under the By-Laws, by the President. At the evening meeting the following papers were read:

Dr. Wm. Browning, Remarks on the growth and development of the association.

Lt. Col. F. H. Garrison, The Caduceus and its use by the Army, as the insignia of the Medical Officer.

Miss M. R. Charlton, William Rawlin's Beaumont.

The topics "Care of reprints" and "How much non-medical material should a medical library acquire" were discussed informally and Mr. Ballard rather surprised the librarians by the query "was it worth while to keep the ordinary reprint when it meant the duplication of material already in a library in the original form, taking into consideration the high cost of making such ephemeral pamphlets available for use. The question of "non-medical material" soon developed into the question of "what was medical in a broad sense" and it was very evident that each library would have to determine a policy for itself.

After an informal social hour the meeting disbanded until next year.

The following officers were elected for the year 1919-20:

President, Lt. Col. F. H. Garrison, Washington.

Vice President, Dr. E. C. Streeter, Boston.

Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. John Ruhrah, Baltimore.

Executive Committee, Mr. C. Perry Fisher, Philadelphia; Mr. James F. Ballard, Boston; Mr. C. W. Andrews, Chicago.

JAMES F. BALLARD.

#### PEKING LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A "Peking Library Association" has recently been formed so that all the educational institutions in Peking may be kept in touch with the library facilities of all the others. At the inauguration meeting, the following institutions were represented: Tsing Hua College, Mr. T. L. Yuan; Middle School, Higher Normal, Mr. K. J. Yu; Library, Ministry of Education, Mr. C. Y. Yang; Russian Language School, Mr. T. C. Wang; Central Park Library, Mr. P. M. Wang; Peking Library, Mr. H. C. Tan; Agricultural College, Mr. Y. Ting; Peking Y. M. C. A., Mr. R. H. Ritter; N. China Language School, Mr. W. B. Pettus; Higher Normal College, Mr. Y. Y. Li; Government University, Mr. T. C. Li; Law College, Mr. H. S. Hsu; Woman's Union Medical College, Dr. F. J. Heath; Union Medical College, Miss E. M. Gilfillan; Peking Christian University, Dr. H. S. Galt; Woman's Union College, Mrs. A. B. Frame; Peking Academy, Mr. W. W. Davis; Public Library, Mr. Y. J. Chu; Library, The Cabinet, Mr. S. C. Chu; Peking Library, Branch, Mr. K. H. Chang.

Mr. T. L. Yuan, librarian of Tsing Hua College presided. The draft of the constitution and by-laws was read and approved. The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers, and the following were elected by direct vote: President, Mr. T. L. Yuan, Tsing Hua College; Vice-President, Dr. H. S. Galt, Peking University; Chinese Secretary, Mr. T. C. Li, Government University; English Secretary, Miss E. M. Gilfillan, Union Medical College.

Membership is to be institutional. Any institution which possesses a library or libraries and which maintains the services of a regular librarian is eligible for membership. Each institution shall appoint one representative empowered to vote for the institution. Other persons connected with the institution or its library may attend meetings and join in discussions, but may not vote.

Upon vote of the executive committee collections of books in the possession of individuals may be registered with the Association and the owners may enjoy the privileges of this Association as Associated members, and books in each library holding membership in this Association will be available for consultation to certified patrons of other institutions in the Association.

Owing to lack of space, reports from other Library Organizations are held until next month.

## NOTES FROM THE LIBRARY SCHOOLS

### *NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL*

The summer session ended July 15. The library institute of high school librarians opened July 8 and closed July 25. Twenty-seven were in attendance. Among these were several who attended only the seventeen special lectures on social and educational problems, given July 8-15. The instruction in the institute, aside from these lectures, was centered in cataloging, accession and shelf work, given by Miss Sabra W. Vought and in classification and subject headings, given by Frank K. Walter. Emphasis was laid on school conditions. A condensed decimal classification for high school librarians and a stenciled list of subject headings were prepared for use in the course.

Graduation bibliographies have been completed on the following subjects:

Burbank, James L., Representative contemporary bibliography; Harding, Elizabeth B., Reading list on insects; Reed, Lulu Ruth, Material on the mountains of California in the New York State Library; Rummelhoff, Julie, Best books on Norway, an annotated list; Stauffer, Robert E., Bibliography of selected writings by American immigrants; Tai, T. C., two hundred and fifty English books on China, selected and annotated.

President Finley has given the school some excellent examples of modern American book-plates. Among them is one of Henry Van Dyke with an autographic dedication. A photograph of the "Saints and Sinners' Corner" at McClurg's old book-store accompanied the book-plates.

FRANK W. WALTER,  
*Vice-Director.*

### *LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY*

Plans are developing for the open courses which are to be offered in 1919-20. These courses are designed to assist library workers of experience who feel that they will be benefited by getting away for a time from their posts and coming into touch with a new center of library interest and activity. The attractions include contact with leaders in various branches of the profession, many of whom will come direct from their libraries to speak upon the phases of library effort in which they are engaged; chance to exchange views and make acquaintance with fellow-workers from various parts of the United States; and opportunity to enjoy the music, drama and lectures with which New York abounds in the

winter months. Announcements of outside attractions will be systematically made, and as far as possible schedules will be so arranged as to allow attendance upon them. Particular attention is called to the fact that many of the courses and topics will be presented by specialists direct from the field. The majority of lectures dealing with special libraries, for example, will be given by heads of such libraries, and the discussion will in some cases be supplemented by visits to the libraries described. The same will be true of such other courses as lend themselves to this treatment, as it is believed that the maximum of benefit can be obtained in this way.

At the annual meeting of the Alumni Association on June 5 steps were taken looking towards the creation of an Alumni Council, on which there will sit one member from each class which has been registered in the School since its beginning. The purpose of this Council is to consolidate in every way possible the common interests and activities of the School and its alumni. It aims to act as a ready medium between the School and the body of former students, and to facilitate co-operation between the School and its alumni in matters of recruiting, publicity, and placement. As an aid to the work of the Council it is planned to organize local and sectional divisions of the Association, these to hold occasional gatherings and to serve as centers for the work of the Association.

The School was well represented at the Asbury Park conference of the American Library Association. Miss Sutliff, Miss Hyde, Miss Jackson, and Miss Newberry of the Faculty, a well as the Principal, were in attendance, and about sixty former students were registered for all or part of the time. Over forty were present at the school dinner, which was held at the New Monterey Hotel at 6:30 p. m. on Friday, June 27th.

Since last writing the following appointments of students who received their certificates and diplomas in June have been made:

Alice Mae Dunlap, Assistant librarian, Duluth (Minn.) Public Library; Delia Johnston, Assistant, Carnegie Library of Atlanta; Esther Peers, Assistant, University of Michigan Library; Jessie E. Wing, Assistant, Passaic (N. J.) Public Library.

Special entrance examinations are to be held on Friday, August 29.

ERNEST J. REECE,  
*Principal.*

**PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE**

The Alumni Supper came off on Thursday, June 19th, the day before Commencement. Reunions were held of the classes of 1899 and 1909. Mr. C. M. Pratt, President of the Board of Trustees, was the guest of the evening, and made a brief address.

Owing to the A. L. A. scheduled plan of holding Library School dinners on Friday, many of the graduates who were at Asbury Park early in the week were unable to attend the dinner. Forty-six remained, however, and Mr. Meyer, chairman of arrangements, invited a number of the friends of the school, so we had a goodly attendance.

Twenty students were admitted as the result of the June examination. A second examination will be held on September 5th.

In addition to the appointments of members of the Class of 1919, reported last month:

DINWIDDIE, Edna J., has been made librarian of the Davenport Library at Bath, N. Y.

FINKEL, Gertrude, will substitute in the New York Public Library during the summer.

FINKELSTEIN, Leah, will substitute in the New York Public Library during July, and September 1st joins the staff at the Newark Public Library.

HUBBERT, Frances, has been appointed to the staff of the 58th Street branch of the New York Public Library, beginning work September 1st.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,

*Vice-Director.*

**CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL**

The Class of 1919 was graduated July 18, 1919. The closing exercises were held in the Class Room of the Library School. Mr. John H. Leete, the Director, made the address, which was followed by the presentation of diplomas awarded to the following students:

General Library Course: Eva Abrams, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Lillian Carpenter Gates, Sapulpa, Okla.; Bella Goldstein, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Abigail C. Hawkins, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Henrietta Mildred Kornhauser, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Elizabeth Manley, Mt. Gilead, O.; Blanche K. S. Wappat, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Children's Librarian's Course: Ruth A. Carmichael, Franklin, Pa.; Emily W. Ehrhart, Hanover, Pa.; Vera Ramona Gammon, Pasadena, Cal.; Elizabeth M. Hales, Eugene, Ore.; Hazel Hastings King, Victoria, B. C., Canada; Catherine M. Lanning, Philadelphia, Pa.; Katherine Newhall Lee, Berkeley, Cal.; Anna London, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mary Rinehart Lucas, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Jane Sutia Rice, Sewickley, Pa.; Kate Eleanor Sawyer, Pontiac, Mich.; Evelyn Ray Sickels, Indianapolis, Ind.; Rose Donaldson Stewart, West Sunbury, Pa.; Dorothy Alice Thompson, Beaver, Pa.

The Alumnae Association of the School has provided the traveling expenses for the two French women selected by the French High

Commission to study in the Library School next year. A fund is also being raised to pay part of their living expenses while in Pittsburgh.

The annual School dinner was held Friday evening, June 27th, at the New Monterey, Asbury Park. Twenty-three people were present.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE,  
*Principal.*

**RIVERSIDE LIBRARY SERVICE SCHOOL**

The summer session of the Riverside Library service school began June 23 and will continue for seven weeks. The teachers and courses being those listed in the June LIBRARY JOURNAL, except that Alice M. Butterfield gives five lectures on high school libraries, and Mrs. Faulkner a course of five lectures on periodicals and serials.

The summer school luncheon of the Riverside Library service school was held on July 19. A large number of former students and friends of the institution gave the students of the summer session and newcomers a hearty welcome. The affair was held at the Glenwood Mission Inn in the dining room off the interior patio.

The summer moonlight lawn party at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Arnold on Victoria Hill was held Friday, July 11. Of all the California beauty spots there are few to compare with this location of the Arnold home and the host and hostess are incomparable.

Betty Mary Smith, Riverside, 1918, is now Mrs. Chas. A. Goetting. The wedding took place at El Paso, Tex., on June 23.

Robert Fullerton, Riverside 1918, has married Miss Cecelia Noll of St. Joseph, Mo.

Gertrude Kimbley, Riverside 1915, is now Mrs. Ralph Martin Davenport. Miss Kimbley's place at the San Diego State Normal School is taken by Miss Winifred Woods, Riverside 1917, who leaves her position at National City (Calif.) Public Library.

Miss Nelle Sanford, Riverside 1915, is now Mrs. Samuel M. Crim.

**LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN**

The twenty-fourth summer session of the Library School opened June 30th with the unusually large enrollment of forty-four students. As during the past few years, two courses are being given, the regular summer session for assistants in public libraries, and the course for teacher-librarians. This course requires the same length of time as the regular



summer school course (six weeks), but the curriculum has been adapted to meet the special needs of the high school librarian. Thirty of the forty-four students have enrolled for this course. The curriculum covers the usual subjects and the instruction is being given by the regular faculty, assisted by Mrs. Winifred L. Davis, who has been secured as in-

structor in the course for teacher-librarians, and by Mrs. Alma Brunzell Sumner, who has been engaged as a second reviser.

The regular course will open Sept. 29th. As previously announced, a second examination for entrance will be held. Applicants should write to the Library School for particulars.

M. E. HAZELTINE, *Preceptor*.

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

The April-June issue of the *Bulletin of Bibliography* contains a bibliographical sketch of the late Samuel Swett Green by F. W. Faxon. This is No. 22 in the series of bibliographical sketches of librarians and bibliographers.

With the May issue the *Child Labor Bulletin* became *The American Child*, Vol. 1, No. 1, the publication having entirely outgrown its old name. The editors propose to get the fruit of the investigations and opinions of experts on all phases of child welfare, and to place these questions before their readers, frequently in the form of contributions from experts in different allied fields.

"Dramatization in the grades," compiled by E. V. Andrews, Reference Librarian of the Michigan State Normal College, is a reference list of fables, fairy-tales, stories, and historical events which have been dramatized. It also includes suggestions as to where to find lists of plays, pageants, and operettas, lists for special days and stories to dramatize, and a list of suggestive readings on dramatization in the grades.

A "Catalogue of the printed books and of the Semitic and Jewish MSS. in the Mary Frere Hebrew Library at Girton College, Cambridge," has been prepared by Herbert Loewe, sometime director of Oriental studies at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. The manuscripts are grouped according to subject, namely: Biblical manuscripts, Targum, Liturgy, History, Almanac and Chronology, and Miscellaneous.

"Government Department Libraries: A plea for better salaries," by George F. Bowerman, Librarian of the Public Library, Washington, D. C., published by the American Library Association at the instance of the District of Columbia Library Association for propaganda purposes, is a reprint of that section of the Report of the A. L. A. Committee

to Investigate Salaries which deals with the "Special Washington Situation."

During the war, seven French soldiers, under the leadership of M. Maurice Devries, 94 Rue St. Lazare, Paris, published twenty-four numbers of *Le Rire aux Eclats*, a periodical for the Poilu similar to *Stars and Stripes* for the Yank. American libraries may obtain complete files from M. Devries for ten francs per set, postpaid, from the American Library Association Overseas War Service, 10, Rue de l'Elysée, Paris, France.

A limited number of copies of "Rus: The Who's Who of Agriculture and Country Life," compiled by Liberty Hyde Bailey, December, 1918, is available for sale after regular subscriptions have been filled. The price is \$3. It contains addresses and write-ups of 2746 persons, of "those persons who are regularly and prominently engaged in rural work as farmers, teachers, editors, investigators, business men, ministers, lecturers, farm agents, authors, rural organizers, administrators." Address: Rural Who's Who, Ithaca, N. Y.

"School Library Management," by Martha Wilson, published by the H. W. Wilson Co., is a revision edition of her pamphlet on this subject published by the Minnesota Board of Education in 1917. "It aims to offer practical suggestions as to the equipment, organization and administration of the school library and to provide a reference aid for the simply library methods for school libraries. It will be of assistance not only to beginners in library work but to the teacher who finds the care of the library a part of her duty."

"France and Democracy; an Outline in History," prepared by Berthe Martin and published by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Boston, Mass., is intended to meet the requirements of the general reader and the study group; its survey of essential facts and its arrangement of topics may render it of value also to the advanced student and for

college and library reference. The introductory period has been chosen because of its vital influence in the evolution of democracy in modern France. Each main period, complete in itself, has a corresponding bibliography, so that study circles with limited facilities will find no difficulty in making a program.

"A List of Eighty-seven Poets Representing American Verse from 1900 to 1919" is a reprint by the Syracuse Public Library of the library lists prepared annually since 1913 (the first list covering the years 1900 to 1913) by the Poetry Society of America, which have been given in the LIBRARY JOURNAL each year, and reprinted in the *Bulletin of the Syracuse Public Library*. "The List as now published is a restated and somewhat condensed arrangement of all these Lists, thus including volumes from 1900 to 1919. It has been carefully arranged, the titles and publishers are named, a note of appreciation and a short quotation are given with each author. In this form it is hoped that the Syracuse Reprint will meet a wide need among people who feel the necessity to know the poetry of today and among those who do not but would, if they realized how much more there is of it and how vital a thing it is at the present moment."

"One thousand technical books" is a selected list with annotations, compiled by Herbert L. Cowing for the A. L. A. Library War Service, emphasizes both in selection and arrangement elementary practical books. It includes, however, many books of a more advanced type, and aims to provide A. L. A. representatives and public libraries with a fairly adequate basis for strengthening their technical collections in accordance with local

needs. It also aims to be of help in the use of the collections they already have, and it is on this ground chiefly that many of the older but still useful books have been included. The list has been prepared to further the efforts of the A. L. A. War Service in the direction of vocational education in recent months, having in mind especially the discharged soldier and sailor and the new demands which they are making upon their home libraries. No fixed date has been adopted as barring a book, but comparatively few published as early as 1910 have been included.

"Government Ownership of Railroads," volume II, compiled by Edith M. Phelps, has just been issued by the H. W. Wilson Co. in the Debaters' Handbook Series. This useful volume is not a new edition of the former handbook on this subject but is an entirely new compilation based on railroad conditions as they exist at the present time. The best of what appeared on this subject has been selected to cover the history of government regulation of railroads in the United States to date, especially during the critical period of the War, and the present status of the roads under government administration. The various arguments for and against government ownership of the railroads are brought out in the affirmative and negative discussions. A selected bibliography is included, limited chiefly to the literature of the past two years, altho earlier standard works have been added and a list of bibliographies which points the way to other material on the subject. The volume also contains a new set of briefs, and an introduction, which is a brief review of the subject as a whole.

## THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

### WANTED: A WORKING LIST OF HUMOROUS PLAYS

*Editor Library Journal:*

I have read with great interest Mr. Eaton's article on weak spots in rural libraries, particularly as it touched on a pet problem of my own. Every year I am asked by questing and eager young people, who come to the library for help, for short funny plays and dialogues,—"something we can use." I notice with sorrow that they never do use anything I show them. Our trouble is not precisely that of Mr. Eaton's rural library. We are too classical. The great names of Dunsany, Zangwill, Galsworthy, Shaw, do not help these boys and girls. They look with saddened eyes on

"Short Plays" by Mary MacMillan, "The Piper" and "Plays of the Pioneers." "Haven't you any dialogues? We want something short and funny." Above, before, beyond all else, it must be "funny." I sympathize with them, and the non-helpfulness of the library shocks me. Won't some kind spirit, interested in amateur dramatics, compile a working list of humorous plays of the type of "Six Cups of Chocolate"? We have Gertrude Johnson's "Choosing a Play" which fails in helpfulness only by not having the humorous plays in a separate list. And can't some of our brilliant literary men write some new dialogues?

ELIZABETH CARTER,

*Free Public Library, Somerville, N. J.*

## LOCAL PUBLICITY

*Editor Library Journal:*

In your article on "Hitching the Library up to the Day's News," your request any librarians who have used this means in the past to indicate that fact.

About seven years ago we used this method in a daily item in one of the newspapers for a period of about six months with good results. The item was headed the same way each day, the heading being, I think, "Library Notes," and this heading was boxed. The item appeared in the same place in the paper each day, and people got into the habit of looking for it.

You may be interested to know that a few days ago, before this June copy of the LIBRARY JOURNAL arrived here, we had begun to use the same plan in a daily series of articles in two papers.

O. C. DAVIS, *Librarian.*

*Public Library, Waltham, Mass.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF GIFT MATERIAL  
AND EXCHANGES

*Editor Library Journal:*

I have read with interest the letters in the Open Round Table about the acknowledgment of library reports and bulletins. I came to the conclusion sometime ago that librarians generally have been altogether too particular in this matter of acknowledgments. My practice has been, not only not to acknowledge library reports and bulletins, but to treat just as shamelessly all other continuations except those received for the first time or those having unusual value such, for instance, as the publications of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. When I had charge of exchanges and gifts at the University of Illinois Library two or three years ago, we used to receive each year about twenty thousand items of continuations, excluding library reports and bulletins, college catalogues and administrative publications, and all periodicals, and in such a case the mere cost of postage for acknowledgments, to say nothing of the immense amount of time involved, is prohibitive. No library which is making fast progress in building up its continuations list, as is the Minnesota Historical Society, can very well afford to waste all of the time and energy required for acknowledging each annual report or bulletin received. Moreover, it is a question as to whether publishing institutions thank the recipients of their publications for sending acknowledgments, unless they specifically request them. The amount of time required to

open and file away (or throw into the wastebasket) letters and postcards of acknowledgment might well be spent in writing for new publications or missing numbers of old ones. Many librarians even go so far as to acknowledge receipt of each number of our quarterly, the *Minnesota History Bulletin*. While we, of course, appreciate any thought of courtesy that may prompt such action, yet we should not waver one bit in our feeling of good will towards these institutions if they should use their time and postage in more productive ways. It seems to me that librarians should adopt the methods of wide-awake business houses in these matters—cut out as much as possible of the routine and red tape and make every second count in the productive work of building up and keeping up their working collections.

E. C. GRAVES, *Librarian.*

*Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.*

## TRADE CATALOGS

July 9, 1919.

*Editor Library Journal:*

The publication of my experience with arranging and classifying trade catalogs in the May LIBRARY JOURNAL, brought forth two requests for more detailed description. One from a government library asked particularly for information regarding (1) subject arrangement, or scheme of classification; (2) indexing and manner of application of the Cutter or some other good system; (3) method of filing catalogs and house organs; (4) how these can best be obtained, at a minimum of cost and labor from widest number of manufacturers; (5) any other facts of interest to beginners of a library of trade literature. The other request took the form of a visit to our library and inspection of our cards, files, etc., the enquirer expressing great interest in seeing such a collection and wishing that others might give the result of their experience with this type of literature.

This has suggested to me that perhaps others will have material to add to this discussion like that of the interesting article by Miss Eunice E. Peck of the Winchester Arms Co., published in the July LIBRARY JOURNAL.

GRACE L. COOK,

*Columbia University Library, New York City.*

## LIBRARY CALENDAR

Sept. 8-13. New York Library Association Meeting at Richfield Springs.

Oct. 13-15. Meeting of the Ohio Library Association at Youngstown.







CARL H. MILAM, ACTING GENERAL-DIRECTOR OF THE LIBRARY WAR SERVICE OF THE  
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Vol. 45

SEPTEMBER, 1919

No. 9

FORWARD march is the new order for the A. L. A. in the quick step it has learned thru war experience. The Committee on Enlargement of Activities, headed by Dr. Frank P. Hill, has already held several all day sessions and is shaping plans for wide activity which before the war had seemed visionary indeed. There will be left for 1920 about half a million dollars from the war drive which, with the consent of the Committee of Eleven of the united seven sisters of service, it is proposed to make the starting point for the new endeavor. When the general public has again money to spare in its now depleted purse, it is proposed to ask two millions more for library work in the ensuing two years. First of all the surplus money and books will be used for army and navy needs in time of peace, and the A. L. A., it is proposed, will finance the army librarian and navy librarian who will head library administration in the two departments, if the plans are approved both by the A. L. A. and government authorities. The best promise of future effectiveness of Army and Navy work is the nomination of Asa Don Dickinson as Army Librarian and Charles H. Brown as Navy Librarian, both of whom have had special and wide experience during the war in these respective fields. Then will come intensive work throughout the country in developing library opportunities in time of peace for the entire community, as to which the committee will propose adequate plans. The Committee awaits for one detail, the report of the Committee on Co-operative Bookbuying, which is about to investigate and report upon the plans for a central purchasing agency on which pros and cons divide professional opinion, while on the other hand a preliminary grant from the first budget is proposed for the large work of the Committee on Library Survey.

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THE library and the school are drawn closer each year by two interwoven chains—the increasing use of library schools as the open door to the library profession, and the growing dependence on a trained librarian by schools, especially by normal and high schools. The suggestive paper of Dr. Williamson in favor of an A. L. A. Training Board which shall work with existing library schools and therefore develop the library school system, points the way to large organization in this field. The present number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL is accordingly devoted chiefly to library training and school questions. The library school is beginning to show the differentiation which comes into most professions as these become a larger factor in public service, and specialize more and more. Thus there are medical colleges of many special sorts for special education or surgery, in addition to general schools which qualify the general practitioner. Miss Baldwin's plan for a school of library administration presented some time ago at a meeting of the American Library Institute, but so far not worked out in practice, illustrates possible development in this direction, and as the right hand of Librarian Hill in the administration of the Brooklyn library system, she knows whereof she speaks, and her paper in this issue presents suggestive criticisms on the attitude of present library schools. Her earlier suggestions as to training in administration are especially valuable. It is perhaps impossible to evolve by training the executive ability so much needed in the library profession, for the executive, like the poet, is born, not made. Nevertheless, training in administrative work fits him for his task, and with the growth of large library systems, library administration must be learned by many in



the second rank in whom the executive gift may later find full play. Something of library administration is, of course, taught in most of the schools, but there is room and need for a post-graduate course in this and in other fields which will fit the graduate of the usual library school to fill a higher post than the average graduate. It may be impracticable to carry out so large a plan without an endowment which may not yet be in sight, but as libraries progress, these things are sure to come. Miss Hasse emphasizes, from her experience in the department of economics, the desirability of fitting budding librarians for work in this special field by what may be called descriptive courses in economic literature, somewhat more concentrated than would be given in a college course on economics. Mr. Walter and Mr. Friedel would add to general courses special training in certain lines of bibliography for business and other special libraries as well as for the special departments of general public libraries. The American scheme for a library school has now obtained a foothold in Great Britain thru the endowment in University College, London, of a School of Librarianship, to be developed and managed with the cooperation of the British Library Association, which had originally confined its educational work to a standard system of examination for library posts and later to the development of summer schools.

It is more and more recognized that a normal school or a high school is ill equipped which lacks a well equipped library and the guiding service of a competent librarian. This is as it should be, for the school and the library are counterparts in the large work of education thruout life, the school at the beginning, the library both then and in latter years. Both at the A. L. A. and the N. E. A., the meetings of high school and of normal school librarians are becoming features of importance, in which exchange of enthusiasms thru the intermingling of two professions is

of vital help in the large service which both share. As Principal Davis points out in his A. L. A. Conference paper, printed elsewhere, the seven cardinal points of modern education in a democracy, to wit, "health, command of fundamental processes, worthy home-membership, vocation, citizenship, worthy use of leisure, and ethical character," are also the main objectives of modern library work, so that the secondary schools and the public libraries are absolutely at one in their aims and must cooperate in their methods.

The death of Charles Henry Gould is a sorrow to the library profession thruout America. His gentle manner and his winning ways made him beloved by all those who came to know his modest and retiring personality. His election as the first Canadian President of the American Library Association was testimony at once to the man and to the feeling of brotherhood in the library profession, which recognizes no boundary line between the "States" and Canada. In committee work, his help was always valued and his presence was always welcomed at the meetings of the A. L. A. and those at Atlantic City, which he usually attended.

WE are glad to emphasize the appreciation of the library profession for the work of Carl H. Milam as the Acting Director of the A. L. A. War Service in the absence of General Director Putnam, by making his portrait the frontispiece of the present issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. He is indeed one of the men who is reaching the front in the library profession, and only those who have come close to him in the work of the War Service know how thorough, effective and smooth-running has been his work as an executive. The elders of the profession have passed or are passing away, and it is gratifying that as they go such men as Milam should be ready to take up the torch and pass it on with kindling enthusiasm.

## SOME PRESENT-DAY ASPECTS OF LIBRARY TRAINING\*

BY CHARLES C. WILLIAMSON, *Chief of the Economics Division of the New York Public Library.*

THE President had invited me to discuss this topic and I had promised to do so before I had any idea that I might have some responsibility for the professional training division of the investigation to be conducted by the Committee of Five. I have not consulted my colleagues on that Committee in regard to what I am about to say. In other words, the proposal made in this paper is a personal and not in any sense a Committee affair at the present time. I feel it is incumbent on me to make this statement, lest I may seem, in what I shall say, to have committed myself, and to some extent the Committee itself, to definite conclusions in advance of the investigation. I shall state my present personal views as clearly and as positively as I can, but not dogmatically, I hope, and only in general outline. If the plan I am about to propose were actually to be adopted, extended investigation would be necessary before details could be worked out. But even the main features of the plan itself I would gladly abandon in favor of anything else that seems to the profession as a whole more likely to accomplish the object desired.

In order to bring this paper within the prescribed twenty minutes, if possible, I propose to narrow my subject from the plural to the singular and present only one aspect of the training problem, but one which seems to me of far-reaching importance. Omitting further preface and foreword and coming to the point at once, I wish to propose for serious thought and discussion, to be followed by some kind of action, in the not distant future, I hope, the organization of all training activities and facilities into one system under the general direction of an A. L. A. Training Board, with a permanent staff and a competent expert as its executive, and empowered to work out and adopt a scheme of standards of fitness for all grades of library

service and to grant appropriate certificates to properly qualified persons.

Let us not delude ourselves into thinking that we already have a system of training for library work. He must be a hopeless optimist indeed who can see in the present training situation anything more than a variety of valuable parts scattered around waiting for vital machinery not yet constructed or even planned. We cherish the delusion that library work is a profession. At best it is only semi-professional. What real profession is recruited largely from wholly untrained persons? Let us face the facts. Every real profession is based on technical training and recognized standards of fitness. That condition is in sight for library work, but it is not here. A system of training adequate to meet the situation, a recognized standard of fitness for different grades of professional work and a system of certificates by which to label those found to be fit, will put library work on a professional basis in the near future. I do not believe anything else will do so in fifty years.

We need not stop to engage in academic discussion of the significance of professionalism nor need we rehearse the story of the sporadic and futile efforts to arouse some genuine interest in certification. I frankly confess that I have no new ideas to present. The proceedings of this Association and the professional journals are strewn with papers and committee reports setting forth with penetrating analysis and irrefutable logic the importance of certification. But plans for bringing it about are conspicuously absent. We believe certification would be a good thing? Well, then, let's have it. Shall this Association, which probably enrolls in its membership every person in the country seriously interested in elevating the standards of library service, sit back and expect others to plan a system of training and certification? Nothing ever happens that way. Progress in library service, as in everything

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else, has always been and will always be the direct result of vision and purposeful planning on the part of those engaged in the work. One needs only refer for proof to two outstanding events—the organization of the American Library Association and the establishment of the first school for training librarians. Yes, and a third must be added—the A. L. A. War Service, splendidly planned, splendidly executed! The Association must become much more than a debating society or a social club. We must shoulder the responsibility for keeping the library service of this country fully abreast of the times—literally, indeed, we must keep ahead of other branches of the public service, for more and more every interest in the community looks to the libraries for guidance.

To avoid being found guilty myself of the fault I may seem to ascribe to others, I venture to suggest the following definite plan for organizing training, formulating standards and certifying library workers. Let this Association establish forthwith a training board—an A. L. A. Training Board, analogous to the A. L. A. Publishing Board. Let that board be made up of a proper number of representatives of library schools, training class interests, state commissions, etc. Make it truly representative. Then let it employ a competent executive who will give all his time to its work, and such other expert assistance and such clerical service as experience shows to be desirable and feasible.

Before sketching the functions of the Training Board, let us take stock of the material on hand to be organized into a system with the Training Board at its center. Note that I do not say “at its head.”

First: We have more than a dozen full fledged library schools with some approach to uniformity of minimum standards—standards which all are agreed should be raised. These schools are organized into an association which serves in some respects as a coordinator but seems ineffectual to produce any real co-operation. Secondly: We have an indefinite and fluctuating number of training classes—following no common plan—some striving to become accredited li-

brary schools and others falling by the wayside. Next we have summer schools—some good, some better—and many more needed. We have normal schools, high schools, colleges, and universities giving courses in library economy—courses which look much alike in the catalogs and circulars. Who dares to say that one is better than another?

A multiplicity of training agencies we have, it is true, but no system, no recognized standards (if, perhaps, we except the accredited schools). The inadequacy of it all is shown by the fact that most of those who enter library work do so with no pretense of special training. The anarchy of it all is shown by a statement of the head of a normal school, who recently boastfully declared that when he gets his library school going he will put the school (an accredited school) in a neighboring state “out of business.” A university library course consisting of a few general evening lectures, gets into the *Library Annual* on a par with the accredited schools. And so it goes. Who’s who; and what’s what? Do we wonder that “trained” librarians are looked upon askance in some quarters? Must we look forward to thirty years more of this haphazard growth, of duplication of agencies already adequate, of failing to provide facilities where the need is greatest? Heaven forbid!

Three major functions would devolve upon such a board and call for immediate and continuous attention: (1) The formulation of a standard scheme of grading library positions which would necessarily resemble the best schemes of service now in use, but which would be so extended as to cover all kinds of professional library work, and possibly include also at least the higher grades of the clerical service. (2) Its second task would be, first, to decide, with the advice and counsel of the whole profession, what should be the minimum standard of qualification in the way of training and experience for each grade; and then to issue certificates of the appropriate grade to all applicants who qualify. (3) The third task would relate to training agencies. Having decided that library school training of a certain charac-



ter constitutes the desirable minimum for one or more of the higher grades of library service, the Board could proceed, as the Association of Library Schools does now, to examine and approve such schools as meet a reasonable standard. Graduates of these schools who have a minimum period of successful experience could be given a Training Board certificate of high grade without further question. Similarly, successful completion of an accredited training class course, combined with a minimum period of experience in a library approved for practice work, might almost automatically entitle to a Training Board certificate of an appropriate grade.

Below the better grade of training classes found at present, there is perhaps no training offered that in a single consecutive period of instruction could cover the field thoroughly enough to meet the requirements for even the lowest grade certificate. However, much of the work offered in summer courses and many of the courses in library economy given in schools and colleges, are in themselves good enough to receive the approval of the Training Board and be thereby permitted to count toward the credits necessary for a Training Board certificate.

Upon this last feature of the proposed Training Board's function too much stress cannot be laid. Librarians and assistants in small libraries cannot afford the time and expense to attend library schools or training classes, even if the latter were open to them. They can, however, take accredited courses in summer schools, perhaps attending different schools, until they accumulate enough credits and experience to entitle them to at least an elementary Training Board certificate. And it is right here that I would propose to use the correspondence method of instruction which has recently been discussed with fairly general approval. If offered under proper auspices, credits toward an elementary certificate could be given for correspondence courses.

The proper auspices for such correspondence courses would need the careful study of the Training Board. It seems fairly obvious that correspondence courses could be offered by library schools if proper at-

tention were paid to developing the best methods of instruction and if follow-up work and practice could be properly lined up with it. It seems equally obvious that all the schools should not be expected to offer a full line of correspondence courses. In any case, courses offered should be subject to the approval of the Training Board. Tentatively, I would suggest that such schools as are willing to do so be asked by the Board to offer correspondence courses in certain subjects in which they are perhaps already specializing and in which they are likely, because of their specially skilled instructors, to be most successful. It is possible, on the other hand, that the correspondence courses should be given by specially trained instructors attached to the staff of the Training Board itself.

On the whole, however, my conception of the Training Board is that its function should be confined to examining, approving and certifying; that it should not be primarily an instructional agency. Nevertheless, it should be constantly pointing out where new training facilities are needed, where additional courses should be given. Its central position in the system and its representative character should make it easy for the proposed Board to coordinate, extend and standardize agencies of all kinds offering training for library work. We would look to it largely for the initiation and promotion of plans for extension training, for effecting a closer cooperation between the schools, and for discovering and developing skilled instructors in library subjects.

Perhaps it would be well to explain that when I use the word standardize I do not mean thereby that everything touched is to be forced into the same mold. Far from it. In the first place, there would be no compulsion at all, any more than there is pressure now for a library school to meet the minimum standards and become an accredited school. All would be free, moreover, to go as much farther as they wish, to raise standards of admission, to lengthen courses, to specialize, etc.; but if they wish their work to receive credit toward A. L. A. Training Board certificates, they must meet

the minimum standards set up. And so with all other training agencies. A graduate of an approved school or a training class would get whatever certificate or diploma the school sees fit to bestow upon him. In addition, if he desires and meets all conditions, he could have the appropriate Training Board certificate, which would lead after a period of successful experience in definite kinds of professional work to higher and eventually to the highest certificate. Graduates of the best schools would continue to be sought after as now. The possession of a certificate would not be a badge of superiority as much as a guarantee against gross incompetency. The same is true, of course, of library school diplomas and degrees even now.

Bear in mind, then, that we do not propose an autocratic agency arbitrarily setting up standards and attempting to force them on schools and public authorities against their will. The board proposed would be a representative body of practical librarians whose duty it would be to translate into concrete definitions and standards the best thought and experience in all matters of training for library service, to insure a reasonable degree of competency in the product of various kinds of training agencies, to protect libraries everywhere from inadequately trained and incompetent persons, to raise standards as rapidly as conditions permit, to promote the establishment of training agencies in sections of the country where they are needed and in all sections of the country for grades of service unprovided for under the present planless scheme of professional training.

It goes without saying that everyone now in library service would receive certificates, if they applied for them, corresponding to the grade of work in which they are now successfully engaged, with due regard to general fitness and training. This would take a little time, but need not be a serious obstacle; and fear on the part of library workers that they personally might not be rated high enough should not be allowed to determine their attitude toward certification. Any board would adopt a liberal policy toward all now in the service. Original certificates would probably be based prima-

rily on the nature of positions now held. A person who is doing good work will receive recognition and have a better chance to improve his position. Only those who fail conspicuously to measure up to the size of their present post need fear the results of impartial grading and certification.

I anticipate that some will say, "Fine idea, something of that sort must be done sometime, but let's not be in any hurry." Certainly, we must not act on impulse; we want to think about it, think hard and discuss it; and then if the balance of opinion is in favor of some such plan, let us act. It's folly to think we'll wait until no one opposes the idea. The forward-looking members of the profession, those who have vision, though they are not visionaries, already see the necessity of some such step. Certification is even now a fact for certain classes of librarians in more than one state. Ten years from now, if we work hard enough, a little progress will have been made here and there in the way of getting certification by state law, but most of us will not live to see a satisfactory system on the statute books of half the states. But even if by some act of magic every state could be moved to adopt a reasonable system of certification shortly, we would certainly be worse off in some respects than now. In the first place, we should probably have forty-eight different systems. The schools, I anticipate, would have to offer technical courses on the laws and regulations governing employment of librarians! Your New Jersey certificate would not be good in Pennsylvania, and so on, unless perchance interstate comity becomes vastly more fashionable than it has ever been with respect to all other matters, including the practice of other professions. The freedom with which librarians have been accustomed to move from one state or city to another is a precious asset, not only to the individual but to the progress of library service as well. Even if an unwonted degree of interstate reciprocity in the recognition of certificates should follow our assumed system of state certification, inevitable variations in grades would tend to check our present freedom of movement.

For still other reasons even the most ideal system of state certification would fail to meet the needs fully. State certification could apply only to libraries supported by public funds. An A. L. A. Training Board could cover the entire field of library service, if it were found desirable. It could, in other words, certify for business libraries and libraries of many special types which fall principally or altogether outside the class of publicly supported institutions.

If we desire a simple system of certification for the whole country; if we hope for a consistent, uniform system of certification under the control of the profession, there is only one way to get it. There is an old proverb which warns that if you want a thing done right, do it yourself. Let me commend this to the American Library Association in the matter of certification.

It is safe to predict that as soon as a system of A. L. A. certification gets under way library authorities everywhere will begin to accept our standards and provide by law that an A. L. A. certificate of a certain grade shall be a prerequisite for employment in a given post. Already a few states require certificates of high school librarians. Would it not be relatively easy to persuade all progressive states to require high school librarians to have the special school certificate of the A. L. A. Training Board? And where states as a whole are backward would not individual progressive schools unconsciously fall in line and demand certified librarians? There is nothing in the plan to prevent any public library, state library commission or education department from requiring more than the A. L. A. Training Board certificate. They could, if they saw fit, have their own system of certification in addition. Perhaps a few would find it advisable to do so, but I feel confident the great majority would prefer to fall in line and rely wholly on the Training Board certificates.

Frankly, I cannot help being enthusiastic about the effect of country-wide certification on the demand for technical and professional training. It will give the individual definite professional objectives toward which to strive; it will give library au-

thorities much needed guidance in selecting and appointing employees; it will furnish a basis for gradation of salaries and promotion from grade to grade; it will help to solve the problem of civil service, because many states and cities will prefer to accept A. L. A. certificates rather than to set up their own tests of fitness; it will help to put library work on a professional plane in the eyes of the public; it will be a very positive aid in securing better salaries.

The proposed board will be able to strengthen and extend training facilities, particularly for the benefit of the small public libraries now so much in need of a personnel trained for that special and most important work. Many incidental advantages will occur to everyone. A very important by-product should result from the necessity the Board would probably be under of maintaining a list of libraries of different types and sizes in all parts of the country approved for practice work. The schools have individually done something of the sort more or less informally, but the board would probably have to carry the method much farther. The result would naturally be a general effort on the part of libraries to raise their standards to meet the conditions required by the Board.

I am not aware that the members of the Association have had the desirability of certification before them in such a fashion that they could express an opinion on it, but I cannot believe there would be any serious opposition if the proposal and its full significance for the profession and for library service were clearly understood. Perhaps there may be some who readily grant the desirability of a central body to supervise and promote training agencies and to grade and certify library workers and who yet prefer to see it done by government. If established on a national scale, as every important consideration demands, the natural agency of the Federal government to undertake it would be the Library of Congress, but we doubt whether the national library would be willing to assume this function and we doubt still more whether libraries and educational institutions would cooperate as fully with any governmental agency having no authority



to command, as with a board operating under the auspices of the American Library Association, democratically selected and in close touch with professional needs and opinions.

Other professional organizations have taken a leading part in standardization and extension of training. Such activity is not only a public service, but is good business as well. The American Bankers' Association, for example, fosters a system of education in the theory and practice of banking, maintaining standards of training by means of official examinations and the issuance of certificates. This work is in charge of an educational director, under the general management of a board of regents. Systematic courses of study, including correspondence courses, are available to those who meet a prescribed standard of education and banking experience and these courses lead to standard certificates.

The war has given a tremendous impetus to the use of books and libraries for vocational training. Should not the library profession grasp the opportunity to set a splendid example of a vocational group fully and efficiently organized for the technical training and certification of its members of every grade?

As is well known, the British Library Association, through its Education Committee, has long maintained a system of professional examinations and certificates, and library authorities base their promotions and salary increases on these certificates. Many of you are doubtless more familiar with this system than I am. I understand that there is dissatisfaction, not with the system of certification, but because it is generally felt that the examinations based on the syllabus put out by the Education Committee are not enough. There is serious need of training facilities such as our library schools, training classes and summer schools to prepare candidates for these examinations. Most of those who take the examinations are self-prepared by the help of the syllabus and correspondence courses. The inspiration and insight imparted by competent instructors, the personal relations of students with each other—these and other tremendous advantages

inhere in class room instruction, but it should be possible for us to supplement our schools with something analogous to the Library Association's syllabus and correspondence courses. "The Syllabus . . ." says one recent critic, "is a fairly comprehensive one, and if crowded in some sections, is clear and straightforward, and any assistant possessed of interest in his or her work and an average amount of common-sense would do well, instead of sitting down and bewailing the lack of library schools, to work carefully through that Syllabus, subject by subject, sit for the examinations, and by so doing acquire a serviceable weapon for future use."

One very important practical question I have not touched upon, namely the financial support of a training board. I have not even attempted to estimate the amount of money required in the beginning. If the library profession is ready for such a step, I have little doubt that a way can be found to put it into effect. A graduated scale of fees might be charged for certificates, corporate membership fees in the Association, or similar sources of income could be used. It is also possible that some support could be secured from general educational agencies. The problem of financial support is far less important at this juncture than the moral support of all the progressive and forward-looking elements in the profession. If we really want to do this thing it can be done.

In this brief sketch I cannot, of course, go into details as to organization or functions of the proposed board. It would be the business of the board to work out details with the aid of all the talent and wisdom the members of this Association possess, which is surely ample for the task. The big outstanding facts I want to leave with you. I want you to think about them and discuss them and in some way record your best judgment as to the feasibility and desirability of taking this most essential step in planning for library development.

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"We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing while others judge us by what we have already done."

# TRAINING FOR LIBRARIANSHIP

By J. H. FRIEDEL, *Editor of Special Libraries*

FOR a number of years our entire educational system has been under fire. The universities, the professional colleges, the public, commercial and vocational schools have each been the object of criticism. The outstanding feature of this criticism has been the fact that the critics have invariably been those whose belief in these institutions has been most profound, men and women of position and experience, and not wont to speak lightly. Witness, for example, John Dewey, Charles W. Eliot, Madame Montessori. The tendency has been not merely toward criticism; it has been rather toward constructive suggestion to meet the condition against which complaint has been directed. The result has been an orderly progress amounting to little short of a revolution. Think for a moment of the more important changes that have taken place in our public schools during the period of our own lives—the more complete realization of the place of the school in society, the emphasis on preparation for life as well as for more complete living, the widespread introduction of vocational education, the elective system, classes for defective and exceptional children, the Montessori method, the Gary system, the junior high schools. The complete list is surprisingly long. It should be noted, however, that if our educational aims and curricula have been revolutionized that this has not been because educators or critics of the schools are revolutionists.

The library schools in their turn have come in for their share of criticism. This criticism though extending over a definite period has not been followed by similarly extensive constructive results. Perhaps this has been due to the hesitancy to depart from existing practice so dominant a characteristic of modern librarianship. Conformity to convention forms so large a part of library method that a widespread tendency prevails to discountenance departure from established rule. We forget

too frequently that library science is still in the stage of experiment and that the best interests of American librarianship can be served by inducing in all librarians a wholesome attitude of open-mindedness and an unwillingness to accept any method as the only method, as final or as beyond improvement, and further by welcoming constructive suggestion, and further scientific research.

Similarly it should be remembered that the library school of today is a product of the present generation, that it is new, and that, good as it is, the way of the world is through evolution toward perfection. Only very rarely are man-made things beyond improvement. It would follow, therefore, that those who are charged with the conduct of these schools should aim continually, subject only to limitations entitled by actual conditions, toward the progressive improvement of these schools.

Furthermore, as members of a profession in which we all take pride, and as members of society, each of us is under certain obligations to those about him. This responsibility is in proportion to our ability to influence the condition of others. The president of the American Library Association, for example, is under greater responsibilities than is the individual member. What he gains in honor and in position is counteracted by the limitations on his personal conduct and the more than commensurate increase in his obligation to improve and advance the condition of those about him. The social responsibility of the head of a library is greater than is that of a cataloger or a minor clerk. Similarly the social and educational responsibility of the library school director is greater than that of the instructor and greater still than that of the student. The evasion of this responsibility is moral turpitude toward the welfare of the group. It is sheer cowardice and has no excuse.

It is quite common today to bewail the

condition of libraries and of librarianship. It is not necessary to point to the legal maxim—"He who condones an abuse creates the abuse." Over and over we have all heard it said that the librarian today is not the equal of his predecessor. I neither endorse nor dispute this view, but if it can be said, as it is, by public librarians and heads of library commissions whose views we respect, who universally favor the employment of and are in continued contact with the library school graduate, it does not speak creditably of the library schools. Only the other day the director of a state library commission told me of the large number of well-paying positions which the commission was finding great difficulty in filling. Yet the schools are turning out several hundred graduates every year, and the number of persons entering the profession each year is much greater than the number of new positions created. And the head of the alumni association of one of the library schools, although most loyal in his attachment to this school, told me not long ago of the decline in the quality of the teaching personnel and of the effort being made to improve this condition. I need not allude to the widespread aversion in special libraries toward the employment of library school graduates, except for such positions as cataloger, and the preference of practical business men to employ those who have not had library school training. All this does not indicate a healthy condition of the library schools.

The library school is a technical school. The training which it offers is a form of vocational education. The outstanding fault of the library school, as indeed it is of most vocational education, is the stress it lays on technique. It emphasizes continually technique over method. Now technique is nothing else than method crystallized. It is the way of dealing with past situations and conditions. It knows nothing of the way of dealing with novel situations, with new conditions or experiences. It is the watch-spring all wound up, not the brain that knows when or how to wind. The emphasis is thus continually

on memory, since to the technician memory is more essential than the ability to cope with new situations. Yet it is the latter faculty which we should try to develop. The end of all library science, as of all education, should be the development of character not of mere skill.

Library work has developed to such an extent that there appears to be little demand for originality on the part of the new worker. The methods of classification in existing libraries, for example, are fixed, as are also their methods of cataloging. On most problems practice has been standardized and the new worker is invariably asked to follow rather than to create. But this should not blind us to the need of teaching the student to be self-dependent, to think for himself and to be able to solve new problems when these are encountered. A problem frequently met in the newly organized special library is that of preparing a special classification that will best meet the needs of the particular library. The capable, experienced special librarian is invariably of the opinion that a special classification is essential to the best functioning of the library. The writer's experience has been that few library school graduates know how to prepare such classification and this observation is confirmed by inquiry from other special librarians. Where standard methods, such as the Dewey, are adopted, the library school graduate appears at a loss to make necessary expansions. Scientific classification is cast to the winds and a method of patchwork is resorted to, followed by consequent patching of patches. Instances might be enumerated galore, but the necessity of politeness prevents specific mention of cases encountered.

It should be noted also that the place of specific subjects in any curriculum is predicated by their value. They may be adopted as disciplinary subjects, as we teach algebra and geometry in the secondary schools. They may be adopted for their informational value. Or they may be subjects involving skill of performance. Of these three, those involving skill of performance undoubtedly cover a major part of the subjects taught in the library school, since li-



brary work is largely an occupation involving skill of performance. The special danger of such subjects is that they tend to become performed mechanically thereby restricting independent thought. The accomplishment tends to become an end in itself. Cataloging may be cited as an example. How frequently do we hear the fact bemoaned that trained catalogers center their attention so much on commas and periods and use so little grey matter. How mechanically is reference work carried on in certain libraries. "Look in the catalog under X. . . . It is not under X? Well, then look under Y. . . . You haven't found it under Y? Well, then I'm sorry we haven't it in the library." Never a thought that a catalog is but one means toward information-getting. Yet we call this reference work in many of our large public libraries. The library school must, to be sure, instil a knowledge of subject, facility in technique, familiarity with library resources. Should this be all? If the aim is to make men and women self-dependent, capable of solving their problems for themselves, should we not aim to turn out more than merely efficient technicians? If library science is to mean only dogmatic inculcation of mechanic efficiency, or technique alone, then it is repressive of originality; it does not develop that character which is the result of self-motivation, of self-discipline. It is in short not educative. Herein is our great weakness. We must not teach library science as if it were fixed doctrine incapable of change or of improvement. If we are to develop resourceful, self-reliant, wide-awake librarians, we must train in thorough, careful, alert habits of thought. The discipline gained by exercise of thought is much to be preferred to that gained from exercise of memory. Library school training should be training for disciplined thinking. We must encourage differences of opinion; only that will test our strength and our weakness.

Let me emphasize another point. I have stated that the library school is a technical school. It is also in a class with the graduate school. It should be realized that those who undertake library school training re-

gard such training as final. Only in rare cases does the individual pursue educational courses after graduation from a library school. This should help to bring out the importance of the library schools. It should also bring out the need of fairly high entrance requirements, higher than those existing in many cases today.

The courses given are in many cases capable of improvement. The courses designed to prepare for special library work may be cited as an example. Invariably these are lecture courses by various special librarians in the neighborhood of the school. Indeed in one of the local library schools organized in 1917 the entire curriculum consisted of but a single course and the method of teaching was through lectures by individuals of more or less ability. Capable and efficient as are the lecturers, these courses cannot be said to be successful. They cannot but tend to confuse the student. Those who know special libraries intimately know that practice in few of them is alike; indeed their very strength lies frequently in their dissimilarities. Such lecture courses cannot help but give a hazy picture of an increasingly important field of endeavor. They are like Cook's tours, or sight-seeing trips; the firms are reliable enough, but who will say that you can know Paris, understand its ways and its people by stopping there for a day, let alone seeing New York in three hours. Women's shoes are frequently made to fit the eye and not the foot. Our courses, however, should not be designed for appearance only. Catch-fly methods may be efficient for flies; they cannot honestly deserve the name of education, much less the dignity of classification as scholarship or science.

Improvement in the quality of the teachers should go hand in hand with improvement in the courses. There is an altogether too strong feeling among library school graduates of the possibility, as of the need, of improving the personnel of the teaching staff. The influence of the school cannot be greater than the influence of its teachers. The personality of the teacher invariably transcends the power

of book learning. It will be admitted that it takes character above everything else to make character. No influence can be greater than the inspiration of the teacher working in the heart of the pupil. Mr. Charles M. Schwab has well stated that "The best soldier of the common good is not necessarily the one who performs the most brilliant exploit. He is the one who goes furthest in inspiring the whole gang to do its best."

Before any extensive improvement in the schools can be hoped for, the difficulties enumerated should be remedied. Gradual elimination of low requirements for entrance, with ultimate standardization of courses and methods as far as possible, will produce a healthier condition of the schools which will be reflected in higher professional standards, improved personnel, better salaries. Attention has been centered on the upgrading of librarians in rural communities. Upgrading of the library school is no less essential. When one school admits students who are no more than high school graduates or possess the equivalent of a high school education, and another sets as a minimum graduation from an approved university or institution of collegiate rank, and both send out graduates for the same kind of work, it is at once seen that wide upgrading is possible. In few fields is the need of education, information, knowledge and experience so great as in library work. Yet the spectacle of the high school graduate, with a two year library school course, turned out as the librarian efficient to guide and advise a modern library clientèle must be sufficient to drive from our halls all but readers of the latest fiction and Johnnies of the seven-day book. Less emphasis should be placed on technique and more on method. The problem method of teaching should be favored over the dry lecture method. Every method should be made to incite thought process, to develop character, and not merely to strengthen memory and mechanical performance. Let us remember the words of John Dewey, one of the great educators of modern times: "To find out to make use of knowledge when it is needed is the true end of the acquisition of

information in the school, not the information itself." Conventional methods of teaching leading to an attitude of docility, and abject obedience should be abandoned. The truth is no invalid; no fear need be entertained that it may be roughly handled. Furthermore, every effort should be made by both those concerned with the direction of the library schools and librarians, whether school graduates or not, to discountenance the formation of new schools of lower standards than those now prevailing. The formation of such schools must inevitably tend to harm the standards of the entire profession. I have already alluded to one such school. In a recent issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL appears an announcement of a summer course or courses in library work to be given by an individual whose qualifications must be open to serious question. Yet the course is announced as designed for those without previous library training, manifestly persons in greater need of effective and inspiring teaching. Such a situation should not be tolerated. Desire of publicity is in itself no justification for the institution of any course. The welfare of the student should be the prime consideration. Some sort of association of existing library schools should be formed, the aim of which should be improvement in teaching staffs, curricula, standards and position, and which should also by direct or indirect pressure see that schools below par are not started or are discontinued in the interests of librarianship. Endorsement of schools of approved standing, certification of approved schools, may offer the way out.

In my writings and on various occasions I have indicated that the tendency in American librarianship is more and more in the direction of specialization and the formation of special libraries. This, I believe, is a natural process of evolution which in the case of business institutions is frequently hastened by the inability of the public libraries to meet required needs. In the public libraries the trend toward centralization of collections and formation of special divisions in charge of a specialist is being practiced on an ever

larger scale. Such departments as fine arts, music, economics, technology, science, rare books and manuscripts, current periodicals and newspapers, and children's divisions are quite common in most of the larger city libraries. I need not say a word as to the advantages to be gained by such a policy. The fact is that it is considered in line with efficient administration. As soon as a library is large enough, the special division is invariably inaugurated. Even in the small towns the tendency toward specialization is evident. Useless collections are being dispensed with and only such books are purchased as will be of direct use in the town. A shoe town aims to have a shoe library; a furniture city concentrates on furniture. In the field of medicine, law, finance, agriculture, industry and commerce the special library is growing as it never has. My own verified lists would indicate that the number of special libraries in the United States has within the last three years increased about fifty per cent.

All this points to the ultimate disintegration of the public library into a group of efficiently functioning special divisions in charge of highly trained specialists. Moreover, I need not point out that the greatest development in modern library work still lies before us. The business man is just beginning to catch on. I look forward to seeing the almost universal adoption of the library into modern business. It is in line with the emphasis being placed on science, on improved methods, on training and education of employees in industrial ways and technical methods. In the May issue of *Special Libraries* Dr. Arthur D. Little, President of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and one of our great chemists, states of laboratories and industrial research: "These laboratories should each be developed around a special library, the business of which should be to collect, compile and classify in a way to make instantly available every scrap of information bearing upon the materials, products and requirements of the industry concerned. Modern progress can no longer depend upon accidental discoveries. Each advance in industrial science must be studied, or-

ganized and fought like a military campaign. . . . I regard the special library as not merely the heart, but the arterial system as well, of any adequately organized research laboratory."

In 1913 Miss Plummer wrote: "Within the last ten years the demands made upon the library schools have increased in number and in complexity. Specialization in libraries has begun and so taken hold of the imagination of those in commercial manufacturing concerns that the largest of them are organizing and reorganizing and calling for trained or experienced librarians to manage them. The schools cannot give the specific training for such work, and can supply only graduates with a technical library training and general education, whereas, to make the most of such libraries, a scientific specialist is needed. Professional libraries, those of medical, law and theological institutions, and libraries of applied science, are in the same cases. The schools are called upon for a highly differentiated product and do not have it to offer. In other words, more training and that specialized, is needed." And again: "The immense and rapid increase of libraries, the extension of the library field to cover the work of State Library Commissions, libraries in schools; grade, high, and normal, rural and county libraries, libraries in state institutions, and the sudden rise of municipal and legislative reference libraries, and commercial and technological libraries, call for a well-considered and far-sighted scheme of training beyond anything that is now offered."

The need of training for librarianship will be greater than before. More important than all will be the need of library school training for special library work. It is an important field which lies before us and to which the schools should give their attention.

In the February issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL (p. 134) *Instructor* suggests that "a tentative schedule of work by an experienced librarian might result in better trained library workers" and requests that the writer and other critics of the schools offer such a schedule "as changing times



suggest." I think this shows a realization that different times entail different needs and that the schools have lost touch. It indicates the openmindedness of the progressive library instructor who, it is hoped, will find her way more and more into the library schools. Such an attitude indicates a desire to overcome and not to submit to difficulty; it argues well for the future.

Yet it will be seen that I have not suggested any such schedule. Indeed it is an impossibility. When the wide disparity in present requirements, methods and conditions in the library schools is considered, to suggest a single program for all to adopt and which will be equally applicable to all is asking for a nostrum. A shoe that is made for a man's foot will drag on the foot of a child or a growing boy. Before any program can be suggested, more fundamental changes must be made. No bed can be made on which all the schools will sleep in comfort and awake in joy. If the bed is designed for the dwarf, the giant will find his feet protruding over the edge. If the bed is designed for the giant, the dwarf will be lost.

I realize fully and am in sympathy with

the introduction of courses in sociology and economics. In my service in university, public and special libraries, I have been convinced that such courses are not only essential but that they frequently determine the success of the worker. But the mere introduction of these courses will not give the desired relief. It is a method of patchwork, a makeshift. The library schools should be beyond the need of a "crazy quilt." I suggest to library instructors that to secure the improvement needed that a committee of instructors, experienced librarians from both public and special fields, with one or two educators be appointed and that this committee be charged with the drafting of an approved program of studies, that a syllabus be prepared in accordance with this which shall be designed to meet present needs, and that such other decisions and recommendations be made as seem most advisable. To such a committee a tentative suggested schedule can be submitted. May I suggest in conclusion that what the best, the wisest and most experienced librarian wants in training for his best assistant be made the community want for all librarians. Any other ideal is narrow; its adoption is harmful to the best interests of American librarianship.

## THE TRAINING OF PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS

BY EMMA V. BALDWIN, *Brooklyn Public Library*

As an outgrowth of the Asbury Park conference, there is reason to expect that a plan for the certification of librarians, following closely the suggestions made by Dr. Williamson, will be adopted.

If we understand the plan aright, the effort will be to bring up the standard of all training to at least the level of that given in the existing one-year schools, even though ample provision is made for a gradual accumulation of credits which will not necessitate, in every case, a year in residence at an accredited school. Dr. Williamson appears to have taken every contingency into account, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the Committee to which it has been

referred may find it feasible to put the plan—in part at least—into early operation.

The establishment of a standard by the profession to make clear to the public what we ourselves consider to be the proper qualifications of those who bear the title "librarian" is imperative if we hope to gain for librarians the kind of salaries we believe their work merits. So long as everybody who does work of any sort in a library may style themselves "librarians" we cannot expect the public to differentiate or to recognize the value of training or experience.

It rests with us to exalt our own calling and to see to it that a high standard is set.

The development of the plan of certification will not only increase the demand for training of the character of that now being given, but the demand for higher training which has recently been voiced in many quarters will become more insistent. Of what that higher training shall consist will depend upon our conception of the place and importance of the library and the librarian.

We affirm that "the public library is an integral part of public education." If it is so in fact as well as in theory the higher training of librarians must be such as will prepare them to take their place among the educators of the country, and to make a contribution to the general scheme of education which will be a positive and a definite one. It is not enough that it should be thus acclaimed by us; the great body of educators must acknowledge and appreciate the peculiar and important contribution of the library to education.

We must admit that we have not yet gained this recognition. And, what is even more serious, there appear to be many librarians who do not believe that the work of the librarian closely parallels that of the teacher, or that the chief librarian of a community should be recognized as performing a public service equal to that of the superintendent of schools.

It is reassuring to note that there are a few instances in which public librarians are so recognized by their communities and given an equal compensation. It is also true, that some college and university librarians are ranked on the faculty as professors.

The burden of proof rests with us. If we, individually or collectively, have failed to attain this recognition, is it perhaps because our conception of our work and the character of our service has in some way fallen below what our colleagues expected of us a quarter of a century ago?

The first thing necessary is to attract to our schools the right sort of men and women. Those who have the kind of natural endowment we need for our future librarians will, in this day of abundant opportunity, undoubtedly prepare to enter

some profession. It is our duty to strive to attract them to our own.

There seems to be a tendency to consider the problem of professional training for librarianship as in some respects different from that of other professions. Since we have so much more recently entered the lists, there is much which we can learn from their experience. To depart widely from the standards of admission and the length and character of training which are being adopted by other professions may render our calling less attractive to the student body from which our ranks must be recruited.

That some change in our present standard is desirable is indicated by a comparison of the indefinite and somewhat apologetic tone of the following announcement of one of our leading library schools with that of another professional school of high rank.

The announcement of the library school reads:

"The instruction in the first or junior year covers the generally accepted methods and practices in library work; students who complete this year's work are prepared to *accept positions in library service . . . One or two years' training will not take the place of years of experience, but they will make the student more adaptable and his general library service more intelligent.*"

That of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is as follows:

"Its primary purpose is to afford students such a combination of general scientific and professional training as will fit them to take leading positions as engineers, scientific experts and teachers and investigators of science." The record of the graduates of this school is the proof that it fulfills its purpose. The thoroughness and comprehensiveness of its training are recognized not only by engineers but by the public generally.

The Library School in question is a part of a university which offers many opportunities for professional training. The admission to the library school is placed upon a higher plane than is that of other schools but it is a question whether the library course is

rendered more attractive by this fact or suffers by comparison. An equal length of time spent in preparation for any other profession in this university would appear more certain of results, and entitles the student to the higher university degree.

We must view our requirements not alone from our own standpoint but must consider them also from that of the appeal to the prospective student.

The field of knowledge is constantly being extended by research and no man can make an intensive study of more than a few subjects. We cannot expect therefore that a librarian will be an exception to the rule. But it is because we know that he meets life at so many different angles and recognize the dangers of superficiality in his work that we desire to impose a superstructure of librarianship upon the broadest possible foundation. The only difficulty with this plan in the future is that there may lurk in it a danger that the library profession may become an asylum—as it will—for those who have failed to gain success in some other calling.

Dr. Richardson has reminded us that library science is something more than a phrase—and that library economy is no more library science, than is dye-making chemistry.

Surely the study of a science that deals with the records of man's thought through the ages, and with the means by which that thought has been communicated and disseminated, can not fail to contribute as much to a student's personal culture and education as would any academic training.

Rudyard Kipling was not a sailor by profession and yet those who go down to the sea in ships have marvelled at the knowledge and insight which enabled him to write "The ship which found herself." In the same way engineers, and soldiers, have found that he touched their callings at their very heart. In some way, without a complete mastering of their technique, he has been able not only to speak their language but he has caught and interpreted their spirit.

It is something of that sort which the librarian must be able to do for each of the groups of specialists with whom he comes in contact. He must catch the spirit of their calling and feel a sympathetic interest in their work. It is the sort of knowledge which will make this to some degree, at least, possible, which ought to form the major part of the librarian's training, for he aims to become a "specialist in adapting the book to the human need."

It is his ability to do this which entitles him to a claim to recognition of his work as professional.

The other things which his training must include are the means by which his purpose is accomplished but they are by no means inconsiderable in themselves.

The accumulation, housing, and distribution of a great collection of books involve operations which correspond in many particulars to the operations of commercial establishments. The student may gain much in his study of library economy by a comparison, and should be trained to check library practice by that which by the more absolute tests of business life has been demonstrated to "pay."

The school for advanced training should not be content to teach only what is already known. It should "consider itself bereft of half its glory unless it continually makes additions to existing knowledge." The value of its contributions will depend in large measure upon the caliber of its faculty, which must include those who have delved deeply into their special fields and are able to stimulate the ambitious student and give him wise guidance and helpful encouragement.

A few years ago Dr. Richardson, in outlining the work of the Library Institute, pointed out a number of fields which would well repay research, and there are many other possibilities of investigation.

Library science is developing as we accumulate a knowledge of all that pertains to the making and use of books by systematic observation and experiment. The higher schools for the training of librarians will foster its development and embody the knowledge thus gained in their instruction.



## THE EDUCATION OF LIBRARIANS: — A FANTASY

BY FLORENCE M. CRAIG, *Cataloger, Library of Leland Stanford Junior University.*

THE library and the librarian are universally recognized as indispensable factors in modern civilization. It naturally follows that the education of the librarian is a problem of much importance. Unfortunately the majority of people to-day do not realize that library work requires any sort of special or professional training. It is only as the professionally trained librarians prove by their work the value and necessity of such training and unitedly demand living wages that the public will give library service its due recognition.

As one who studied in a library school for two years and who has been putting her learning into practice for about the same length of time, I should like to express some of my thoughts upon the subject of the education of librarians.

The first question is that of previous training. If librarianship is to be put on a professional basis, library schools must require a college degree for admission. If standards are to mean anything such a requirement is unavoidable. If universities and colleges universally included in their curricula systematic and technical courses of instruction on bibliography, each and every student would find it a distinct advantage, and library school students could then devote more time to other subjects.

In addition to the college training, I think an apprenticeship of from three to six months served in some accredited library should be required of every prospective student. After such an apprenticeship the first few weeks of library school do not present such a hopeless tangle and the student has a much more intelligent viewpoint. In those three or six months the prospective student may discover that he or she is not fitted for library work. Surely both the student and the school will be thankful the discovery was made before entering the school.

The first year is of course spent in getting the fundamentals of the profession, the a b c of book selection, ordering, accessioning, classifying and cataloging. Right here I should like to say that the ideal library

school teacher is one who has had several years of actual library experience. The teacher with such a background can anticipate the problems that are waiting for the young librarians and will be able to guide and direct with greater sympathy and understanding. With a generous amount of time spent in practice work, one year's training ought to fit the student for many of the subordinate positions.

Only those who show particular aptitude for the work should be asked to remain for the second year. Nurses have to serve a probationary period. Why not a similar practice in library schools? Surely the standards of service would be raised thereby.

In my dream school, specialization would be the aim in the second year. For this purpose a closer affiliation or co-operation between the various library schools would be necessary. Each school would specialize along a certain branch of library science, *e. g.*, one located in a university library might specialize in the teaching of classification and cataloging. The second year students from the various schools, who desired advanced training in those subjects, would be sent to that school. A greater part of the time should be given to actual practical work with ample opportunity for discussion of problems and the working out of original methods. For at least two months the student should work as an actual member of the staff. I believe the thesis has been practically abolished in library schools. If we are to compete with other professions, it would be wise to restore the practice of thesis writing. The degree would necessarily be conferred by the school last attended.

No doubt all this sounds wildly fantastic. Possibly such a scheme of specialization would be more appropriate for a third year of study after a few years of experience. At any rate in these days of efficiency librarians would do well to devise some scheme for specialization. The two years' training ought to serve merely as the broad foundation on which to build future stories of varying worth and splendor.

# TRAINING FOR THE LIBRARIAN OF A BUSINESS LIBRARY OR A BUSINESS BRANCH\*

BY FRANK K. WALTER, *Vice-director, New York State Library School*

THE business librarian is both the embodied recognition of the practical value of libraries and of the expanding ideals of business. He is an indication that present day business is beginning to recognize that personal profit and public service are very closely connected. The competent business librarian need not renounce his claim to a business man's salary. This would probably make his employer think him lacking in ambition. He must, however, earn his salary by anticipating business ideals as well as market conditions and he cannot do his work really well unless he believes in business as a conserving force in society.

The first step in suitable training is the selection of candidates with suitable personality. Many of the traits desirable for the business librarian are those desirable for any librarian or, indeed, for any socially minded citizen. He must have foresight and vision; he must know his field and be able to organize the material he collects; he must be accurate so that his firm will not suffer through misinformation or be led to inaccurate conclusions thru insufficient data. He must be quick as well as accurate so that the data needed will be available when needed and not the day after. He must have business sense to enable him to get the viewpoint of those for whom he works.

As the scope of business widens the need of more education on the part of the business librarian increases. Except in individual cases he cannot afford to specialize too much, but he must be well grounded in the principles of the social and physical sciences. The theory of a few years since has now become established business practice. Economics ("the dreary science"), sociology and psychology have emerged from the class-room and the college laboratory and are now doing yeoman service in executive office, in shop and in sales-room. The field of business has become

international and essential information is no longer confined to the English language. The business librarian cannot afford to start his work without the training which this implies. If his inclination leads him to the field of technology he must perforce know something of the physics and chemistry on which most industrial operations are based. There is so much specific information he must get after he becomes a business librarian that he must start with the smallest possible handicap of ignorance.

The training should be definite but not too specific. Intelligent knowledge of principles and not microscopic special information is the desired end unless the expert knowledge is itself built on a broad base. The specialist usually serves one department. The librarian must serve all the specialists as well as the business as a whole.

It is not easy,—perhaps it is not possible—to distinguish with much definiteness between the work of the business librarian, so-called, and the librarian of a business branch of a public library. In most cases the latter will serve more types of business and will, consequently, need to have at hand material on more subjects. His training must therefore be wider than that of his colleague whose work is confined to a more limited field. The distinction will be less when the "business librarian" is in the service of a large corporation with varied interests. The business librarian may often need knowledge of recreational literature to use in the welfare projects of his firm. The librarian of a business branch on the other hand can usually delegate this work to his colleagues in the main library.

Essential as this general education is, it is not all sufficient. The bearings of any machine, though made of the finest steel, must be polished before it will do its work well. A successful librarian must know how to run a library. Consciously or un-

\*Paper read before the Professional Training Section of the A. L. A. at Asbury Park, June 25, 1919.

consciously, he must use library technique. In an article in *Special Libraries*, (Jan.-Feb., 1919) I have briefly stated my reasons for believing that the special librarian of the future will be trained thru regularly conducted courses rather than thru apprentice experience in business libraries, or through experience after appointment.

In general, the training of the business librarian may be largely concerned with the subjects of importance to all libraries. It is beginning to be recognized that education in other directions has specialized too much. Educators are realizing that there is no real agricultural chemistry but simply the general principles of chemistry applied to agriculture; no business arithmetic, but arithmetic applied to business conditions; no business English, that is not merely good English adapted to a special audience—a principle which good writers and speakers have always recognized. Similarly, in library circles, there has often been too much insistence on the detail to the neglect of the principle. Business library practice usually differs from public library practice in specific application, not in essential. Both would be benefited by a return to the general principles which could be adapted to meet the specific needs of either.

There is little really fundamental which the business librarian will find unnecessary. Elimination of the unnecessary implies rather accurate knowledge of what is necessary. Simplification which is merely omission is not necessarily efficiency. Even Henry Ford cannot afford to simplify by leaving off the nuts at the ends of the axles. It is a mistake to think that small special collections and simple records necessarily go together.

The fundamental processes of classification, cataloging and assigning subject headings; the use of reference material; knowledge of trade and subject bibliography and the sources of supply of printed material are perhaps even more important in business than in public libraries. In the public library much can be standardized. The librarian of the specialized library must, in almost every case, modify standard methods to fit special conditions. He must

adapt his classification to the character of his material. He must, therefore, know the principles as well as the devices of classification. He must determine what details of cataloging will be needed by his limited public in the future as well as in the present. He must, therefore, know the reasons underlying the catalog. The fact that his reference collection is probably small makes it necessary for him to know reference resources outside. The information bulletin, the periodical checked for items of interest to the specialists of his firm, the reference list for special persons or occasions and the absolute necessity of getting needed material in time, require a knowledge of bibliography considerably in excess of that required by the average public library assistant. It is seldom that his administrative duties are so extensive as to permit him to escape this direct routine work. He must know his material first-hand as the librarian of the public library seldom does. He cannot depend on the public library to get his material for him, for it often does not have it nor can he confidently expect the public library to do his research work for it often will not do it.

The business librarian as a part of the community has a right to ask from the community-supported public library any reasonable service it can give. Knowledge of the resources and necessary limitations of the public library will not only prevent him from asking for what he cannot get but will enable him to insist on and to obtain his rightful share of service. An outstanding feature of the present industrial situation is the professed desire of progressive capitalists and intelligent working men for a mutual solution of their problems through better understanding of each other. Similar action between business librarians is highly desirable. It is at this point that the librarian of the business branch can often be of service. His collection is open to all. His connection with the public library is so close that he can demand, for public service the things he really needs.

In more specific directions, the training



course for business librarians could very profitably receive more emphasis. The vertical file in its varied applications is of great value in any library. In the business library or business branch, with its relatively large proportion of pamphlets, clippings and the like, it is essential. More study of its varied uses and some practice in them should be included in any such course. Technical, scientific and economic bibliography should receive more attention. It would obviously be impossible to examine in detail even the important books in all lines included in business libraries but a comparative study of varied types in more varied lines is desirable. Much applied business bibliography is available in scattered lists and articles. These could easily be used as the foundation for correlated courses. The necessity of time-saving devices such as information lists and bulletins and the checking of periodicals have already been mentioned. This at once suggests more attention to annotating and digesting scientific and industrial literature. The present emphasis in most library training agencies is on literary comment and evaluation. The scientific note deserves special attention as it involves certain characteristics not necessarily inherent in the literary note.

Classification is the anatomical basis of all organization, the skeleton on which the business organism depends. As stated before, the business librarian is usually forced into some independent work. Too often the result is based on little comparative knowledge of the history and general theory of classification and the new scheme adopted is likely to be little improvement over the one discarded. The growing dissatisfaction with older classifications which is evident at present indicates the need of more comparative study of classification, especially of material dealing with subjects whose character and relations are constantly changing.

The intimate relation of the business library to every part of its firm suggests a study of business organization and business details. The effective delivery of material requires more than a brief study of the

organization chart. It involves a knowledge of the interrelations of departments not directly connected on the chart. Detailed knowledge must wait on personal connection with the firm in question, but at least the outlines of approved organization should be learned in advance.

Any course such as suggested here will require either a very sketchy treatment of all the subjects indicated or a longer period of preparation than is usually contemplated by those preparing for business library work. The immediate tendency of the times, doubtless aggravated by the short intensive training courses of the army and navy seems to be toward tabloid courses superimposed on as little previous training as the candidate can offer with impunity. This tendency is almost certain to defeat itself. The short, intensive training course was successful only in proportion as it was applied to those with previous training or exceptional ability. The real period of preparation was only apparently shortened. Moreover, we are too near the event to be sure whether the success was in all cases as great as the newspapers and the officially inspired news note indicated.

Unless history stops repeating itself, preparation for the future will be more thoro than ever. As the conception of business broadens and the human relation as well as the balance sheet is recognized, the business librarian will become increasingly important. He will use his books as the shop superintendent uses his material—as a means to convert past experience and broaden with his work. In the business branch, open to all on equal terms, an even wider field will develop, which will require much better preparation. There will be little difficulty about maintaining a professional standard. The business library will have a definite problem whose solution will result in definite contributions to the economic welfare of both employer and employe. The business librarian who cannot produce results will share the fate of other ineffective factors in business. He must become a producer and a definite asset or he will be removed as a liability.

# ADVANCED LIBRARY TRAINING FOR RESEARCH WORKERS\*

BY ANDREW KEOGH, *Librarian, Yale University.*

IN giving this subject to a university librarian, the implication must certainly have been that a "research worker" is to be understood in the university sense, and not in the ordinary sense of a person who is carrying on any kind of careful inquiry or examination. If I am right in restricting "research" in this way, I will go further and say that although the spirit and methods of research are by no means limited to the graduate school, it is chiefly in that school that the spirit of research is inculcated and its methods taught and required. Research is indeed the mark of the graduate school, distinguishing it from the college on the one hand and from the technical and professional schools on the other. The research worker that I have in mind is therefore a person who has had such preliminary training as to be able to profit fully by higher training, and who enters a graduate school for the double purpose of enlarging his knowledge of a subject that appeals to him and of acquiring the best methods of research in his chosen subject.

Students offering themselves for such training usually fall into one or other of two classes. They are either persons with library training or experience who wish to become experts in some special field of knowledge; or they are persons of special knowledge who wish to become librarians or bibliographers.

The librarian who takes up the higher study of a subject usually aims at equipping himself to become librarian of a special library, or head of a department in a large library, and this aim is just as legitimate as that of his fellow student who intends to teach. He will naturally pay special attention to the bibliography of his subject, but otherwise he does not differ from his classmates, and there is no reason why he should not get his master's and doctor's degrees in

due course. Some university libraries make grants of time, or pay the tuition fees for approved courses taken by members of their staff, and they encourage such study by showing that it leads to higher salaries. I believe that higher study of this kind will be much commoner ten years hence than it is to-day.

The person of special knowledge in some field of study who seeks advanced library training may also aim at becoming a librarian, but his needs are very different. If he wishes to acquire library technique, he should go to a library school, and not to a graduate school. If, however, his purpose is to master his field bibliographically, he may enter a graduate school, and proceed to his master's degree. He may have some difficulty in finding a school that will meet his needs, for some teachers pay little or no attention to the bibliography of their subjects, and would be unwilling to spend time in planning and carrying through a special course for a single student. But in the humanities, at least, there are courses in encyclopædia, methodology, and bibliography that would serve his purpose. The wise student will seek his teacher in a university where there are facilities for bibliographic research and opportunities for work on the library staff, or where such facilities and opportunities are at hand in some great reference or special library.

There will probably be little difficulty in obtaining a degree for meritorious bibliographic work. A discriminating selection of the best books on any subject of importance, with careful annotations showing the scope and limitations of each book, and references to others that correct or supplement it, would probably be accepted anywhere for the master's degree; while the rare bibliographical dissertation that not only incorporates discoveries of importance, but by sound criticism throws light on disputed literary or historical or other problems, might be offered for the degree

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of doctor of philosophy. The dean of the Yale Graduate School is very willing to give degrees for bibliographical work.

There remain two problems, one connected with graduate work in the university, and the other with work in a library school.

The first is the case of a person who desires to take up one or more courses in the graduate school of a university, but is technically barred because he is not a college graduate, or the graduate of a library school that confers degrees. A student of this sort may have the same amount of ability, education, training, and experience as the one who holds a degree; he may have more; but he lacks the hall-mark. But no person who has carried on library work for any reasonable length of time in a professional way need feel that he lacks a liberal education, and most universities would admit him at once. The Yale Graduate School, for example, has admitted to its courses members of the Yale library staff who had no degree of any sort; and this was done, not because these persons were on the staff of the Yale library, but because it is part of Yale's general plan to admit to its graduate and professional courses all students who are adequately equipped. Each case is considered on its merits, and if the applicant is admitted he is not enrolled at the beginning as a candidate for a higher degree, but as a so-called "special student." If his work should prove equal in quantity and quality to the regular students he can take the final examinations and get his degree.

The second problem is that of the stu-

dent who wishes to carry on advanced work of a technical character, such as is more appropriately given and sought in a library school than in the graduate school of a university. Such courses are graduate courses, but they are professional rather than cultural. A student seeking advanced training may already have the degree of B.L.S.; or may be the graduate of a library school not conferring degrees; or may be a college graduate with library experience but without library school training; or may be an educated and experienced person without a degree of any kind. There is at present no regularly organized graduate school to which such a student can go, but this is not from lack of desire on the part of faculties. The demand for advanced training is too slight to warrant the expenditures involved. Such demand as exists is too varied to fill; and students expect intensive training which is difficult in a one-year course. Until the means are provided the schools should throw open more widely their present facilities. If Yale admits students without degrees to its graduate school, the library schools can do the same. The so-called "open courses," to which experienced library workers are now admitted, should be greatly increased in number. The schools might also forestall demand by relieving their undergraduate seniors of some of the more formal courses required for graduation, allowing them instead to pursue some investigation of special interest. If such investigations can be carried on better in other libraries the student should get leave of absence without loss of credit.

## THE TEACHING OF REFERENCE WORK IN LIBRARY SCHOOLS

BY ADELAIDE R. HASSE

IN the February, 1919, LIBRARY JOURNAL, "Instructor" invites critics of library schools, mentioning my name, to submit a tentative curriculum. Mere criticism does not just describe what I wish to say about library schools' schedule of work. I am more in the mood for mourning. One does

not criticise that which does not exist. One does mourn the nonexistence of that for which there is a dire need. "Instructor," I infer, wishes respondents to be explicit. In order that my position may be very certainly not misunderstood, let me then begin at the beginning. Much of the work done



in libraries I do not regard as essentially library work at all. Much of the work which I regard as essentially library work is not done in libraries as yet. There are librarians who frown on what I regard as library work, some even penalize tentative efforts to introduce it. That work which I do not regard as essentially library work has to do in a general way with the physical care of the book, including its charging and discharging, reading of the shelves, etc. These and many other processes are far more expertly done in many concerns not libraries, than I have yet seen them done in libraries. And yet to a large extent it is these processes which consume a major share of the library school's schedule. Much of this work now embodied in the school's curriculum is of such a grade and character that it could very well be included as part of the library's training work. This would leave the schools free to give more time to real library educational work. I am sure the instructors would all be far happier. And this brings me up squarely facing the point "Instructor" raises, viz., a tentative schedule of work for the schools. Suppose, for the moment, we relegate the word library to the realm of antiquity and substitute therefor another term. This war-time has created so many substitutes, why not this? The terms "community center," "civic center," "recreation center," etc. have come to be commonly accepted. What about "information center?" Just let your mind dwell for a moment and your imagination play a trifle with that term, and then ask yourself how much the present school curriculum offers to a would-be expert in an information center. Perhaps you take exception to the term, but how about the concept? In a very crude form you lend it your support when you install an information desk.

I would have the library function primarily as an information center and I would have this function determine and regulate the several processes and services appertaining to libraries. Consequently I would have the school's curriculum composed almost wholly of instruction in sources of information and in the art or science of the organization of information. I am far from

being sufficiently equipped even to suggest the nature of an entire schedule of this sort in detail. Some experience in reference work in economics encourages me to venture to submit a tentative schedule on this subject. In doing so I would remind "Instructor" of the difference in teaching the literature of a subject and teaching the history or theory of a subject. The latter is taken care of by the academic institutions. No institution systematically takes care of the former. What institution is so well suited by natural relation to teach the literature of a subject as is the library school? By teaching the literature of a subject I do not mean cursory conferences on the best books of the year from American presses, but the influential literature, whether in books or pamphlets, the periodicals, society proceedings, institutional publications of all countries of any time in each branch of economics, and taught in such a way that the student may actually and rightly claim some familiarity with this literature at the close of the school's two, or better, three year period.

If it is thought too much of an undertaking that each school cover all this ground, specialization might be inaugurated so that one or more schools would specialize in the literature of one or more subjects. What would be the advantage of this schedule over the present one? Simply this. The service rendered by persons prepared in this way would be of such a grade that it would be recognized as professional service. There would be fewer employees and these would be better paid. Administrators could no longer confuse messenger service with reference work. Persons thus properly equipped for reference work never could have committed the *faux-pas* of the chief of the information desk of a large public library, who, when asked for the British Labour Party's Reconstruction Program in April, 1918, months after it had been heralded throughout the world, supplied the Inter-Allied Economic Conference, naively adding: "Is this it? I don't know." Nor would it have been likely to happen that of one of the best economic journals not a copy is to be found in any of the libraries of New York City.

With these preliminaries a very tentative outline of a schedule for economic reference work for use in library schools is herewith respectfully submitted to "Instructor."

## FIRST YEAR

## Literature of Economic Thought.

Ancient writers.

Medieval writers.

Transition of economic thought

Mercantilism, Cameralism.

## Literature of Economic Science.

French writers: Quesnay, Saint-Simon, Turgot, Bastiat, Sismondi, Proudhon, Say, Cournot, Dunoyer, Guyot, etc., etc.

English writers: Malthus, Ricardo, Mill, Smith, Bentham, Bagehot, Jevons, Cairnes, etc., etc.

German writers: Rau, Thünen, Müller, List, Lassalle, Marx, Knies, Roscher, Schmoller, Wagner, etc., etc.

Italian writers: Messedaglia, Cossa, Robbeno, Loria, etc., etc.

American writers: Carey, the Walkers, Wells, Bolles, Atkinson, Sumner, George, Clark, Ely, Fisher, Seligman, Dewey, Mitchell, Taussig, Laughlin, Jenks, etc., etc.

Scandinavian writers; Russian writers. This group can be extended very considerably. Very little is known in this country, generally speaking, of the economists of countries other than the five cited. The time is here when they will be introduced. South American economists ought to be included. In acquainting the reference worker with these writers more than a mere sketch of the writer should be given. His place, contribution and influence in economic thought should be clearly demonstrated, his books fully described, his affiliations with societies, periodicals, etc.

## Literature of Economic Theories.

Wealth; Value; Distribution; Rent; Wages; Interest; Population; Capital; Monopoly; Abstinence; Income; Consumption; Prices; Crises, etc., etc.

## Literature of Economic Schools.

Physiocrats; Optimists; Pessimists; Nationalists; Socialists; Classical School; Historical School; Manchester School, etc., etc.

Here as in the preceding group the instructor will confine himself strictly to the literature of the subject, displaying, in other words, the information on each subject to the students.

## Economic Associations.

The publications of these bodies including those of congresses and conferences should be carefully studied.

## Economic Periodicals.

This is a very important subject and should be carefully presented as to scope, authority, special features, indexes, frequency and regularity of issue, price, etc.

## SECOND YEAR

## Finance; Debt; Banking; Prices; Commerce; Taxation; etc.

The literature of these and other branches of economics is to be presented in such a way that the student can both give intelligent service and intelligently select books for an economic section. The course should include general reference books, chief individual authorities, periodicals and society publications on each of the branches of economics taken up. In the case of economics especially there is much source material and much material on special subjects which can be secured at negligible expense and which is at the same time authoritative and useful. Reference workers should be made familiar with sources of supply.

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There is no booke so bad, but some commodity may be gotten by it. For as in the same pasture the Ox e findeth fodder, the Hound a Hare; the Stork a Lizard, and the faire maide flowers; so we cannot, except wee list our selves, saith Seneca, but depart the better from any booke whatsoever.

## TWO THOUGHTS ON INSTRUCTION IN LIBRARY SCHOOLS

BY CHALMERS HADLEY, *Librarian, Denver Public Library*

COMMENT on library school curricula and methods should be based on personal experience or close observation, and the thirteen years which have elapsed since my own library school days, make any criticisms of methods from this distant view seem impertinent.

Without considering the subjects taught in library schools, or the time and effort devoted to some of them as compared to their actual value in ordinary library activities, two weaknesses needing attention seem apparent. They are not faults indeed, which are limited to library schools, but they exist in schools of every type. It seems to me, however, that other institutions make a more definite effort than do library schools to eliminate these faults, or at least to reduce them to a minimum.

First. Knowledge of a subject does not necessarily make a good teacher, and library schools should have more instructors who, thru a natural gift for teaching or an acquired ability thru pedagogical training, can impart a sound knowledge of library methods. Unless a library school instructor can give this knowledge thru a proper presentation of whys and wherefores, her students will be driven to swallowing great gulps of memorized library facts—an unwise process where assimilation is hoped for.

The preliminary educational qualifications demanded of prospective students by the library schools, secure for them men and women past the memory stage in devel-

opment. During their college years, preceding entrance to the library school, the trend of their mental growth under men trained for teaching, has been toward the development of their reasoning rather than their memorizing faculties, and only a successful teacher in library methods can make a successful appeal to such students. There is sufficient memorizing necessary in acquiring any new subject, without this being added to because of instructors who lack any outstanding ability to teach.

Second. I believe much improvement will result to library schools, if they will adopt some plan to relieve their instructors from school service and return them to regular library work at definite periods. No one who devotes years to considering books, methods and things, can give all she should to prospective librarians whose most important work will be with people.

We are accustomed to look on our universities as our most aloof and academic institutions, but even they realize the danger of in-growing interests, and so provide a Sabbatical year to give their professors some chance to renew their freshness of vision and their powers of receptivity. Library schools may not be able to provide Sabbatical years, but at least they can return their instructors at intervals to the stimulating currents of actual work with the public, rather than continuing them indefinitely in theoretical work with their students.

## TRAINING FOR LIBRARIANSHIP IN THE BRITISH ISLES

THE Education Committee of the Library Association has put forward the following proposals as expedient at the present time in its report adopted by the Council last March.

To library authorities it suggests the adoption of:

I.—An entrance examination on approved lines before assistants are appointed, or in

lieu thereof certificates of Matriculation or Senior Local Standard; juniors to be informed that their continuance in the library service will depend upon their following courses of study under the Library Association Syllabus.

II.—A system of grading and of increments of salary dependent on the results



of examination by the Library Association or by the authorities of library schools co-operating with the Library Association.

III.—Granting of time and facilities for study and attendance at classes, and support of library schools or classes in the form of bursaries or direct contributions.

On the part of the Association the Committee urges "an appeal to the Board of Education to recognize our system of instruction and examination, and to take steps for holding classes in certain sections of the Syllabus at convenient centres, under the scheme for continuation classes so far as this would not conflict with the fundamental object of the new Act—to ensure a sound general education. Such classes should be made available, if possible, for assistants who have passed the age of eighteen as well as for young persons. The Council should offer its services as technical advisers and also for the provision of qualified teachers."

Further, it is recommended that a drastic revision of the Syllabus of courses for professional examination be taken in hand forthwith in the light of the experience gained during the last fifteen years of teaching and examination. "To meet the needs of the vocational continuation schools established under the new Act,

- (a) An elementary course should be drawn up to consist of
  - i. Literary History and Book Selection.
  - ii. Classification.
  - iii. Cataloguing and Indexing.
  - iv. Library Economy.
- (b) The present sections of the Syllabus should be thoroughly overhauled. Historical Bibliography and History of Libraries should probably be taken from Sections 2 and 5 and transferred to a supplemental syllabus of advanced subjects. Indexing might be added to Section 4 (Cataloguing) in order to make that subject still more useful to others than those engaged in library work.

- (c) A Syllabus of special subjects should be drafted comprising the following sections:—
  - i. Bibliography and History of Libraries.
  - ii. Palaeography, Archives, and Book Selection.
  - iii. Commercial and Technical Libraries.
  - iv. Children's Libraries, Rural Libraries, and Advanced Extension Work."

In order to help students who have been serving in the army to recover lost ground and prepare themselves for examination under the Syllabus, and for taking up services in libraries efficiently the Committee proposes as the most practical:

- (a) An intensive course covering most subjects of the Syllabus.
- (b) Correspondence classes to start as soon as students are demobilized.
- (c) Summer schools such as have been established at Aberystwyth and elsewhere.

The establishment of library schools in connection with university colleges and other teaching institutions is strongly urged by the committee. "It must be borne in mind that the special technical requirements of libraries will tend to differentiate two broad classes of librarians

- (a) Those holding the Diploma and perhaps special certificates in the extended Syllabus, or a university degree.
- (b) Those holding only elementary or other certificates and not the Diploma.

These two classes in view of the multifarious character of libraries, public and private should not be too rigidly defined," and it should be possible for those in class "b" to reach class "a" by means of study and examination."

In establishing library schools care must

be taken to see that schools of an inferior type run by unqualified persons be not recognized by the Association. The Committee finally recommends that "the immediate object on which every effort should now be concentrated is the establishment of a library school in London, for which an op-

portunity is offered by University College.

Since the adoption of this report by the Council a grant has been obtained for the establishment of this school of library science at University College, London.. The general scheme for this school is given immediately below.

### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON

A GRANT of £7500 payable in five yearly installments has been made by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, for the purpose of initiating on an experimental basis a School of Librarianship at University College, London. The general scheme for the school formulated by a joint sub-committee of the Library Association and of the College authorities, is as follows:

1. To be admitted to the school students should normally have passed some examination of Matriculation standard. Candidates, however (not less than eighteen years of age), who have had satisfactory library experience, should be admitted at the discretion of the governing body.

2. The curriculum to consist of all the subjects laid down in the Library Association Syllabus (the Syllabus to be carefully revised as already explained). The College Sub-Committee agrees with the Education Committee of the Library Association that the teaching should be made attractive to non-library students and that the attention of the public should be called to the value of a knowledge of Indexing, Book Selection, Archives, and other of the book arts, the persons engaged in research and to serious readers in general.

3. The school to be organized primarily as a day school, the 3 terms coinciding with the ordinary terms of the College. A proportion of lectures and lessons, at the discretion of the lecturers, to consist of visits to libraries, with practical work, and visits to bookbinding, printing, and other works, at which the student would see processes and materials of practical importance in

library foundation, equipment, and routine. Throughout the courses, the teaching should be practical as well as theoretical, and ample opportunities should be given for what may be described as "laboratory work."

4. Though there would be nothing to prevent students of sufficient ability from taking the whole course in one year (lectures in different subjects being carefully arranged not to overlap, to enable students to work at any alternative subjects), students should be encouraged to devote two years to the whole course.

5. Besides day students, who would devote their whole time to the courses, some, or all of the courses, should be open to students working part of the day in libraries, and taking one or more subjects at a time in the elementary or ordinary sections of the Syllabus.

6. The question of the examining body is under discussion; but students would be called upon to sit for the annual examination and the Diploma of the Library Association, or for an examination by the University, which would be under an extension of the Library Association Syllabus.

7. It is hoped that Section 1 (Literary History) would be dealt with by University lecturers, who would teach the subject in a way suitable for the special requirements of librarians. Students should also be encouraged to attend the College Classes in languages.

8. The management of the School should be by a Committee on which the Council of the Library Association had considerable representation.

## THE A. L. A. : DIPLOMAT

BY M. LLEWELLYN RANEY, *Librarian of Johns Hopkins University*

"WITH reference to your No. 3368, of the fifteenth instant, and also your No. 3401 of the nineteenth instant, the Department sees no objection to enlarging the scope of importation policy so-called. Permit entry to approximately the same extent and under similar restrictions as the French and British allow."

In this cablegram from the Secretary of State to the American Ambassador in Paris is announcement of as signal an honor as was ever accorded the American Library Association in its entire history. It may be called the culmination of seventeen months of diplomatic scrutiny and formally placed in our hands the virtual exercise of an extremely delicate government function in war time—the importation of enemy publications.

In England and France this authority, fraught with great possibilities of help or harm, was vested in State officials, only—His Majesty's Stationery Officer and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs respectively. The American policy was formulated on the basis of our investigation of foreign practice made at the instance of the State Department and adopted without change. In us was concentrated the responsibility of carrying out this policy. Our mails were carried in the diplomatic pouch, our shipments under the United States seal. The entire arrangement represented an agreement among three Foreign Offices, effected by our initiative, and involved, besides, the active cooperation of the War Trade and Censorship Boards, two embassies and two legations. Their extraordinary courtesies it is a duty and a very great pleasure to acknowledge.

This movement outdates by six months that which resulted in the Association's library service to the nation's armed forces. Indeed, it was this earlier experience that led to the writer's dispatch overseas in the effort to extend our program there—an effort which secured us a large place in the sun on land and sea, adequate tonnage,

and a field survey, which, tabulated, became the chart of our foreign staff, tho the lists had been closed, cargo space was well-nigh unthinkable, and the lines were tight against civilians.

Whether or not this confidence of Washington in the Committee on Importations was ever shaken may be judged by the following voluntary letter from the War Trade Board, sent prefatory to our final action—the examination of material imported abroad—a letter "which I fully indorse," writes the chairman of the Censorship Board: "We are very glad to be able to record our satisfaction of the manner in which our Enemy Trading License 1727 to the American Library Association has been handled by you. We have felt great confidence in being able to refer to you requests for relief from various libraries and public institutions and we believe by your careful supervision, the interests of both the Censorship Board and the War Trade Board have been protected, and the requirements of the libraries and public institutions reasonably satisfied.

"In connection with your trip abroad, we are inclined to think that the public interests demand a liberal interpretation of the terms of our license, and as far as a consistent examination of any material now impounded may satisfy you, the shipments should be allowed to go forward liberally. We beg to express our confidence in your judgment in any shipments to which you may give your approval."

But what business had the American Library Association or anybody else to aid the entrance of German publications in war time, one may ask. Did we not know of their lying propaganda? Besides was it not against the law to trade with them anyhow?

These were just the kind of questions put to a prominent London librarian by his indignant board, who brought him to book in the early days of the conflict and set a day for his trial. At the appointed time



he produced a letter from the Admiralty which sent his accuser scurrying to cover and dismissed that case with all like it.

It appears that the workers in one of the plants were falling of some mysterious occupational disease, and this librarian was summoned to search the literature for a remedy. He chanced to find it in a recent periodical received on the license which his Trustees thought to revoke. The epidemic was stayed and the Admiralty's commendation of the library consulted was warm. It is not German science, art, and scholarship that we crossed the Atlantic to smash, but the military barbarism which had perverted them.

And right here it is at last permissible to make two interesting disclosures. In Switzerland we secured for the American Red Cross Medical Library in Paris, the German periodicals desired by our physicians in military service, much to their acclaim; and, in the second place, it was done thru the French Government, which, without any suggestion on our part had, in inaugurating its importation procedure, made provision for the Allies as well. Its machinery was not employed for our other orders, because it would patently work a hardship on a busy officer, but this typical courtesy was keenly appreciated and merits the knowledge of the Association.

Another acknowledgement it is a satisfaction to chronicle. The opportunity of performing all this service was an inspiration of Dr. Frank P. Hill, Chief Librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library. He suggested the committee and led them to the first Washington conferences. To his strong initiative we owe much else that is prized in our war record. If ever there was a headstrong secretary allowed free rein by an indulgent chairman, I am that one. The generosity which he has shown on public occasions is as fine a trait as it is rare.

Our troubles began when the blockade of the German coast was established in March, 1915, tho with the aid of other neutrals service limped on for a year afterward. The British were not slow to recognize the stupidity of refusing to read

what the enemy wrote, tho to perfect the system of drawing off the propagandism without breaking the yolk of science took time.

On the American side, the Librarian of Congress was chief counsel for the first two years, tho for some months it was generally unknown. With the Department of State and the British Embassy he conducted a skillful and voluminous correspondence, which resulted, toward the close of 1915, in the establishment of the "permit system," whereby the British Foreign Office agreed to the importation of publications "philosophical, scientific, technical or educational" in character, if destined for "universities, colleges or public bodies," on applications properly "vouched" by the Librarian of Congress.

The inauguration of this system cost him long and arduous labor, and upon the problem, by his consent, Mr. T. W. Koch, then Chief of the Order Division of the Library of Congress, spent no small share of his time, while resident in London during the first half of 1917. He carried with him prodigious lists of outstanding orders from American libraries, and, while he has never published a report, it is known that he gave especial attention to parcels in detention there, in the hope of effecting their release.

But the system came to naught, tho thru no fault of the "voucher." Its failure resulted in part from the looseness or impracticability of the terms, but largely from the inclusion of objectionable material in the boxes of an importing firm that had secured its license directly.

It was the protraction of this difficulty that led in November 1916 to the appointment of the A. L. A. Committee on Importations, consisting of Messrs. Frank P. Hill (Chairman), E. H. Anderson, C. W. Andrews and M. Llewellyn Raney (Secretary). The Committee repaired at once to Washington, and, after conferences arranged by Dr. Putnam with the Foreign Trade Advisers of the State Department and the British Embassy, and inquiries of New York importers, drew up a memorandum, which the State Department adopted

for presentation to the British Foreign Office.

This document recited difficulties and proposed remedies. The result was an order to release material detained at Rotterdam, and the abrogation of the permit system. America's severance of diplomatic relations and entry into the war, while the question was under discussion eased the whole situation of course. Amelioration of a condition was what we had sought, but the condition itself was abolished—a gratifying outcome.

In this effort to modify a British order our best help came from British citizens. To Sir William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, and Mr. John Y. W. MacAlister, President of the Library Association and Secretary of the Royal Society of Medicine, a statement of the difficulty had been early sent. Sir William acted instantly, and Mr. MacAlister never abated his representations in behalf of our program till a timely letter of his to the Foreign Office admittedly brought the matter to a head and a happy issue. Further, if the story may be anticipated, it was the testimony of his teeming shelves, among others, that a year later served to win from Washington the permission to expand American practice to the Allies' generous limits.

Well, the material went on shipboard, the system into the discard, and the Committee set out for Louisville with swelling fronts. But the game was young yet, and before it ended three of the members were stretched on the ground while the fourth was on his knees computing his losses and sending up thanks to heaven that the war had not been conducted by diplomats. Only strong hearts should enter diplomacy. It is like boxing in a dress suit. Either your blow is weak, or you split your coat. In either case you lose.

It was Germany's move next and they threatened to sink the vessel if it sailed. So the Dutch Government held it in port and the boxes waited two weary years longer in Rotterdam till we went after them in person and brought them over.

But what the Dutch vessels would not do in the Atlantic could be done in the North Sea, and a bit of shirtsleeve diplomacy

leagued with the Navy brought them the rest of the way. So that for seventeen months our material has crossed without the loss of a page.

The Trading-with-the-Enemy Act had given the opportunity for a straight American policy and so a license was granted to the

"American Library Association of the United States, acting on behalf of universities, colleges, public institutions of approved character in the United States, to trade with booksellers and publishers in various places in Germany and Austria, by importing into the United States certain publications of serial character and otherwise issued in Germany or countries allied with Germany, and such publications to be of a character likely to assist important work of research in science and scholarship; PROVIDED, however, that such importations shall be carried out by a method to be arranged and approved by the State Department, and that such importations shall be subject to such supervision as the State Department may see fit to exercise; and PROVIDED, further that the admission of all such publications into the United States shall be subject to the approval of the Censorship Board."

The proviso of the State Department control over the particular license—a suggestion of ours, as indeed were all its terms—was due to the case's diplomatic implication. The requirement for censorship was patently imperative. On this score it may be reported with the utmost satisfaction that there has not been a single excision, so thoroughgoing were the safeguards we threw about the service.

The Department's preferred plan was that a representative of the Association should take residence at Berne and control all the processes of acquisition and distribution for both the Government and the libraries. The compromise procedure adopted in view of the Secretary's imminent departure on another mission for the Association, called for the Committee's dispatch of an order for a select list of 255 periodicals to Holland, to be filled by whatever dealers were

found satisfactorily employed by the Allies, and to be shipped under seal via England, provided assurances were given for uninterrupted passage thru British territory. These were forthcoming at once, the plan was presented in London, and the order of 102 institutions for the year 1918 of these journals went to a dealer at The Hague. For a time the Department thought the employment of American agents possible, but the experience of the Allies was adverse and their method of trading with neutrals was adopted. The bookdealers had of course no grievances whatever, since the law against trading with the enemy applied as much to them as to the multitudinous other forms of business stopped by the war. It was the institutions that had the claim to exception and theirs was allowed.

The limitation of the initial order to 255 periodicals was due both to the Censorship Board's unpreparedness for a more formidable task of examination, and to our general ignorance of the Allies' practice. It had been quite widely asserted for example, that scientific journals were not reaching England at all, but only abstracts made in Holland. This called for investigation there and in France. The result of these two reports was announced at Saratoga Springs. The Secretary of State had cabled his approval and the bars were down. The libraries might order their accustomed periodicals, and but for the Committee's lack of clerical facilities, together with its conviction that only books of emergency should be secured, the service might have been expended in that direction as well. The new privilege was widely embraced.

A further result was a joint proposal from the State Department, War Trade and Censorship Boards that the Committee extend its functions to include all applications, but its spokesman felt compelled to confine its responsibilities to libraries; so that the idea of providing for others was abandoned.

With the dispatch of that first order to The Hague began a train of difficulties which taxed resourcefulness to the utmost and would have dragged us down to defeat

but for a cheerful determination to win at any cost short of crime.

1. It took three weeks instead of a day for the order to travel from London to The Hague.

2. It had hardly arrived when Dutch shipping was requisitioned by the Allies and in retaliation not a vessel crossed to England for a month. It looked as if the pretty scheme had died a-borning and the Dutch agent had the body.

A cablegram was rushed to the State Department asking if further orders might not be shifted to Switzerland provided the same arrangement for passage could be made with the French Government as had been effected with the British. The answer being quickly "aye" from both Washington and Paris, the few belated orders in hand (as well as the later larger crop resulting from the Saratoga Report) were accordingly sent to Geneva. This opened an interesting and profitable experience, for the present head of the firm patronized is an American lady who has taken great pride in serving her fellow countrymen during this emergency.

3. The goods came to Rotterdam but the shipping company refused to accept them without specific orders from London. This cablegram reached me less than twenty-four hours before sailing time. It was life in a taxicab that day, with the final promise to ship at once exacted as a courtesy to the State Department by telephone while the train drew into the station. They crossed.

4. The first message received in America stated that on arrival in London the boxes were found to lack the promised seal and so had been seized by the Government. There had been a crossing of diplomatic signals, and it took four months of burning the wires and feeding the pouch to clear the boxes and land them in New York.

5. An American importer had meanwhile published a report that without his authorization his Leipzig office had subscribed for half the usual number of serials; so he could help his clients in 1918 after all, maugre his October disclaimer. But as the chairman of the Committee, playing



safe, had not communicated the Secretary's advices, the libraries did not know what to do; so they lay low for the traveler.

6. Their mystification was complete when a little later they received from Holland an acknowledgment of their unknown order. 102 librarians caught in the dark and all talking at once! Furthermore, the circular enlarged upon the writer's ability to supply them other like material. This aroused the wrath of the War Trade Board, for it was an uninviting incitement to break the American law. The librarians lay a little lower.

The Saratoga Report, aided by the Fourth of July division, burked mob violence.

7. The bills arrived from Holland and proved excessive. Get Even Somehow and Co. rushed to mimeograph with a denunciation, but failed to cover the rear, for a little reconnoitering discovered their prices under parallel conditions in 1917 to have been higher still. That particular ghost was not laid till after a chase of ten months and 4000 miles, but it died nobly.

8. Next came the panicky advice to re-order everything stored in Leipzig because of supposedly impending confiscation. A bulletin (one of ten issued at intervals to reduce correspondence) was necessary to calm distraught nerves.

9. Then appeared the wild canard that the War Trade Board had sent an agent to Rotterdam to seize and sell American goods then awaiting shipment. Librarians should protest. The precincts of the Board were filled with the bleating of the affrighted. They heaved a brick at the intruder, and another pastoral to the flock brought a long silence.

10. With peace at home, there remained the siege at Rotterdam to be raised, but there were no funds in sight. However, to the high finance that had conducted a \$60,000, importation business without clerks, and with an expenditure of \$300 by the

157 stockholders had brought them a profit of \$9000 to date (not to mention 1917), that problem was easy. Had not the Paris Peace Conference consecrated the word "reparation"?

11. But the expedition itself seemed hopeless. Was not every approach guarded? All but one little wicket in the rear, and it took no Epiates to find it. The rescue was celebrated at Asbury Park.

12. Finally came the tidings of disaster by fire, but for once Providence was not on the side of the heavy artillery, for the State Department had at last consented to demobilize the remnants of a weary and battle-scarred committee.

To the officials of the Department of State, War Trade and Censorship Boards; to the lamented Ambassador in London, who made of his chancellery not an office merely, but a hearthstone; to the Embassy in Paris for effective help; to the Legation at The Hague (including Paul and not omitting Engert), which carried a disagreeable burden graciously; to the Legation at Berne (including Moran, who not only shipped the material but tagged the sacks and sent them on by courier); to the officials of His Majesty's Stationery Office, Board of Trade and Postal Censorship for courteous cooperation; to the Ministère des Affaires Etrangères and their representative in Switzerland, Prof. Albert Leclère, for generous aid given; to the officials of the British Museum, London Library, Royal Society of Medicine, Bibliothèque Nationale, Sorbonne and Library of Congress for access to records; to the American Consuls in London and Rotterdam, and the Dutch Consul in London, for personal kindness, as well as official aid, our libraries, including eight big Government Departments, are under lasting obligation. It was a long, hard pull with some bitter denunciation, but how well worth while in such goodly company.

*Ave atque vale*, E. T. L. 1727.

# THE HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY OF THE NEXT DECADE\*

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REORGANIZATION is the key word in this after-war period. Industry, business, education, and government are all undergoing radical changes. For some years we have realized that rapid progress was being made; that we were in a state of transition; that traditions were being swept away; and that an age of scientific method was rapidly coming to pass. But transition has now become scientific reorganization.

Among the various divisions of our educational system, the high school has already made greater progress than any other, and is facing a period of reorganization that borders on the revolutionary. The very population of our high schools has completely changed during the past few decades. Widely differing types of pupils, from every nationality and from all manner of homes are demanding the kind of education that will fit them for satisfactory living in the every-day world. In our attempt to satisfy these conditions the traditions of the past are giving way before the economic and social needs of a changing civilization.

The *scientific* study of our educational system, and of our traditional curriculum, of methods of teaching, and of the application of modern psychology to business, to industry, and to the abilities of the individual is already bringing about a revolution in educational procedure.

A commission of the National Education Association on the Reorganization of Secondary Education has recently announced in its bulletin on the "Cardinal Principles of Secondary Education" the seven main objectives of modern education in a democracy. These objectives are health, command of fundamental processes, worthy home-membership, vocation, citizenship, worthy use of leisure, and ethical character. Under this commission is a large number of committees working upon the administrative problems and the various subjects of the curriculum, preparing reports for a nation wide reorganization

which will be based upon these cardinal principles and will put into effect the main objectives as enumerated. The influence of these reports, prepared by well known educators from all parts of the country and Crystallizing the ideas that were already being formulated in the minds of progressive school men, is bound to be such that we must take this movement into consideration in discussing the high school library of the next decade.

Reorganization of the high school in its administration, in its curriculum, and in the content of the subject matter taught, means of necessity a reorganization of the school library. If some of the subjects that have dominated the traditional curriculum are either eliminated or modernized to any considerable degree, the reference books once demanded will be discarded and a new list will be compiled. If the newer subjects of the modern curriculum are enriched and raised to the educational standards of the older subjects, then there must be provided a well selected library of business and of industry to meet these needs. Parallel with the reorganization of the curriculum of the high school from the seventh grade through the twelfth must come the reorganization of the library. This will mean that the librarian must keep abreast of the times, must be informed with respect to every progressive movement, must keep in touch with every department of the school, and so be prepared to render valuable assistance in bringing about the reorganization that will take place during the next decade.

The library cannot ignore any of the objectives of secondary education in bringing about its own reorganization. The subject of health has never received the proper attention of the American people. Not only the surprising failure of our young men to meet the physical standards of the army, but the scientific study of public health and of the prevention of disease in recent years has shown our neglectful ignorance and has demanded that we pay greater attention to this fundamental problem in the future edu-

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cation and training of youth. The library must co-operate with all agencies and efforts to raise these standards. The room can at least be properly ventilated and hygienic in its own appointments.

The reorganization of secondary education assumes the establishment of the Junior and Senior high school system. Therefore, in this discussion it should also be assumed that the high school library of the next decade will serve pupils from the seventh through the twelfth grades.

One of the chief functions of the Junior High School organization is to help the pupil to find himself and to classify the pupils with regard to their probable future training. One group of these pupils will go on into the various curriculums of the Senior High School. The other group will go out into business or industry as soon as the compulsory school laws will permit. To both of these groups the library has a special mission in the teaching of vocations and in educational guidance. A few school libraries in the country have been splendid pioneers in this work, but their example must be followed by others and extended still farther.

Like every other institution that has rendered service to the army and to governmental agencies during the war, the library has learned its great lesson. No longer can the Y. M. C. A. erect buildings in our cities, and charge large fees for its privileges. Now it must go out into the community, into industry, out where men and boys are, and render service. In the same manner the library can no longer sit comfortably back within its walls and hand out books to those who come and ask for them. The library has gone out into the camps, into war industries, and over the seas; it has labored side by side with the Food Commission, with the United States Employment Service, with the guidance, training, and placement of the returning soldiers and with the Federal Board for Vocational Education; and it can never go back to its former conservative position. These war experiences can now be applied to the schools, and to the communities to be served. The same methods of interesting soldiers in their future occupations by

suggesting a few good books to read, may be applied to the high school by a wide-awake librarian.

Americanization will have a larger meaning as a result of the war. Even native-born youths of our country must be given a world-wide vision of the new responsibilities of American citizenship. It is not always possible to reach every pupil in a large high school organization by offering courses in civics, economics, sociology, or ethics. As desirable as these subjects are in the teaching of citizenship, not all pupils can or will elect them nor can they be made compulsory. However, the library is open to all pupils throughout their entire course, and they can be influenced to read along these lines when proper opportunity is given for the librarian to guide the free reading of pupils.

There are two of the objectives of secondary education that suggest a special application to the library. These are "worthy home membership" and "worthy use of leisure time." It was the feeling of the committee of the N. E. A. that the sentiment which prompted the words of the song "Home, sweet home," was too rapidly disappearing from American life. The average home in the typical American city is losing its hold upon the young people. They are growing up with the idea that pleasure cannot be found without going somewhere else and without the spending of money. They would scorn the suggestion that real pleasure can be found in good books, in good music, or in good pictures within the home. And are not our own schools partly responsible for this condition? Our teaching of literature has utterly failed to develop a love for good reading. Rag-time music is the vogue and the "movies" are the only popular pictures.

Home-membership and the use of leisure are two closely allied objectives. With the coming of an eight-hour working day, the question is, Where and how is this extra leisure time going to be spent? If the home can be made more attractive and people can be taught how to find pleasure within the home, many of the problems of our social and economic life will be solved. As the school attempts to reach these two



objectives the library will prove a most powerful factor. A few libraries have already fitted up a room to appear home-like, with a fire-place, easy chairs and surroundings unlike that of the rigid school room. This plan must be applied everywhere and used to the limit of its possibilities. With such equipment the school library can better teach the habit of reading, a love for good books and the principles of selecting, arranging, and maintaining a suitable home library.

To suggest to librarians the demands upon the library in meeting the objectives of a reorganized high school program and to go no farther, is to meet the problem only half way. Many librarians have already caught the vision of their possibilities and are chafing at the leash because they are not permitted or are not given the opportunity to do what they know they might do. The solution of the problem of the high school library of the next decade lies in the reorganization of the administration of the high school.

The changes that will take place during the next decade will bring the realization of the ambition of the progressive librarian to be the head of a department coordinate with the other departments in the school. The head of such a department must be as broad of vision as the principal himself, and should attend with the principal all departmental meetings in order that the library may function properly with every other department.

As an educational department the library should have at its command and completely under its own direction its proportion of the pupil's time. Under the present system a certain number of pupils are using the library every hour in the day, but they are there under the direction of some class-room teacher for some general reference work. They are not receiving library instruction directly nor are they receiving all that it is possible for the library and the librarian to give them. The librarian of the next decade will not sit behind a desk in the reference room to hand out books and keep order,—she will be doing real teaching and directing of educational work every hour of the day. Not less than one hour per

week throughout the entire six years of the reorganized high school should be at the disposal of the librarian. The hour or period could best and most profitably be taken from the five hours per week usually given to the department of English.

The use of this time can best be worked out by the expert librarian, but it is not difficult for the administrator to catch a vision of what might be accomplished. The total of forty hours for the year and two hundred and forty hours for the entire six-year course can be assigned in proportion to the aims to be sought. Running through these six years, there should be time for a graded and systematic course of instruction in the use of books and libraries. The content of such a course has already been ably worked out by one of your number, but few administrators have yet come to appreciate its need or its educational value. However, the greater proportion of the time over which the librarian has control in this special course should be left for the pupil to do free and pleasurable reading, free from the compulsion of the class exercise and pleasurable because of the voluntary choice of books. In this work the librarian might well be assisted by the right kind of teachers of English who know their pupils and are personally interested in them as individuals.

The "class room" of the librarian should be the home-like reading room free from the formalities of the recitation room. Whatever work is done should be so conducted that the pupils will look forward to the library hour with the keenest pleasure. The time spent in this period should be compulsory, but the pupil should be made to feel the freedom of the use of his leisure in finding pleasure in reading something of his own choice.

The open shelves should contain a wide variety of books to attract pupils of all types and degrees of interest. The librarian should have no desk in this home-like room. It would look out of place and would prevent the librarian from acting as if she were in her own home. Let her assume that she is receiving in her own library a group of pupil friends whom she is trying to interest in good books, and in this manner she will

best be able to guide boys and girls in forming right habits in the use of leisure.

It will be a difficult task for the school to teach the worthy use of leisure time. Its ideal has been to teach pupils to work who do not wish to work. Youth feels that it has an abundance of time and does not hesitate to spend it freely. The school must teach the difference between a worthy use of leisure time and a waste of time. No department of the reorganized school will have a better opportunity to teach this much needed lesson than the library.

The high school library of the next decade calls for a librarian of rare qualities and qualifications. She must be more than an instructor in the subject of the use of books. The reorganized library calls

for a librarian of wide knowledge and broad outlook; it calls for an individual of originality, of sympathy, of resourcefulness in attacking new problems and in working out new methods of procedure.

With a library department placed in Junior and Senior High Schools throughout the land, organized under the leadership of efficient librarians, and equipped to carry out the objectives of modern education in a democracy, the high-school library of the next decade is destined to rise from a subordinate position to the very center around which all other school activities will revolve, and will prove to be the unifying factor among all the other departments in bringing about during the next decade the reorganization of secondary education in America.

## PUBLICITY FOR LIBRARIES

CONDUCTED BY FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE

IF the editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL will permit me, I am going to use the space allotted to the topic of publicity for libraries in this issue in an effort to draw the line between the things that every library must do for itself in a publicity way, and those things which can properly and most effectively be done cooperatively or collectively. And I shall take as my text the suggested program for a Library Publicity Service Bureau put forth at the Asbury Park Conference by Mr. Charles E. Rush, chairman of the Publicity Committee of the A. L. A. Let it be understood that at all times I speak not as a librarian but from the viewpoint of one having had a considerable experience in the field of publicity.

Library War Service has obtained a gratifying amount of publicity through which many more persons than before are familiar with the work and possibilities of libraries in general. But the success of Library War Service publicity has been due not to the fact that it concerned libraries but solely to the fact that it was war service. The Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the other war relief agencies, are all in the same boat. But these other organ-

izations are all built on a continuous service basis, whereas the American Library Association, apart from its emergency war service activities, is purely a professional organization having no service functions whatever, in the broad sense. Even the War Camp Community Service, hastily extemporized under the pressure of the war emergency to fill the gaps between the other agencies for the promotion of the morale of the Army and Navy, has found an unoccupied field of service and as the Community Service is planning to continue its welfare work on a permanent civilian basis.

Each of these other organizations—the six that were associated with the A. L. A. in the United War Work Campaign plus the Red Cross—will continue to call upon the public for funds with which to prosecute its work. Each of them, therefore, must maintain a publicity department and at stated seasons indulge in the expensive luxury of an intensive publicity campaign. With them, publicity intended to sell their services to the public is a minor matter: each has a special field, a particular class of the public which it serves and which it reaches in divers ways. Its publicity efforts

are centered upon informing the rest of the public how it is serving its especial class, in order that the public may be duly impressed and respond to the appeal for money.

While the war was on, the public was intensely interested in every form of service that helped the man in uniform; much more mildly now the public is interested in helping the man just out of uniform; six months from now the public will shy off from any sort of appeal for help for its former defenders except such as are hopelessly crippled. When that time comes, Library War Service publicity will end because no editor will print articles on subjects in which the public has lost interest. Library publicity on any national scale will have lost its objective, since the American Library Association, the only national library organization, is not a service organization, and the individual library cannot focus its service upon the needs of any one class, in the interest of which a considerable public sentiment might be enlisted, but must serve everybody alike.

What, then, is there left for either the A. L. A. or any cooperative body of libraries or librarians to advertise nationally? Not library service, certainly, since library service is and must continue to be purely and intensively local and adapted in each particular case to the needs and conditions of the local community.

The answer is, as I see it, that library advertising, like every other sort of advertising, must tend more and more strongly in its appeal to selected classes rather than to the whole public, and that whenever it can be shown, through concrete example and illustration, that a number of libraries or a single library has rendered special and valuable services to farmers, to automobile mechanics, to chemists, to bankers, to housewives, to persons engaged in any of the 732 distinct trades listed in the Army Occupational Index or the other thousands of classes listed in the Census reports and each maintaining its own periodical literature, then there is an opportunity, not for so-called "general" publicity, which seldom gets anyone or anything anywhere, but for

some sharply specialized national publicity in the publications that reach the particular class which the library has benefitted. Let us suppose, for instance, that we had the facts about a Wisconsin library that had been of such great service to the dairy farmers of its community as to enable them to increase their annual production of butter-fat by some thousands of pounds. Wouldn't that be a fine story for *Hoard's Dairyman*? Of course it would—and it would help every library with a possible dairy-farmer *clientèle* to have such a story published; help them to "sell" their service to the farmers, help them, by pointing out how it was done, to improve the service they have to offer.

Beyond such specialized or class publicity, however, national publicity for libraries—that is, articles in journals of national circulation dealing with library service in any of its phases—is something that cannot by any means be commanded or obtained thru any sort of organized effort. Such of it as may come must depend upon the personality of particular writers, their opinions or their literary skill. No magazine of national circulation would refuse an article by Mary Roberts Rinehart, because it dealt with library service as its theme; the same magazine would under no circumstances be likely to publish an article on library service by an author whose name did not command the instant attention of its readers. In other words, library service is like the public schools or good roads—everybody is for them but nobody wants to read about them, except as they touch his own immediate interests.

Nor, so long as the public libraries of the country are distinct, individual institutions, each limited in its field to the confines of its own community, is it possible to conceive of any form of cooperative effort that would make library news as such, apart from its local interest, worth the printing.

Mr. Rush's program, for the most part, takes cognizance of this essentially local character of all effective library advertising. "Advertising" is a better word in



this instance than "Publicity," as it implies more strongly the purpose aimed at, the sale of library service to those who do not use it, rather than the mere creation of good will. He proposes that the central Library Publicity Service prepare publicity material that can be used by libraries regardless of location. This is a job for the expert advertising copy-writer. It is entirely feasible.

The editing of cooperative lists is a different sort of service entirely, distinctly professional. This second item on Mr. Rush's program requires no particular organization to put it into effect; it is, in fact, already quite extensively in vogue.

The third item, the plan for giving advice and suggestions to libraries facing publicity problems peculiar to different communities is necessarily linked with Item 6. that of a clearing house for library publicity experience. The body of experience that must be at the command of any institution that undertakes to give sound advice on local problems must be enormous. It would be a long time before any new organization would be competent to do this effectively. But there is no doubt that a central clearing house for publicity ideas, where all plans that had worked well anywhere could be assembled, classified, analyzed, studied and adapted for use elsewhere must be the backbone of any co-operative publicity bureau. It would take a considerable staff to do this work as well as it should be done; this staff need not be either librarians or advertising experts, so long as it is intelligent and orderly.

Item four, the preparation of library service articles for general use in local media fall into the same category as Item one; as for Item five, the suggestion that an immense amount of national publicity for libraries can be obtained falls to the ground as soon as it is realized that the libraries no longer have a service to offer that is of national interest.

Just how a national bureau can help a local library to make the taxpayers of its community stand for an increased levy for a purely local purpose, as proposed in Item seven, is not quite clear. The out-

look for public officers who advocate increased taxes for the next few years is not especially auspicious. School appropriations are being cut down, or voted grudgingly, and in many districts would be omitted entirely were it not for State laws compelling at least a minimum of support for public education. When the compulsory-attendance laws are extended to libraries (it still takes force to get people to send their children to school) then it may be easier to get library appropriations on an irreducible minimum basis. Meantime, the library that serves its community as well as the best of them do, with a librarian who can make the business men of his community see the service rendered, as a few do, will get the funds it needs.

Thruout the war, the libraries were cooperating with the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Salvation Army and the Community Service. All of these organizations as I have pointed out, have their plans perfected and the organizations set up for continuous service in their respective fields. Among them they touch every social group in the communities where all are active, and reach the people in ways that are constantly being extended. Isn't the way open here at home for library co-operation, just as it was in the camps and overseas? The army and navy are asking for library service for peace as they did for war; civilian hospitals are clamoring for library service no less than the military hospitals that will soon be emptied. "Back home" the library stands, as it did in war service, in the unique position of being non-competitive with any of these agencies but supplementary to all. They may not cooperate freely with each other in peace, but all can cooperate with the library.

It needs no central publicity organization to bring this about. The way is open for every library to establish its own community relations with these and all the other local agencies that reach any part or class of the people. And the best publicity any library can have will be that arising from the fact of such co-operation.

# GETTING BOOKS TO FARMERS IN CALIFORNIA\*

BY MILTON FERGUSON, *Librarian, California State Library.*

WITH the announcement in 1849 of the discovery of gold in California a great tide of emigrants set their faces westward. They went on horseback, in ox-drawn wagons, on foot; they went around the Horn, across the Isthmus; they went in great companies and in small groups. Eagerly, yearningly they pushed onward over boundless plains, through lofty, rugged and unmapped mountains, through forest and across desert. They were all classes, all creeds, men of good repute and men of ill. They were alike in buoyant energy, willingness to endure hardships in order to arrive soon and in confidence of ultimate success. The suffering, the weary dogged plodding of thousands finally wore trails, and the trails became roads which men could travel with some assurance of reaching the journey's end. But whatever the business of the travellers, however diversified their opinions and their fortunes, they all in time, gladly availed themselves of these main traveled roads.

In 1910 California suddenly came to herself on the subject of highways. A comprehensive system of roads was presented and the people approved of the plan carrying with it an appropriation of \$18,000,000. Six years later this beginning in road making was further supplemented by an additional fund of \$15,000,000; and on July 1 the state will doubtless go over the top with a \$40,000,000 bond issue for the same purpose. One of our counties, the other day, voted \$4,800,000 to build county roads in addition to the broad ribbons of concrete which are being laid down by the state from end to end of the commonwealth. And the people, townfolk and country folk, farmers and foresters and miners, movie actors and politicians and bankers—they all use the same broad highways.

Some of you are no doubt now beginning to wonder whether you may not be in the wrong company; or at least what the trails

of '49 and the highways of today have to do with farmers and books. The point is this: people who travel on the public roads want the best roads obtainable, the safest and the smoothest and usually the most direct. So they compromise their differences, consolidate their funds and construct a system of highways, permanent, extensive, continuous; and everybody travels thereon.

When it comes to the matter of furnishing books to farmers, and farmers' wives and farmers' hired-men, we are acting upon the principles I have tried to indicate as being satisfactory with highways. We do not build highways for farmers: that would be too expensive; we do not organize libraries for farmers; that would be inadequate. But we construct roads for all the people; and we are well on the way towards a library system for everybody. It is true special attention is given farmers; but then we give special attention to everybody. I will tell you about the big plan as we see it and then about some of its special applications to the country folk.

We call it the county library plan but a more definite title would be the California library system. For while the county is the newer and perhaps the more startling development in our work, it is but one of the elements of which the municipal libraries and the State Library are the others. But of course in considering the subject before us the county library is of greater moment.

I think it worth while briefly to recount what the frame work of the county free library is, upon which we have builded so successfully during the past few years, and something of the stage of development at which we have now arrived. Our present law was passed by the legislature of 1911; the previous act of 1909 having proved unsatisfactory of operation. The library is created by ordinance of the board of supervisors, the governing body of the county; and remains under the general control of that board, without the interposi-

\* Paper read before the Agricultural Libraries section of the A. L. A. at Asbury Park, June 26, 1919.

tion of appointive trustees. Therein lies our first feature of great strength; because the supervisors, as the tax levying power, may the more readily be induced to give the library an adequate fund, since they are responsible for its success. The maximum tax rate is fixed by statute at one mill on the dollar of assessed valuation.

The county librarian is appointed by the board of supervisors; but since the law requires that candidates eligible for appointment must hold a certificate, issued by the board of library examiners only after a searching professional examination, the bugaboo of politics has been effectively banished. Under the direction of the librarian the county system is organized and developed; she has very wide professional latitude in the selection of books, the employment of assistants, the establishment of branches; and in the history of the service has almost without exception given entire satisfaction to her overlords, the supervisors, and to her patrons, the people.

Since this library plan was placed on our statute books 43 of our 58 counties have adopted it; to that number might well be added San Francisco, which as a city and county has library service covering its entire area. Of the 43 counties mentioned but 38 have actually put the plan into operation, but the 39th begins work July 1st, and the 40th will begin on Jan. 1, 1920. These 38 counties spent last year a total of \$539,460; they have accumulated book collections numbering a million volumes; they have established throughout their territory almost 3000 branches; they are serving about 1700 of the 2698 school districts within their borders and this number is increasing rapidly. For the first time in the history of the state an adequate school library service has been made possible for the boys and girls of the country—children for whose supposed library needs hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent, with the visible result of a few shelves of rags and tatters worn beyond recognition and certain sets of subscription works unused and unusable. That deplorable condition has been changed; and our country pupils where library service is adopted have a

constant supply of fresh books of the right kind, which they read themselves and take home for the use of their parents and adult brothers and sisters.

Turning now from this general survey of a library system designed to fill the wants of the entire population, let us consider what in particular it can do for the farmer folks. In the first place it will be quite evident that dotting the country side with library branches has made it infinitely easier for the tiller of the soil to secure books for recreation and for business. Furthermore, in the selection of a custodian in each community the county librarian has not only sought for intelligence but also for that friendliness of spirit which would invite to the use of the books. These custodians are sedulously trained and encouraged to assist the borrowers in finding what they want or need, to consider that forwarding a request for special volumes or specific information to the county headquarters at the county seat or on to the State Library in Sacramento is not a bother but a privilege.

The person who is the prime mover in arousing interest, creating a demand, in satisfying the doubters and in awakening the satisfied is naturally the librarian. She must truly be all things to all men, women and children. One of these versatile individuals not only carried on the regular duties of her office, but also led the choral society and filled the Protestant pulpit when the war took the only available preacher away from her country town. I do not know where Mr. Howard Mumford Jones secured the models who sat for his lines on "The Librarians" but I can assure you definitely it was not in California.

When the county librarian enters into her office in an unorganized county she must build up a library where none existed before, she must frequently train a staff—for except in the more populous counties there is sometimes a prejudice against the immediate importation of trained talent (that fortunately wears off in time)—and she must make the acquaintance of the future users of her institution. You can appreciate some of the difficulties



in the way of travel alone when you realize that if our 58 counties were equal in area each would contain 2730 square miles. Librarians in times past have not been considered perambulating personages, in fact they had a pretty definite, if not restricted, local habitation. With the county librarian, however, that practice is radically changed; she must be a traveler. To the extent that she does not travel, just to that extent she is a failure. Supervisors do not always appreciate the need and value of an automobile in the development of library service and sometimes let their librarians show their skill and prowess in subjugating an ill-tempered, common-property county Ford. I know young women, who armed with a pair of broken pliers, have brought over mountain roads and after night the wildest, most treacherous contraption the genius of Detroit could turn out. In time and gradually however the librarians are coaxing from their fiscal superiors, Dodges and Buicks and what-nots, upon the sides of which are emblazoned the library insignia—so that the car and what it carries may be known and hailed and welcomed by teacher and pupil and farmer as it goes about the country in its daily service.

When the librarian enters her domain she usually finds a county official to whom she can turn for all kinds of assistance, and in practice the assistance is not all on one side; that person is the farm adviser. He is a young man, young in spirit if not in years and his work takes him over the county, into the homes, into the orchards and fields. The county librarians and the county farm advisers have effected an alliance, defensive and offensive. I have sometimes thought that this entente cordiale was promoted by the automobile which the adviser had and which the librarian wished to share. In the beginning that was perhaps the case; but a closer acquaintance and an understanding of the avenues for cooperation which lie before them soon develop a warm professional and personal admiration on both sides. Now when the farm adviser goes into the country he not infrequently takes the county librarian along; and almost invariably he carries

a bundle of library books, technical volumes, which he distributes along his line of travel. His services are not those of the ordinary carrier; for he knows the rancher's needs and he places in his hands the literature which will be of immediate interest and value in the production of better crops or the growing of a finer quality of live stock. When the farm adviser has a meeting of farm folk the librarian is given an opportunity to talk books, books for recreation and books for business, books for the housewife, for the child, for the indoors, books for the husbandman and for the fields. Furthermore the librarian generally places a technical collection in the adviser's office and these volumes are given out to the farmer who has come in for special advice on his own problems and difficulties. It becomes in time a simple matter for dwellers in the country, who have had this intelligent sort of library service to make full use, on their own initiative, of the county library branch in their neighborhood, or to call at the county headquarters when they motor into town.

Out of this cooperative association of farm adviser and county librarian, we have recently had a new development which promises great things. In every county there are several officials whose duties are promotional, cultural or in a practical way educational, and who much of the time are traveling about the country. One of our librarians not long ago was struck by the possibilities which might result from monthly meetings of these persons; the farm adviser, the county superintendent of schools, the district forester, the horticultural commissioner, the sealer of weights and measures, the emergency home demonstration agent, the county librarian. The plan is working. Each official is learning about the work of the others; each one sees possibilities of linking his service up in a cooperative way with that of the other; each one is a more intelligent public servant because of his understanding of the county program as a whole. The originator of this plan hit upon the very happy title of "county itinerants" as a designation for this body; but straightway some vigor-

ous minded individual among them translated the phrase into the "county tramps."

These county itinerant bodies are organized—if that word may be used—on the very loosest sort of plan. There are no initiation fees, no dues, no board of directors. Each county is more or less sufficient unto itself; each has its own program. There is no state organization; although in a way touch is maintained through certain state officers; the state leader of the farm advisers, the state librarian, etc.

Another plan, which we are developing and which promises both economy and efficiency, is the collecting of special agricultural and horticultural books in the counties where certain industries are of great importance. In one county rice is predominant, in another olives, in another walnuts, in still another citrus fruits and so on. A better than ordinary collection on each of these subjects in the county where it is of prime interest will give us several special libraries. Our habits of freest inter-library loans permit us to profit by such practice much more generously than would be the case if each library tried to meet its needs on all the subjects.

Here I think it timely to say that the

function of the California State Library is to supplement the other libraries of our commonwealth. By not buying fiction or juvenile books our fund is left intact to purchase rare works, technical volumes, the unusual, the scholarly, or the expensive—publications which perhaps are seldom called for in any one city or county but for which throughout the state the demand is more or less constant. It is our contribution to the cause of cooperation.

With wheat at \$2.50, oranges at 85c, with hogs aspiring to aristocratic ranks and wool become a golden fleece indeed, with wine grapes holding their own even in the face of irresistible prohibition onslaught, country life must inevitably take on added charms. Hired men may be hard to get and harder to keep; but the day of machinery is here and men of nerve and force will find it pleasant to live out of doors, to be their own masters and to get close to nature. The automobile and the good road are throwing a magic bridge over that slough of despond which once lay between the old farmstead and town. And the library bringing books of recreation and business to the rancher's door makes farming a surer undertaking and country life a fuller joy.

## LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

### POSITIONS OFFERED

Lady with experience in foreign periodicals. G. E. Stechert & Co., Booksellers, New York.

Iowa public library has opening for junior assistants. Offers valuable experience to those contemplating Library School. Salary to start \$55.00. Address H. B., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

### POSITIONS WANTED

Graduate librarian, thoroly experienced in general and special lines seeks position with business house or industrial plant. Best references. Salary to be arranged. Address E. L. X., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

College graduate with library training, five years general experience in large city

library system and two years experience in cataloging desires an opening in a special library in a middle western city. Address M. G. M., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Young women, trained in short course in library school, and with training and experience in kindergarten and primary teaching as well as in library work in a village of 1200, would like to hear of an opening in New York or Pennsylvania. Address K. P., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Librarian, Simmons College certificate, twelve years' experience in public library work and one and one half years' experience as Chief Clerk and Office Manager, would like executive position in New York or New England. Address E. H., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

## LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

### AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. HOSPITAL LIBRARIANS ROUND TABLE AT THE A. L. A. CONFERENCE

The three sessions of the hospital librarians' round table were mainly taken up by reports from the field by representative librarians, and the presentation of plans for carrying on the work to a successful finish. A new phase of the work, that with the hospitals which are being established by the Bureau of Public Health Service, was presented by Dr. George B. Young, medical officer in charge, U. S. Marine Hospital, Stapleton, Long Island, N. Y. Miriam E. Carey also gave a resumé of conditions as she found them in a number of public health hospitals which she had visited in the South, with suggestions of their library needs.

E. Kathleen Jones gave a graphic picture of library work in naval hospitals; that in army hospitals was presented by Harriet Leitch, librarian, U. S. General Hospital No. 43, Hampton, Va., and Florence King, librarian, Greenhut Hospital, New York City. A general survey of the field with special reference to the co-operation of A. L. A. librarians with the reconstruction staff in various hospitals, was given by Miss Ola M. Wyeth, field representative. The absence of Mary Frances Isom, kept away because of illness, left the overseas work without a representative, but an interesting letter from Miss Mulheron filled the gap to some extent.

One session was devoted to practical discussion of problems which arise in hospital library work, and two representatives from Headquarters, Miss Hubbard, from the Book Department, and Mr. Meyer from the Publicity Department, were present to answer any questions which the hospital librarians wished to ask them.

The climax of the meeting for Hospital Librarians was the luncheon on Thursday noon, attended by over eighty people, including all those at the Conference who were in any way connected with hospital library work and, as special guests, the members of the Library War Service Committee.

AGNES COWING, *Secretary*.

### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

There were thirty-five members present at the meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries at Asbury Park, June 24-26. Four sessions were held, including one joint session with the National Association of State Libraries. The following papers were read,

all of which will be printed in full in the *Law Library Journal*:

"Pennsylvania Side Reports," Luther E. Hewitt, librarian, Law Association of Philadelphia; "Law library binding in war time," Dr. G. E. Wire, deputy librarian, Worcester Co. Law Library, Worcester, Mass.; "Shelf classification of foreign law books," W. H. Alexander, assistant librarian, Library of the Association of the Bar, N. Y., and Elsie L. Basset, Columbia University Law Library; "Revisions and compilations of the laws of New York," John T. Fitzpatrick, law librarian, New York State Library.

There were round table discussions on the following subjects: Shelf arrangement of law reports, interlibrary loans between law libraries, guide cards for law library catalogs, indexes to legal periodicals.

The following officers were elected for the year 1919-1920: President, Frederick C. Hicks, law librarian, Columbia University; 1st Vice President, Sumner Y. Wheeler, librarian, Essex Bar Association Library, Salem, Mass.; 2nd Vice President, Miss Mary K. Ray, deputy librarian, Nebraska State Library; Secretary, Agnes Wright, librarian, Wyoming State Library; Treasurer, Miss Anna M. Ryan, assistant librarian, Supreme Court Library, Buffalo, N. Y.; Executive Committee, Edward H. Redstone, John T. Fitzpatrick, George S. Godard.

ELIZABETH B. STEERE, *Secretary*.

### ANN ARBOR LIBRARY CLUB

The year 1918-19 has been a most successful one for the A. A. L. C. Altho the membership has not increased appreciably, the average attendance has increased from 32 to 38. Due to the influenza epidemic it was impossible to hold an October meeting and there have therefore been but seven regular meetings.

The programs of the year have been varied and most interesting. The November meeting was devoted almost entirely to the reading of letters from former members of the club absent in war work. In December Mr. Goodrich favored us with a talk on "The relation of freshman rhetoric to the library." Dr. Benedict entertained us at the January meeting with a talk on the Bagoba Indians, entitled "Literature without books." In February a paper with readings on George Bernard Shaw, given by Prof. Nelson, was enjoyed. Miss Wead had charge of the March program and gave an interesting account of



the University of Michigan Tennyson collection. Miss Van Valkenburgh of Bay City provided the delightful program in April, consisting of readings from Irish poets. Miss Haagen and Miss Campbell provided a program on Walt Whitman at the May meeting and Mr. Finney gave an interesting talk on a Shakespeare signature.

As a war measure the club again dispensed with refreshments and as a result were able to send \$25 to France for the benefit of A. L. A. workers who are ill there.

The club also placed subscriptions for six magazines, for the use of S. A. T. C., which were later transferred to Camp Custer.

M. KUTZLEB, *Secretary*.

**MASSACHUSETTS FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY  
COMMISSION INSTITUTE IN BOSTON**

"Service for every member of the community," was the keynote of the Fourth Annual Three-day Institute conducted by the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts co-operating with the Summer Session of Simmons College July 15-17 inclusive. The total attendance registered 206 trustees, librarians, and assistants from all parts of the Commonwealth, and of these 26 came as guests of the Commission.

Dr. Henry Lefavour, President of Simmons, urged in his address of welcome that more emphasis be placed on individual effort of choice on the patrons and on personal research, with wise guidance on the part of those who specialize in this line of education. Libraries should be considered the workshops of the schools.

Supplementing the welcome, Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, Chairman of the Commission, expressed the hope that each librarian would receive the inspiration of a librarian's real function, which is service. He would like every individual present to pledge himself to enlist ten more users during the next year and thereby extend general reading interest.

"Peeps into bookland" was the subject of a paper by Grace Miller of the Springfield City Library. She told delightfully of her personal enjoyment of certain books and then chatted about a few that she had arranged before her as worthy of special comment. Among these were "Letters of Susan Hale," Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Reminiscences," W. H. Hudson's "Far Away and Long Ago," "Education of Henry Adams," Brand Whitlock's "Belgium," Lord Dunsany's "Tales of the War," Kipling's "Letters from India," Haliday's "Walking-stick Papers," Barrie's collections of plays and the poems of Alfred Noyes and John Masefield.

Alice Haseltine, supervisor of children's

work in the St. Louis Public Library and an instructor in the Simmons Library School Summer Session, was next on the program, and her paper showed that the mission of the library is to interest the parents, teachers, and librarians to give each individual child the best of which he is capable. She emphasized the necessity of appropriate poetry for children, declaring that it is as important to children as fresh air, for it leads them to consider the lilies, to be at least partially saved from the materialism of the age.

Theresa Hitchler of the Brooklyn Public Library concluded the morning session with some sound advice and practical suggestions on "Simple Cataloging."

The greater portion of the afternoon session was devoted to two round-table discussions. Mrs. Elizabeth Furst of North Adams spoke on "Publicity for Libraries," calling special attention to the importance of the local paper. John A. Lowe, agent of the Commission, succeeded in getting many librarians to relate their experiences in "Work in Co-operation with the Schools," and to point out their difficult problems and solutions for them. The discussion showed that records of circulation and other work done are kept inadequately to make comparisons or even estimate the value of the return on time and energy invested. After these papers Mr. Belden gave a reception in the Trustees' Room of the Boston Public Library and showed some of the library's treasures, including the railing in the Guild Hall in Boston, England, against which the Pilgrims stood when tried, and the Bradford manuscripts.

"Americanization" was the subject discussed by J. Maud Campbell of the Commission. She told how libraries were busily engaged in helping immigrants to become citizens long before the activity became known as "Americanization." Miss Campbell called on librarians to show what they had done in working with people from other lands; how the library held sewing and cooking classes, musical and dramatic entertainments in which immigrants in native costume took part; what remarkable success was attained when international art exhibits were conducted, and how in some instances the librarians were doing almost as much outside the building and away from it as in it; how the library is going out thru the community as well as welcoming the people to the good things within its own walls. Mrs. Sprague, librarian at Uxbridge, and Miss Farrar of Springfield brought out specific instances of these methods of reaching the stranger.

"The nineteenth century made the world a neighborhood; the twentieth is to leave it a

brotherhood. Confident words these, yet for what else did the men of your blood and of my blood fight and die in Flanders Fields?" asked Margaret Jackson, instructor, New York Public Library School, in her address, "The Library and the Community." What are libraries doing to promote brotherhood? Keep some of the beauty of the open country before those who do not have it. Keep an index of churches, schools, and industries of the neighborhood and see that books reach every point. File clippings for current events clubs. Impress on foreign-born a pride in their descent.

Miss Hitchler spoke on "Qualities Necessary in a Successful Librarian." She explained that of all that goes to make the library, the librarian is the all-important head upon which the success and value of the institution depends; that an able librarian fills the position of the director of citizenship, community expert for the distribution of knowledge, and a promoter of civic brotherhood.

At the fourth session Ida F. Farrar of the City Library of Springfield read a paper, "What all the World's Reading." She said the best sellers consisted chiefly of pictures and poetry. She gave a list of the most popular books in libraries. She had collected from 15 of the smaller libraries a list of the books most read and these, with a list of books most read in 200 of the larger libraries, were named.

Mary L. Baright, instructor in the North Adams Normal School, for nearly an hour told fairy stories, myths, legends, which never fail to charm children and grownups as well. She illustrated her subject with such pathos and humor that she was frequently applauded.

At the last session Miss Haseltine gave a talk on "Children's books of the year," followed by "Reference material for the small library," by Florence T. Blunt of Simmons College, who emphasized the books of reference needed for the rural community. The sessions closed with an inspiring address by Rev. Samuel M. Crothers of Cambridge. In the afternoon a visit was made to the Lexington Public Library, where the visitors were most hospitably entertained by Miss Kirkland, the librarian, and where they gained many practical ideas to carry out in their own libraries.

E. LOUISE JONES, *Secretary.*

The Rhode Island Library Association will hold its fall meeting on Friday, September 26, at Pawtucket. Mr. Joseph L. Wheeler, Librarian of the Youngstown Public Library, will speak on "Relations of libraries to business men."

#### MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Sixty library workers were registered at the twenty-seventh meeting of the Maine Library Association, held at the Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick, Maine, on May 23rd.

The Membership Committee reported that under the new amendment to the constitution admitting libraries to membership in the Association thirty-one libraries had joined. The committee also reported an increase of twenty-nine individual members.

The Committee on Inter-Library Loans reported that it had made an intensive study of the question in other states and had found that there were two entirely opposite views prevailing, one radically opposed and one strongly in favor. The parts of the country which are well organized think it a fine scheme, the parts poorly organized do not think it feasible. In Massachusetts, state legislation has been necessary to make the plan workable because citizens felt their money should not be used for other towns. The general plan of library loans seems to be about the same wherever it is in use. The local library is almost always held responsible for individual loans and sometimes the stipulation is made that a book shall be used only in the local library. Those opposed to inter-library loans feel that such work should be carried on only by the state library. The general discussion which followed this report brought out the fact that several libraries in Maine were already doing something along this line. The committee will be continued and plans for a definite set of state-wide rules and regulations will be presented at the next meeting.

The Committee on Library Co-operation reported that its work related to co-operation with regard to special collections, the underlying assumption being that a number of the larger libraries in the state have collections of books a little outside the general line, which they are building up as specialties and which, under proper safeguards, could be used more widely than by the local constituency of the library. Ten of the larger libraries were circularized by the committee and seven replied announcing special collections as follows:

Maine Historical Society, Portland, Maine and New England history, genealogy, mss. material in American history (not for lending); Portland Public Library, Portland, botany, general biography; Lewiston Public Library, Lewiston, Maine history; Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick, Huguenots, Longfellow (largest in America), German dialects (largest in America); Maine State Library, Augusta, law, genealogy, Maine history and

literature, vocational literature; Bangor Theological Seminary, Bangor, Palestine; Bangor Public Library, photography, 150 titles; microscopy, 50 titles; Eastern Maine, everything available; music, 4000 titles; U. S. Civil War, 500 titles, not including slavery and biography.

The Committee will continue its work with the immediate purpose of completing for publication the list of libraries having special collections and those willing to assume responsibility for special subjects.

The discussion which followed the preceding report brought out other special collections as follows: Curtis Memorial Library, Brunswick, shipbuilding in Maine; Waterville Free Public Library, Waterville, medicine; Stewart Free Library, Corinna, Lincoln, Napoleon; Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick, engraving and etchings, 75 vols.

The Committee on Suggestions made the following report:

1. Believing that our Association should keep in friendly working touch with the associations of other states, especially of those that are our neighbors, and believing that through co-operation library interests can be advanced in this part of the country, we suggest that the yearly meeting of the Maine Library Association in 1920, or 1921, be held in conjunction with that of the New Hampshire Association or the Vermont Association at some place (possibly Portsmouth, Portland, or some spot in the White Mountain section) agreeable to the officers of the two associations.

We believe that a meeting of this kind, with exhibits from the two states, with the comparisons of library work and methods, and with the new friendships which it would bring, would be broadening and interesting.

2. We suggest that some day soon this Association hold a meeting near the eastern border of our state (perhaps at Presque Isle) where the New Brunswick librarians could be invited and perhaps encouraged to form an association of their own.

3. Believing that the State Library Association should co-operate in every way possible with the State Library Commission we suggest that the Association work with the Commission in forwarding the interest and attendance of the schools in library instruction such as are being given this year at three points in the state. We suggest that in future years these schools be held in rotation throughout all parts of the state, so that each librarian may have the opportunity of attending the sessions. And since the districting of the State for this purpose will require a good amount of investigation and thought we suggest that

the Association assume the matter of deciding district locations for the schools of instruction.

4. Believing that if our Association is to become what it should become and is to do the work we would like to have it do, it must have more money in its treasury, we suggest that every library and librarian in the state be invited again this year to become a member of the Association. Such a combination of financial and personal support from every library worker and organization in the State would mean the possibility of growth and wide extension of power and helpfulness to the Association.

The report of the Committee on Suggestions was referred to the Executive Committee for such action as it might deem expedient.

Mr. Winchester of the Maine Library Commission gave a short talk about the libraries he had visited in a recent trip across the continent.

The Committee on Maine Illustrative Material thru its chairman exhibited the material it had received, and as the association was meeting in that town, read some of the material relating to Brunswick. The libraries which have reported to the Committee are Bangor, Biddeford, Brunswick, Dover, Farmington, Foxcroft, Kennebunkport, Rockland, Rumford, Saco, Waterville. The material relating to Bangor and Eastern Maine has been printed by the Bangor Public Library.

The Committee on Union List of Serials reported that a big beginning had been made in consolidating the periodical lists of the state, and that the day of publication was not far distant.

Miss Rachel T. Benson of the Portland High School Library read a stimulating paper on "High School Libraries," and called attention particularly to the exhibit of high school library work in an adjoining room.

During the noon recess the members of the association were informally entertained by the librarian and trustees of the Curtis Memorial Library.

In the discussion of the standardization requirements established by the Maine Library Commission the fact was noted that the eyes of the library world are on Maine, because no other state has yet adopted definite standards to be put in operation at a definite date.

Other subjects discussed were "Importance of vocational literature in the public library," "Worth while war material," and "Effect of the war on libraries."

The outstanding address of the session was given by Miss Alice M. Jordan, Supervisor of



Work with Children at the Boston Public Library. Miss Jordan was formerly a Maine woman and therefore brought to her audience an intimate understanding of their problems.

The Nominating Committee presented the following persons for officers, and they were duly elected: Annie L. Barr, President; Angie E. Tracy and Mabel Eaton, Vice Presidents; Marion Brainerd, Secretary; Edna A. Goodier, Treasurer.

MARION BRAINERD, *Secretary.*

#### VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Library week in Vermont began in Montpelier the evening of June 30th, with a banquet, thirty-nine librarians and trustees being present. Library Rally Day, July 1, began the real business of the week, the slogan for which was "The community library and the library in the community." About sixty were present at the morning session, which was divided into two sections, one of trustees and one of librarians.

The following subjects were discussed:

"What does the term community work cover?"; "Community work already done in towns throughout the state"; "Community work already done by libraries"; "Possible community work that a library might undertake."

The election of officers for the coming year followed: President, Miss Mary K. Norton, Proctor; Vice-President, Miss Anna Mower, Morrisville; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Elizabeth C. Hills, Lyndonville.

At the afternoon session, following the reports and discussion of the morning conferences, Miss Margery Quigley of Endicott, N. Y., gave an interesting talk on the subject, "Where neighbors meet." A community library tea followed. Mrs. Grace Sage Griffith, reader, of Boston, entertained delightfully at the evening session.

ALICE L. EATON, *Retiring Secretary.*

The remainder of the week was given over to a Library Institute under the auspices of the Free Public Library Commission, designed to meet the needs of the small libraries.

Practical talks were given each morning and afternoon by Miss Quigley on "Cataloging and classification problems," "National publicity," "Book selection," "Americanization," "Filing," concluding with a question-box. Other talks were: "Reference work in small libraries," Miss Anna Mower of Morrisville; "Charging systems for small libraries," "The collection of local historical material," Miss Lillian Bishop, Librarian of the Vermont Historical Society, and "Library work with children," by Miss Alice Blanchard,

former Children's librarian at Newark, N. J. A visit to the local book bindery was followed by a book-mending demonstration by Miss Grace E. Kingsland of the Commission staff. A visit was also paid the Barre granite quarries. The annual "treat," as usual shared with the public, was a lecture by Mrs. Margaret Deland on "The opportunity of the dull duty." Twenty-two librarians attended the Institute.

RUTH L. BROWN, *Secretary.*

#### RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Rhode Island Library Association held its annual meeting on June 3rd, 1919, at the Newport Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., with eighty-five library workers and friends in attendance. At the morning session the usual reports were read and approved and a resolution was presented by Mr. William E. Foster, Librarian of the Providence Public Library, expressing gratification on the success of the first year of the library training courses at the R. I. Normal School. Through the efforts of the R. I. Library Association these courses are now a part of the curriculum of the Normal School and have proved helpful to library workers throughout the State, who have the privilege of taking up different subjects for credit.

Mr. Peacock, Librarian of Westerly Library, presented a resolution on the death of Mr. Ethan Wilcox, Librarian Emeritus of Westerly Library and a pioneer in library work of the State. Both these resolutions were adopted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. William D. Goddard, Pawtucket; First Vice President, Mr. George L. Hinckley, Newport; Second Vice President, Miss Alice W. Morse, Edgewood Library; Recording Secretary, Miss Edith H. Simmons, Central Falls; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Gertrude Robson, John Carter Brown Library, Providence; Treasurer, Mr. Laurence M. Shaw, Providence Public Library; Committee to Consult with the State Board of Education, Dr. Edwin Wiley, Naval War College Library, Newport, Mrs. Mary S. Pueck, Librarian School of Design Library, and Mrs. William R. Babcock; Executive Committee, Miss Marie E. Zangrandi, Westerly Library; Miss Bertha H. Lyman, Providence Public Library, and Miss Mary E. Robbins, instructor of the library courses at the State Normal School.

The members of the Association were the guests, at luncheon, of the Naval Station and "chow" with the "navy men" was a distinct feature of the day. After luncheon the time

was spent inspecting the buildings and grounds of the Station.

The American Library Association conducted the afternoon exercises with the members of the R. I. Association as guests. The first permanent American Library Association building was dedicated.

At these exercises, over which Dr. Edwin Wiley presided, the speakers included Capt. Campbell, Commander of the Training Station, and Capt. Cossard, Chaplain of the Station.

Professor Harry Lyman Koopman, Librarian of the John Hay Library, at the conclusion of the dedicatory exercises, offered, in his usual inimitable manner, a resolution of thanks to the officers and men of the Newport Training Station, for their gracious hospitality.

EDITH H. SIMMONS, *Recording Secretary.*

#### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The Spring meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held in the Town Hall, at Southborough, on Friday June 6, 1919. This was a joint meeting of the Massachusetts and Bay Path Library Clubs. A cordial welcome was extended by Mr. Charles F. Choate, Jr., a trustee of the Southborough library. This was followed by a discussion of "Short-cut methods in camp library service," by Mr. James A. Lowell, who had been for an extended period in service at the Camp Devens library. Mr. Lowell found that his experience in a camp library pointed out a number of ways in which time and money could be saved. He argued for greater simplification in library buildings and he protested against the influence of the architect so far as it subordinated utility to adornment. He pointed out especially that a library is essentially for books and that its arrangement should serve in the greatest degree, to secure their ready distribution and use. A great many libraries, Mr. Lowell thought, could reduce their book collections so as to devote their attention more largely to the books commonly in demand. In the routine of the Camp Library work fiction had been left unlabelled. Non-fiction had been classified but left without author notation. A rubber stamp was used in place of a bookplate. Interlibrary loans had been of great service and Mr. Lowell recommended a fuller use of them by libraries generally. Mr. Lowell spoke, in conclusion, of the great opportunities growing out of the War Service of the American Library Association and referred, in particular, to the possibilities arising from the adoption of a Central Purchasing Bureau. The Committee on Standardiza-

tion, of which Mr. George H. Evans was Chairman, submitted a report. The report of the Committee on Co-operation with High School Libraries Association was rendered by the Chairman, Mr. Herbert W. Fison. For the Committee on Pensions, Miss Katharine P. Loring, reported that the Committee was in agreement as to the desirability of having some kind of a pension system for librarians. Further, it found many admirable features in the system adopted by the state of Massachusetts for its own employees. It was disposed to recommend this to the attention of the Club but the Committee wished for additional authority before presenting the matter to a legislative committee. At the opening of the afternoon session the following officers were elected: President, Mr. John A. Lowe; Vice-presidents, Mr. John G. Moulton, Mr. Harold T. Dougherty, Miss E. Kathleen Jones; Secretary, Mr. Orlando C. Davis; Treasurer, Mr. George L. Lewis; Recorder, Mr. Frank H. Whitmore; Bulletin Committee, Miss Louisa M. Hooper, Miss E. Louise Jones, Mr. Orlando C. Davis.

In the Symposium on Books of the Readjustment Period Mr. Albert F. Buck discussed a group of volumes dealing with the Biography of Leaders. Miss H. E. Howe spoke of a number of publications dealing with the work for disabled soldiers and vocational training. Mr. Truman R. Temple reviewed several books dealing with Present-day labor conditions. Mr. Frank H. Chase discussed some of the recent books on Reconstruction. In a summary of books on Russia and Bolshevism Miss Virginia M. Keyes reviewed Spargo's "Bolshevism" and Poole's "Village."

Following the Book Symposium, Miss Amy Lowell spoke on "Modern poetry: its differences, its aims, its achievements." Mr. Lowe, in introducing Miss Lowell, reminded his audience that we are so accustomed to think of the accomplishments of earlier poets that we forget the presence among us of poets with a new message. It was about the manner in which the poets of our own day are delivering this message and its divergence from the long accepted methods of the classicists that Miss Lowell chiefly spoke. For years Miss Lowell has been pleading the cause of modern poetry but she felt that she could no longer consider herself "as a voice crying in the wilderness." There has grown up, on every hand, a widespread interest in poetry. It was the recognition of this interest that led Miss Lowell personally to select and generously to give to thirty-four army camps, and later to army hospitals, carefully chosen libraries of poetry. In this general reading

of poetry Miss Lowell discerns an inclination, on the part of readers, for the newer forms.

#### OKLAHOMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twelfth annual meeting of the Oklahoma Library Association was held in Sapulpa, May 7-8, 1919. Mrs. R. W. Fund of Shawnee presided. After the address of welcome by Mrs. Whitaker of Sapulpa, Mr. W. K. Porter gave an interesting account of his work in the camp library at Fort Sill, and Mrs. Cora Case Porter, librarian from Enid, told of her experiences in the camp library at San Antonio.

That libraries need to make use of bulletin boards and posters in order to attract the public was emphasized by Mrs. Ground of Okmulgee. Mrs. Shanafelt, from the Oklahoma City Library, listed a number of valuable aids for the cataloger. At the afternoon session the new commission bill passed by the Oklahoma Legislature was discussed and a committee appointed to confer with the governor regarding the formation of the commission.

After the discussion of the A. L. A. meeting the following resolutions were adopted: **RESOLVED**, That the Oklahoma library association, in convention, protests against the continuous meeting of the A. L. A. in the extreme east and the extreme west, and asks for a middle west meeting place, either in Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado or Missouri. And resolved, further, that these resolutions be published in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and *Public Libraries* in order that other associations may be induced to take similar action.

The Sapulpa Symphony Club furnished delightful music for the evening session, and Mr. Paul Blackwelder of Tulsa gave a very practical address.

Miss Noble of Muskogee opened the session May 8th with a talk on library publicity. She gave many concrete examples and a general discussion of library publicity followed. Library work with children was presented by Mrs. Callahan from the high school library at Muskogee.

Miss McGlenn of Tulsa talked on the library and its finances, a subject of great interest to the librarians present. Mr. Rader, the librarian from Oklahoma University, gave a delightful review of the writings and life of Mark Twain. What the library will mean to the returning soldier, by Mrs. J. A. Thompson, listed some of the demands the soldier was likely to make, and recommended that the libraries do what they can to supply his needs.

The Association voted to hold the 1920 meeting at the State University at Norman, and

elected the following officers: President, Miss Alma Reid McGlenn, Tulsa; First Vice-President, Miss Ruby Canton, Edmond; Second Vice-President, Miss Sarah Noble, Muskogee; Secretary, Miss Myrtle Weatherholt, Bartlesville; Treasurer, Mrs. Hayden, McAlaster.

MYRTLE WEATHERHOLT, *Secretary*.

#### CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Adjustment of library service to meet the new demands of peace was the outstanding theme for discussion at the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the California Library Association, which was held at the Hotel Del Monte, June 10 to 13, 1919.

Evidence of the new community of international interests was to be found in the presence at the meeting of John Ridington, acting librarian of the University of British Columbia and President of the Pacific Northwest Library Association. He came from Vancouver by special invitation to speak on "The 'New' Poetry." His entertaining interpretation of the work of the new school, together with his scholarly assessment of its reaction on the appreciation of poetry in general, made his paper one of the high lights of the session. President Ridington brought to the meeting an invitation from the P. N. L. A. for a joint conference of the two associations. The idea was warmly received. Executives of the two associations will confer on plans for such a meeting some time in the future.

The library's share in immediate reconstruction work for returned soldiers and sailors took first place on the program. Major Allan R. Cullimore, chief of educational service at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco presented in clear detail the government's program for the readjustment of the wounded soldier. Captain Carleton B. Joeckel, librarian of the Berkeley Public Library, and recently returned from overseas service as operations officer of the 363d Infantry, gave pointed hints on the methods which libraries would have to adopt if they were to retain the interest of service men returned to civilian life. Aid to soldier and civilian blind in becoming self-supporting members of the community was discussed in impressive terms by Miss Kate M. Foley, home teacher for the blind of the California State Library. Representatives of the American Red Cross in an evening of moving pictures and short talks explained the reconstruction program of that organization. Library buildings were urged by Miss Eleanor Hitt, Yolo County Free Library, as the type of war memorial which combined most effectively beauty and utility.



An afternoon devoted to opportunities for co-operation in the new movement for community service was a feature of the session. The community theatre as a means of stimulating recreation was presented by Professor Samuel J. Hume, director of the Greek Theatre of the University of California. Needed betterments in the social and economic life of rural communities were set forth in clear-cut style by Professor B. H. Crocheron of the College of Agriculture of the University of California. Educational work of the United States Forest Service in stimulating greater use of the country's natural playgrounds was described in work and picture by R. F. Hammatt.

One of the unexpected numbers of the program was a short address by George Creel, former chairman of the Committee on Public Information, who conveyed his thanks for the co-operation of the libraries of the country in aiding the Committee in its work.

Specialization by individual libraries in the collection of war material was suggested by Professor Edward B. Krehbiel of the department of history of Stanford University. Other "shop talk" included a symposium of war literature, a round table on small library problems and co-operation between the book man and the library.

Officers elected for the new year were: President, Captain Carleton B. Joeckel, Berkeley Public Library; Vice-President, Cornelia D. Provines, Stanislaus County Free Library; Secretary-Treasurer, Alice J. Haines, California State Library. Nearly two hundred registered at the meeting.

Alice J. Haines, *Secretary*.

#### CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The spring meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held at Gilbert School, Winsted, Conn., May 23d. "Beautiful" books, mounted pictures, book lists and material useful in work for young people were on exhibition in the school library. A few good book-lists were on sale.

At the morning session after the business was transacted Miss Corinne Bacon of the H. W. Wilson Company spoke on "What it Means to Be a Librarian." Miss Bacon spoke first of the changing character of libraries, that instead of appealing merely to the cultured mind, the library of today should aim to be a continuation school. In order to be of greatest help to the community the librarian should possess (1) acquaintance with books, pamphlets and periodical literature; (2) the selective instinct; (3) a genuine liking for people; (4) a spirit of helpfulness, and (5)

knowledge of how to advertise the library. In closing Miss Bacon spoke briefly on the low salaries paid librarians, and said that they should demand a living wage, and that underpaid persons were never efficient.

The subject of the afternoon session was "Work for young people." Miss Margaret M. Kneil, High School Librarian, Somerville Public Library, spoke on "Public Libraries and High Schools." Miss Neil described the usual forms of school libraries, and said that one of the main functions of the high school library is to introduce students to books and to create a desire for good reading—a desire that will last through life. She then described somewhat in detail the work of the Somerville High School Library.

Mrs. Root, Children's Librarian, Public Library, Providence, followed Miss Kneil, speaking on "New books for young people." Two qualities to be sought in children's books were good English and imagination. Copies of a list, prepared by Mrs. Root, were distributed among the audience, who were thus able to follow her brief description of each title.

Several librarians and teachers then spoke briefly of the work done for young people by the public libraries in their communities.

Mr. Godard, State Librarian, spoke of the recent deaths of Miss Louise M. Carrington, formerly librarian of the Beardsley Library, Winsted, and of Jonathan Trumbull, librarian of the Otis Library, Norwich, both prominent members of the association for many years. Resolutions were passed requesting the secretary to express to their families the sympathy of the Connecticut Library Association.

Dorothy Whiting, *Secretary*.

#### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The annual meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held at the Harper Memorial Library of the University of Chicago on May 22nd at 8 p. m., Mr. Bay, the president in the chair.

The report of the nominating committee, which was unanimously adopted, resulted in the following officers for the year 1919-20: Miss May Masseur, editor of the A. L. A. *Book List*, President; Miss Helen A. Bagley, of the Oak Park Public Library, 1st Vice President; Mr. Oscar E. Norman, librarian of the People's Gas Light and Coke Co., 2nd Vice President; Miss Margaret Furness of the John Crerar Library, Secretary; Miss Winifred Ver Nooy of the Harper Memorial Library, Treasurer.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions on National Library Service was presented by Mr. Marcus Skarstedt, librarian of the Evanston Public Library, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The address of the evening was given by Professor James Westfall Thompson of the University of Chicago, on "Archives." He told of the very close guarding of their archives by nearly all of the European powers (it being impossible to consult the archives of England later than 1760, of France after 1791, or of Italy after 1850), and gave a number of very interesting and even thrilling experiences of his own while working with the archives of France and Spain.

A social hour concluded this interesting meeting.

JANET M. GREEN, *Secretary*.

#### THE NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The New Hampshire Library Association held its 30th annual meeting at Meredith, June 4-6, about forty library workers being present.

The three days' session was opened by the President, Miss Elsie Gaskin, of Derry. Mr. Albertus T. Dudley of Exeter, Secretary of the Public Library Commission of New Hampshire, gave a very interesting talk on the work of the Commission, telling something of its struggles and its aims, and telling of the appropriation of \$2000, given by the Legislature this year, which will enable the Commission to employ a trained library worker who will devote all her time to work with the libraries.

Miss Lilian Whiting of Boston gave a most interesting address at the Wednesday evening session on "Libraries and Life." An informal reception followed her talk, refreshments were served and a most enjoyable hour passed.

Thursday morning was devoted to talks on different phases of library work. "The Use of Pamphlets" was discussed by Miss Ruth Dudley of Manchester, Miss Mary Saxton of Keene and Mr. Olin S. Davis of Laconia. Miss Caroline H. Garland of Dover gave an interesting talk on "Co-operating With the Government," and Mr. Henry N. Sanborn, librarian of the Bridgeport Public Library, on Thursday evening spoke on "The Problem of the Small Library." This is a problem that is much in our minds, and Mr. Sanborn gave us many helpful suggestions. The Round Table on "Desirable New Books" was led by Miss Adelia Reid of Manchester. Miss Maud Forrest of Concord gave a delightful paper on "New Poetry." All entered into these discussions and much benefit was gained from them.

The Thursday afternoon session was devoted to business and the reports of neighborhood meetings. These meetings are becoming an important factor in the library life of the

state and the reports are listened to with a great deal of interest. Seven of the twelve reporters responded either verbally or by letter.

At this session the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Miss Elsie Gaskin, Derry; 1st Vice-President, Miss Caroline B. Clement, Manchester; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. Lillian Wadleigh, Meredith; Secretary, Miss Sarah G. Gilmore, Claremont; Treasurer, Miss Annabell C. Secombe, Milford.

Realizing how much is gained from the social side of library meetings the committee had arranged for trips, drives and social hours, where the program permitted, and this was much appreciated by all.

SARAH G. GILMORE, *Secretary*.

#### KENTUCKY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Kentucky Library Association held its eleventh annual meeting in Henderson, Ky., June 12-13, 1919. The conference was thoroughly enjoyed by an unusually large attendance, including a delegation from the Evansville, Indiana, Library. The Henderson people were most hospitable and had arranged to entertain the Association in all its odd moments.

Miss Jennie O. Cochran's paper, read by Miss Mary B. Pratt, described the co-operation between Jefferson County and the Louisville Free Public Library and opened a discussion of Kentucky's need of a good county library law, the possibility of the Kentucky libraries using part of the school tax to buy books for county schools, and the legal questions involved in service given to counties by the town libraries of Kentucky under the present inadequate laws.

Miss Fannie C. Rawson of the Kentucky Library Commission held a round table for small libraries; and Miss Jennie M. Flexner of Louisville led a discussion of the notable books of the year which were reviewed by Miss Ethel F. McCollough, Miss Mary G. English, Miss Euphemia K. Corwin, Mrs. S. A. Young and Miss Alice F. Gilmore.

Elva L. Bascom of the Children's Bureau, Washington, described the work of the Bureau and the need of federal and state aid to maternity and child health. She urged the librarians to call on the Bureau for material and help and to advertise the work of the Bureau.

Arthur E. Bostwick of St. Louis read a paper called *Some Realists: English and American*. This was a scholarly and original study of the contemporary novel.

George A. Deveneau, of the Federal Board

of Vocational Training, discussed the Smith-Sears Rehabilitation Act and the efforts made by the Board to get hold of the men having a ten per cent or more disability as the result of the war and to fit them for some vocation which they may follow regardless of their disability. His stories of individual men being educated and trained for professions and trades were very interesting. He asked the librarians to help circulate the information that the District Vocational Office of the Federal Board for Vocational Education wants to get into connection with men needing the help of the Board. This office is located in the Mercantile Library Building in Cincinnati, Ohio.

An animated discussion arose over the work of the National Child Labor Committee, and the following resolution was passed:

RESOLVED, That the Kentucky Library Association make formal protest to the National Child Labor Committee against their classification of libraries as recreational rather than educational institutions; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the American Library Association with the suggestion that the American Library Association take similar action.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Frank K. Kavanaugh, State Library, Frankfort, Ky.; First vice-president, Florence Edwards, Free Library, Horse Cave, Ky.; Second vice-president, Susannah

Bishop, Public Library, Owensboro, Ky.; Secretary and treasurer, Alice F. Gilmore, Public Library, Louisville, Ky.

Alice F. Gilmore, *Secretary*.

#### MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The President has appointed as members of the new Permanent Committee on Library Management and Methods the following: James F. Ballard, Boston Medical Library, Chairman and Secretary; Charles Perry Fisher, College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and Dr. John Ruhräh, Medico-Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.

JAMES F. BALLARD.

#### NEW YORK SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

At the annual meeting of the Association held in May officers were elected for the coming year as follows:

President, Mr. Dorsey W. Hyde, Librarian of the Municipal Reference Library; Vice-President, Miss M. L. Erwin, Librarian of the Bankers' Trust Company, and Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Janet F. Melvain, Librarian of the American Hygiene Association.

The meeting voted to turn over the registry list of librarians, which was started a couple of years ago, to Miss Eugenia Wallace of the Young Women's Christian Association.

JANET F. MELVAIN, *Secretary*.

## NOTES FROM THE LIBRARY SCHOOLS

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school will open September 17. Advance applications indicate a slightly larger attendance than last year.

There will be several faculty changes. Jean Hawkins, who has given such excellent service as instructor in cataloging, classification, subject headings and loan work, resigned to accept a position in the Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh. The school is fortunate in securing Mary E. Hyde, late of the Library School of the New York Public Library, to take the major courses formerly given by Miss Hawkins. Miss Hyde has had varied experience in a scientific library, as head cataloger of the San Francisco Public Library and on the staffs of the library schools of Simmons College and the New York Public Library. Anna Gertrude Hall, lately librarian of the Endicott (N. Y.) Public Library and now library organizer for the Educa-

tional Extension Division will conduct the courses in Loan Work, Library Binding, and will assist Mr. Watson in the Library Extension course. Mary B. Brewster, first assistant in the Order Section, will conduct the course in National Bibliography. William R. Eastman retires as lecturer on Library Buildings after the second longest term of instructional work in the history of the school. Charles F. Porter gives up the junior course in Book Selection. These two courses will be undertaken by the Vice-Director. Katherine Dame resumes her course in advanced cataloging.

The advanced course in Library Buildings and Law and Legislative Reference Work will not be offered as regular elective courses unless there is special demand for them.

The hour system of crediting courses will be abandoned and a system of graded credits adopted. The credits will be assigned to each



course on the basis of difficulty as well as of actual time spent in preparation for them.

George G. Champlin has presented the school with a set of admirably printed labels for the various school bulletins and fixed exhibits. These were designed and printed by Mr. Champlin expressly for the school.

Cards have been received announcing the marriages of the following former students:

Charles M. Baker, B. L. S., '18, to Elisabeth Weeks, '16-'17, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on August 9.

Edith M. Buck, B. L. S., '18, to Lieutenant Frederick Arthur Metcalf, 1st U. S. Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., at Grinnell, Iowa, on July 21, 1919.

FRANK K. WALTER, *Vice-Director*.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

In connection with the open courses, which have been announced for the coming winter, attention is called to the fact that they are so timed as to coincide with the height of the musical, dramatic, lecture and exhibition seasons in New York. Those enrolled will therefore enjoy access to the best that the city affords in these fields. Care will be taken to keep the class informed as to outside attractions, and all the school's facilities will be directed to assisting students in making the most of these opportunities.

The open courses will begin January 5, 1920, and will continue thru January, February, and March. Enquiries and requests for application blanks should be addressed to the Principal of the Library School, 476 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The following appointments of students who have just completed their courses have taken place within the last month:

McCOMBS, Nelson Wilbor, Assistant, Library of the Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C. (until Sept. 15); Assistant, University of Michigan Library (beginning Oct. 1).

PRATT, Adeline Jessup, Librarian of the Manual Training High School, Kansas City, Mo.

SAVERS, Alfred H. P., Senior Assistant, Reference Department, Milwaukee (Wis.) Public Library.

SNYDER, Mabel Floy, Librarian, Banking, Law and Investment Library, Charleston, S. C.

ERNEST J. REECE, *Principal*.

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

An examination for admission to the Carnegie Library School will be held Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1919.

Members of the class graduating June 18, 1919, will fill the following appointments:

Ruth A. Carmichael, Franklin, Pa., Chil-

dren's Librarian, Cleveland Public Library; Emily W. Ehrhart, Hanover, Pa., Assistant, Children's Dept., Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Vera Ramona Gammon, Pasadena, Cal., Assistant, Children's Dept., New York Public Library; Bella Goldstein, Pittsburgh, Pa., Assistant, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Hazel Hastings King, Victoria, B. C., Canada, Assistant, Children's Dept., New York Public Library; Henrietta M. Kornhauser, Pittsburgh, Pa., Assistant, Catalog Dept., Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Catherine M. Lanning, Philadelphia, Pa., Children's Librarian, Free Library of Philadelphia; Anna London, Minneapolis, Minn., Children's Librarian, Public Library, Minneapolis; Mary Rinehart Lucas, Brooklyn, N. Y., Children's Librarian, Public Library, Duluth, Minn.; Elizabeth Manley, Mt. Gilead, O., Assistant, Public Library, Cincinnati, O.; Jane Sutia Rice, Sewickley, Pa., Children's Library, Carnegie Library of Homestead, Pa.; Kate Eleanor Sawyer, Pontiac, Mich., Children's Librarian, Public Library, Lansing, Mich.; Evelyn Ray Sickles, Indianapolis, Ind., Assistant, Children's Dept., New York Public Library; Rose Donaldson Stewart, West Sunbury, Pa., Assistant, Children's Dept., Cleveland Public Library; Dorothy Alice Thompson, Beaver, Pa., Assistant, Children's Dept., Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Blanche K. S. Wappat, Pittsburgh, Pa., Librarian, School of Applied Design, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Principal*.

#### IOWA SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARY TRAINING

The Iowa Summer School for Library Training closed its eighteenth annual session July 25th at the State University of Iowa. Of the thirty-one students enrolled twenty-seven took the full library course and four took only the courses in children's literature, classification and reference. While the greater number of the class came from the libraries of Iowa there were four from South Dakota, two from Minnesota, one from Nebraska, and one from Wyoming.

Miss Julia A. Robinson, secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, gave a series of lectures on library administration, a lecture on certification and standardization of librarians, and a report of the American Library Association meeting at Asbury Park. The course in children's literature was again in charge of Miss Grace Shellenberger, librarian of the Public Library, Kewanee, Ill., Blanche L. Hawks, librarian of Penn College, gave the

courses in cataloging and classification, and the minor subjects were again taught by Miss Clara L. Abernethy of the University Library staff.

Much inspiration, as well as information, was brought to the school by the special lecturers from the University faculty and from the libraries of the state. Following is a list of these lecturers with their subjects:

Prof. E. E. Lewis, Re-education of the disabled soldier; Dr. B. F. Shambaugh, The State Historical Society of Iowa; Grace D. Rose, Library Publicity; Forrest B. Spaulding, Modern Poetry; Prof. Ellsworth Faris, The Child Welfare Research Station of Iowa; Mrs. Bertha Baird, Library Work with Schools in Mason City; Louise Cottrell, The Library's Relation to Red Cross Home Service Work; Prof. Ruth Wardall, The Thrift Campaign; Mrs. Eva Page, Reference Work Done by the Iowa Library Commission; Eleanor Fawcett, The Traveling Library of Iowa; Miss Boyer, Organization of the Small Library.

To the splendid spirit and interest of the class much of the success of the session is due.

BLANCHE V. WATTS, *Director*.

#### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

Recent visiting lecturers have been Miss Ola Wyeth of the Library War Service, who talked to the students on the details of her work in organizing and supervising reconstruction hospital libraries; and on May 28th George B. Utley, Secretary of the A. L. A., lectured on the "History and organization of the American Library Association," and the following morning on "The work of the public library in the reconstruction period."

The commencement address was delivered by Frank A. Vanderlip of New York. At the close of this address degrees were conferred by the University. Among the recipients, the following received the degree of Bachelor of Library Science:

Dorothy Elizabeth Cook, Denver University; Josephine Amanda Cushman, Municipal University of Akron; Bess Johnston, Baker University; Bess Lowry, University of Illinois; Eleanor Frances Warner, Ohio Wesleyan University; Imogene Wintermute, Ohio Wesleyan University.

Final honors for high scholarship were awarded to Josephine A. Cushman.

#### SUMMER SESSION, 1919

The ninth annual summer session of the University of Illinois Library School opened

on June 24th. The instruction was given principally by three members of the faculty of the University of Illinois Library School; Miss Ethel Bond, A.B., B.L.S.; Miss Anne M. Boyd, A.B., B.L.S.; and John S. Cleavinger, A.B., B.L.S. Miss Angeline McNeill, A.B., B.L.S., and Miss Grace Murray, A.B., were revisers and assistants.

Many of the general university lectures and exercises were regularly attended by most of the Library School students, particularly the weekly readings in English literature by instructors in the English department, the fortnightly organ recitals by the School of Music, and the weekly campus sings.

For the first time, courses in the regular Library School curriculum were offered, as well as the more elementary courses commonly offered in summer library schools. The classes of these two groups of courses, moreover, met separately, and the two groups of students had no work in common.

For the six weeks' elementary courses twenty students were registered, all of whom were in library positions or under appointment at the time of their acceptance. Eight states were represented in the registration, and the students represented fifteen public libraries, three high school libraries, two business libraries, and one college library.

Instruction was given entirely in elementary subjects and covered a total of ninety class hours. They were divided as follows: Cataloging, 18 hours; classification, 12 hours; reference, 12 hours; book selection, 12 hours; children's work, 12 hours; order, accession and shelf work, 12 hours; library administration and extension, 12 hours.

In addition to the six weeks' session, three courses of the regular two-year Library School curriculum were offered to college graduates who could satisfy the entrance requirements. These courses continued eight weeks and were accepted for credit toward the B. L. S. degree, and all together constituted one-half of the work of the first semester of the junior year. The courses offered were in reference (6 class hours a week); order, accession and shelf work (4 class hours a week); and in cataloging (6 class hours a week).

That there was a demand for work of the regular Library School grade was evidenced by the fact that fourteen students registered in the various courses, representing six states, the majority being from Illinois. Those under appointment to library positions represented libraries of various types as follows: College or university, eight; public, two; high school, one; special, one.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director*.

## AMONG LIBRARIANS

BAECHTOLD, Elsie L., for the past three years organizer and librarian of the College of Engineering of the University of Illinois, has been appointed principal of the Science and Industry Department of the Los Angeles Public Library.

BURNITE, Caroline, director of work with children, Cleveland Public Library, was married on July 26th to Robert Rastall Walker.

CALFEE, Margaret E., Library School of the New York Public Library, 1914-16 (Certificate, Library School of Western Reserve University, 1914), has resigned her position as librarian of the Northeast Branch of the Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library, and has been appointed librarian of the Ensley Branch and Supervisor of high school libraries in the Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library.

CANNON, Carl L., formerly of the Information Desk of the New York Public Library, was discharged from the army in July with the grade of corporal, and has returned to the library as chief of the order division, reference department.

CARTER, Maud R., Illinois Summer Session, 1917, has been appointed librarian of the State Normal School, Spearfish, South Dakota.

CLARK, Alvan W., Riverside 1916, became organizer of the library in the Department of Economics at Stanford University in August.

COUNTRYMAN, Gratia A., has resigned from the A. L. A. War Service Committee because of her distance from the other members of the Committee and consequent inability to attend meetings.

CURTIS, Susan W., in charge of work with junior, high and graded schools in the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library, has resigned to accept the position of Supervisor of Branches in the Framingham (Mass.) Public Library. This is a newly created position, the immediate purpose of which is the organization of library work in the public schools.

ENGELL, Jennie C., Library School of the New York Public Library, 1914-16, formerly manager of the Archway Book Store, Seattle, has sailed for Panama to take charge of the Panama Canal Library, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.

FALLEY, Eleanor W., assistant librarian of the Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Ill., has resigned to become librarian of Goucher College, Baltimore.

GOULD, Charles Henry, for nearly thirty years librarian of McGill University, Montreal, Canada, died suddenly on July 30.

HARDY, Anna Marie, Library School of the New York Public Library 1912-14, has resigned her position as librarian of the East Orange (N. J.) High School Library, and is to be reference librarian at the Spokane (Wash.) Public Library.

HYDE, Mary E., New York State Library School, 1902-03, has been appointed to succeed Jean Hawkins as instructor in the New York State Library School.

KERR, Julia A. C., New York State Library School, 1915-16, has been appointed librarian of the Omaha (Neb.) High School Library.

LEWIS, George L., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1907, has resigned the librarianship of the Westfield (Mass) Atheneum to become librarian and professor of history at Northland College, Ashland, Wis.

MCQUIGG, Kate Meade, on leaving government work, has been appointed librarian for Lord and Thomas at their main office, Chicago.

MORGAN, R. F., assistant librarian and professor at the University of Buffalo, has been appointed director of the medical section of the Grosvenor Library, Grosvenor, N. Y.

NEWBERRY, Marie Anna, Library School of the New York Public Library 1911-13, has been placed in charge of the library of the U. S. Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.

POLLARD, Alfred W., has been appointed Keeper of the Printed Books at the British Museum in succession to G. F. Barwick, resigned.

RANCK, Samuel H., librarian, Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library, has been appointed a member of the Michigan Library Commission.

RUSSELL, Harold G., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1917, who has been engaged in war work since the summer of 1917, has been appointed head of the loan department in the University of Minnesota Library.

SAXE, Mary, librarian of the Westmount (P. O.) Public Library, is author of "Our Little Quebec Cousin," published by the Page Company of Boston in their "Little Cousin" series. There is also an article on "Books and their classification" from her pen in the July *Canadian Bookman*.



# LIBRARY WORK

## Notes of Development in Library Activity

### WORK WITH THE BLIND

The City Library of Springfield, Mass., has since 1915 conducted a most successful reading circle for the blind. Once a week the circle meets either at the library or at a private house. Half an hour before the program is introduced is given to informal talk, then follow talks or readings—the Committee, as far as possible, finding authorities on the subject to speak—on travel or on current events. Keen discussion usually follows the program. Sometimes there is music. For some time the committee has enlisted business men and others to give their time and the use of their cars to bring to the meeting-place the members of the circle, many of whom live at a considerable distance.

### CHARGING SYSTEM FOR A COLLEGE LIBRARY

The organization of the S. A. T. C. at the Pennsylvania State College in the fall of 1918 greatly changed the work of the library. The student body consisted almost entirely of freshmen and the war aims courses were taken by everybody. English composition was one of the subjects required, and war topics were assigned as themes. This threw upon the library the problem of supplying this material, mostly current, for eighteen hundred students in several courses.

Fifty copies each of the *Outlook*, *Independent*, and *Literary Digest* were ordered, as well as duplicate copies of many of the monthly reviews, and about two thousand books on the war. The magazines were used in the library, but the size of the building did not permit the use of the books in that way.

We decided to circulate the books for three days, and used a different colored book card for these three-day books, which the student signed when the book was taken. The book card and dating slip were stamped with the date due. This provided a rapid method of charging, and when the book was returned the card could be quickly found and replaced in the pocket and the book returned to the shelves.

This plan worked so well that we have adopted it as our regular charging system for all books, except that the time is made two weeks instead of three days. We have no card list of borrowers. The borrower signs the book card and when overdue notices must be sent out the address is secured from the college directory which is published every year. Any irregularity is quickly checked up at the Business Office.

By this system there is no check upon the number of books any one person has out at a given time, neither is there a record of the number of borrowers at any time, but in a college every student must use the library so the college directory is really the list of borrowers.

We use borrowers' cards for the members of the faculty for semester charges, since the faculty often want to know how many books are charged to them, but we do not add charges to the borrowers' card until the book is due, thus eliminating the double charge for books returned within two weeks.

We have found this system entirely satisfactory and that it saves the time of one assistant.

MARTHA CONNER, *Assistant Librarian.*

### PUBLICITY—USE OF BOOK-JACKETS

Striking book jackets as a means of advertising new and timely books have been used at the Cleveland Public Library with marked success. They are put with book notes on the winged bulletin board in the fiction section. They are arranged with an eye to color, and almost immediately requests come for the titles thus advertised. No jacket is ever put on the bulletin board unless at the time of posting at least one copy of the book is on the shelves.

Jackets are also displayed in the elevators in which all must ride to reach the library and where they will attract the most attention. As soon as all copies of the books for which covers were posted in the elevators are out, the jackets are taken down and new ones substituted, the timeliness of the book always being kept in mind.

Branches also use book jackets for display on bulletin boards, the Stations Department posts book jackets on bulletin boards in its stations and reports increased circulation of these titles. The stations also send many of the brightest and most attractive ones to the tuberculosis hospital for the children to cut out the pictures.

Surplus jackets are kept arranged alphabetically in vertical files. These files are quite frequently gone over and the old material taken out.

Very frequently book jackets are given to teachers for poster material and playground directors report them a source of much pleasure to the children.

B. S. S.

## READING, ENCOURAGEMENT OF

The Sioux City Public Library prepares and circulates attractive folders, each containing a short reading list for a special class of reader or on special subjects. Among these is a classified list on "Heroes and Heroines" prepared for boys and girls. There is space on the outside of the folder for the name and school of the borrower. The list may be checked as the books are read and the library offers a diploma to any boy or girl who will read fifteen of the books listed.

## PUBLICITY

Checklist of library publicity methods, Part II. Mary E. Hazeltine. *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*. May, 1919. p. 121-125.

*Publicity agencies outside the library.*

A live librarian and staff make the library a dynamic force in the community. A personal invitation to visit the library, by the librarian and the assistants is usually successful.

Newspapers. Best of all outside agencies is the newspaper. Newspapers are glad to print library news that is of interest to their readers. Use college and school papers for news of college and school libraries.

What is news. News is not editorial matter that tries to convince readers, passes judgment. News is not advertising. News is timely information concerning anything that interests readers, that is significant to them in their home and business relations, or in their relations to the community or the state. For further discussion of this topic see "Newspaper Writing and Editing," by W. G. Bleyer, chap. 2. (Houghton, 1913, \$1.65).

Some possibilities for "News Stories" on the work of libraries are:

New books, particularly those that deal with some current issue or have timely interest.

Periodicals received at library (article, with list, once a year). Interesting articles in current numbers (article once a month or occasionally).

Gifts. Incidentally, announcement of them serves as a public acknowledgment and as an incentive to others to give.

Children's books and accounts of work with children in the library.

Books for Boy Scouts and Campfire Girls. Reports of meetings of trustees.

New enterprises connected with the library.

Reports of lectures, exhibitions, etc.

Announcements of story hours, meetings, etc.

Monthly, quarterly, and annual reports of the librarian. Not dry statistics, but human interest facts. Comparison with correspond-

ing months in other years, and with the totals of other years.

Graphic presentation of statistics. See *Bulletin*. \*Vol. 6, p. 116, Oct., 1910, and Vol. 13, p. 242, Oct., 1917.

Out of town visitors at library.

Statements as to books or subjects in particular demand at a given time.

Interviews with the librarian on current topics pertaining to the library and its work.

Books available in the library on some topic much discussed at a given time, such as anniversaries of authors, planting time for gardens, child welfare, books on local problems, persons in the public eye, labor conditions, good roads, etc.

Excerpts from a new book, mentioning the fact that the book is in the library.

Printed folders (giving reading lists), bulletins, blotters, etc. These may be distributed at the loan desk, in pay envelopes, with tax notices, water rates, by post, thru the children in the schools who will take home notices of lectures, exhibitions, etc.

Slides at movies. Stock slides adapted to any community can be purchased of Gaylord Brothers. Or slides can be made at home to correlate with the play being shown at the movies.

Telephone. Remind the public to telephone the library by placing signs where they cannot be overlooked.

Window displays. One of the most effective ways of taking the library to the public. See illustrated article on this subject by J. C. Stockett in *Bulletin*. Vol. 12, p. 246-248. June, 1916.

Booth at county fair. See *Bulletin*, Vol. 10, p. 51; March, 1914; v. 11, p. 152-153, May, 1915; v. 13, p. 207, July, 1917.

Talks at noon meetings in factories.

Suggestions to ministers, lecturers, and teachers that they mention in sermons, lectures, and talks a definite book in the library. The personal mention of any book by one in authority will immediately give that book prominence in a community.

Notices in post-office, especially in small communities, where such notices supply local news.

Placards in stations, hotels, cafés, and garages. A list of books on automobiles can well be posted in garages. Again the stock signs of Gaylord Brothers and Democrat Printing Co. can be used to advantage and at comparatively small cost.

\*Bulletin throught this article means *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*.

Posters in store windows, factories, and schools. The same posters advised for use in the library can be used with great success for display outside.

Bulletin boards for brief and conspicuous announcements in factories and schools. A suggested heading for a bulletin placed in other buildings is "News of the Public Library." Change the matter frequently enough to keep it new. Have it large and showy, so that "he who runs may read."

Street car signs. See *Bulletin*. Vol. 8, p. 133-134. July-Aug., 1912. See also catalogs of Democrat Printing Co. and Gaylord Bros. for stock signs.

Letters to organizations, city officials and clubs. Organizations to whose attention the special service of the library can be brought by a letter addressed to their secretaries are labor unions, lodges, bankers' association, ministerial alliance, and board of commerce, while the Rotary Club should not be forgotten when the list of clubs is checked for a library letter.

Library week campaign. Intensive publicity is often more effective than scattered efforts. A number of libraries have secured notable results from a spectacular featuring of the library in the public eye concentrated during a single week. See account of Library week in Toledo in *Bulletin*, v. 12, p. 248-249. June 1916. More recently a similar campaign with the slogan "A library card in every home" was tried in St. Paul. (See LIBRARY JOURNAL, May, 1919, p. 316.—Ed. L. J.)

Library scrap book. Every library should have a scrap book. Into this should be put all publicity items and printed forms, in fact everything accessible that is printed about the library.

Cost of publicity. Much of the best publicity costs little or nothing, except time, thought and initiative on the part of the librarian. For a discussion of expenditures for publicity see *Bulletin* of the A. L. A., v. 10, p. 15-16. Jan., 1916.

Co-operative publicity. The A. L. A. sends excellent press notices which will greatly aid local publicity. Various government departments also send much publicity matter to libraries. See also articles on "Publicity for Libraries," by Frank Parker Stockbridge, appearing in the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

#### CLASSIFICATION

Classification system for the Federation Library. Henry H. King. *The Student World*. April, 1919.

The "Federation Library" is the library of the World's Student Christian Federation and the classification system has been devised by Mrs. Grace J. Livingston. It is a decimal system, the subdivisions of the classes being made on the principle of the Dewey classification. It is not however an expansion of the Dewey decimal system, the whole range from 0 to 999 (with the exception of numbers left for use for future expansion) being used.

General material is 000, subdivided thus: 010, Bibliography, general library catalogs; 020, statistics and charts showing general affiliations and distribution of students; 030, service cards and blanks including questionnaires, record and subscription blanks and membership cards; 070, works by officers and members on subjects not directly related to the Student Christian Movement.

100 is devoted to Objects and field, Extension and supervision. Subdivisions: 110, needs; 120, relationships and polity (again subdivided: 121, local; 122, national; 123, international; 124, intercollegiate; 124, faculty and former members; 126, church; 127, special classes of students— theological, medical, legal, technical, etc.)

200, Building, and rooms.

300, Organization. Incorporation. Subdivisions: 310, constitution; 320, management; 330, membership.

400, Salaried officers, has subdivisions for general secretary and assistants, duties, qualifications, recruiting, training, etc.

500 is Organized lines of work and study; Religious departments; General methods. 510 is evangelistic and philanthropic work among students; 520, devotional and inspirational; 530, Bible study; 540, mission study and service; the Student Volunteer Movement, foreign departments; 550, social study and service, etc.

600 is associations in individual institutions or among special classes.

700 is student life in general outside the federation.

800 is left blank for future use.

900, History, has subdivisions: 910, reports; 920, biography; 950, periodicals, and 960, conventions and conferences (again subdivided: 961, circulars of information; 962, headquarters; 963, organization; 964, meetings; 965, blanks and service cards; 966, prayer cycles; 967, unofficial reports; 968, programs, and 969, official reports).



## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

A "Classified Bibliography of Boy Life and Organized Work with Boys," by Ronald Tuttle Veal, published by the Association Press, New York, price \$1.25, lists approximately 1,500 titles, of which 150 are books and the rest magazine articles.

The June number of the St. Louis Public Library Monthly Bulletin is a Library School number. It contains a page of Library School news, and all the annotations in the main part of the issue were written by the students of the School as required in connection with a course of lectures on book annotation.

Bulletin 136 of the American Association for International Conciliation, March 1919, contains the decrees and other official documents of the Soviet Government, the Constitution of the Russian Soviet Republic, the "Fundamental Law of Socialization of the Land" and the documents relating to the Franco-Russian Alliance.

A descriptive list of seventy-three periodicals—scientific, technical, agricultural, commercial, educational, congressional and popular—issued by the United States Government, is given in *The Library and the Museum Therein*, for June, Vol. 1, No. 5, published by the Newark (N. J.) Public Library.

The Wisconsin Memorial Day Annual for 1919, compiled by O. S. Rice, State Supervisor of School Libraries and issued by C. P. Carey, State Superintendent, will be helpful, as will also the preceding issues in planning future Memorial Day programs, and in other states besides Wisconsin.

"Our Little Quebec Cousin" by Mary Saxe, Librarian of the Westmount (P. Q.) Public Library, published by the Page Company of Boston, in their "Little Cousin" Series, is written to acquaint boys and girls of other provinces and other countries with the typical child in rural Quebec. The book is dedicated to George H. Locke, Librarian of the Toronto Public Library.

"Story-hour Favorites Selected for Library, School and Home Use," compiled by Wilhelmina Harper of the Queen's Borough (N. Y.) Public Library, and published by the Century Co., "gives nineteen of the great stories which children love." . . . "These are the newer stories which combine the three objects of

'Story Hour'—to give wholesome pleasure, to stir the imagination, and to familiarize with works of real literary merit. Among the authors included are Harris, Wilde, MacManus, Field, Katharine Pyle, Pamela Tennant, Marie Shedlock, Selma Lagerlöf, and Katherine Chandler."

"The A. L. A. in Siberia," being letters written by Harry Clemons, representative of the A. L. A. war service with the A. E. F. in Siberia from December, 1918, to last May, is edited by Henry B. Van Hoesen to make up an historical document of the Library War Service in Siberia. "Consequently the text is fairly complete; achievements, difficulties, pleasant association and co-operation, and the lack of co-operation, have all been left to appear at their best and at their worst." And good reading indeed is this account by this "genius for English and library work" of how was "introduced the short story into the long Siberian night."

Immigrant Education, being Bulletin 681 of the University of the State of New York "aims to set forth briefly the program and policy of the Education Department relative to immigrant education. It proposes to present to Americanization workers certain ideas and ideals fundamental to their work, and to indicate a definite, comprehensive program, which shall centralize all existing Americanization agencies and enlist their co-operation." A reading list, which includes sources, references, methods and texts, is also included as a guide for further study and investigation.

The New Poetry: A Study Outline, prepared by Mary P. Parsons, librarian of the Morristown (N. J.) Public Library, and published by the H. W. Wilson Company in their Study Outline Series, includes poets of the United States, England and Ireland, most of whose work has been published since 1900. The amount of biographical and critical material easily available in books and magazines, has been a determining factor in the choice of the poets to be studied. This outline may be used in either of two ways. The ground can be covered thoroly by the use of all the books and magazines listed in the bibliographies, or more briefly with only the anthologies and the critical books marked with an asterisk. Publishers and prices are given in the bibliographies for books which can now be bought in the United States.

# RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

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Americanization. a selected list of books in the Public Library of the City of Boston. Boston: The Trustees, 1919. 34 p. 12° (Brief Reading Lists No. 12).

Americanization. [A selected list.] *Monthly Bulletin of the Public Library of the District of Columbia* June 1919. p. 9-10.

Boston (Mass.) Public Library. Americanization: a selected list of books in the . . . library. May 1919. 34 p. (Brief reading list. No. 12.)

## ANIMAL INDUSTRY

U. S. Supt. of Documents. Animal industry; farm animals, poultry and dairying. Price list 38, 11th ed. 24 p. May 1919.

See also AGRICULTURE

## ANIMALS, WILD

U. S. Supt. of Documents. Birds and wild animals. Price list 39. 8th ed. 12 p. March 1919.

## ANIMISM

Gilmore, George. Animism; or, Thoughts current of primitive peoples. Boston: M. Jones, 10 p. bibl. D. \$1.75 n.

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Armenia and the Armenians: a list of references in the New York Public Library. Pt. III. Comp. by Ida A. Pratt, under the direction of Richard Gottheil. *Bulletin of the N. Y. P. L.* May 1919. p. 393-335. Concluded.

## ARIZONA. See CALIFORNIA

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Business before pleasure. [A list of books for business men.] Evanston, Ill.: Public Library. 4 p. 12°

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. Publications of current interest [on subjects of general business and financial interest, which will be sent on request.] New York: The Company, July 1919. 8 p. (folder.)

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## CHURCH, THE

Archbishops' Committees of Inquiry. Reports 1-5. Macmillan. 5 v. in 1. 7 p. bibl. O. \$2.25.

## CALIFORNIA

Kino, Eusebio F. Kino's historical memoirs of Pimeria Alta, 1683-1711. . . . 2 v. bibl. O. \$12.50 n. Cleveland: A. H. Clark Co. (Spain in the West Ser.)

## COLLINS, WILKIE. See LITERATURE, COMPARATIVE.

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Detroit (Mich.) Public Library. Selected list of books on credit. June 1919. 3 p.

## DAIRY INDUSTRY AND TRADES.

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## DICKENS, CHARLES. See LITERATURE, COMPARATIVE.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. See POLITICAL SCIENCE

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Andrews, E. V., comp. Dramatization in the grades. A reference list of fables, fairy tales, stories and historical events which have been dramatized. Boston: F. W. Faxon Co., 1919. 32 p. O. 50 c. (Useful Reference Ser. No. 32)

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## ELECTIONS. See POLITICAL SCIENCE

## ETHICS

Ross, J. Elliott. Christian ethics; a text-book of right living. New York: Devin-Adair. bibl. D. \$2.

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White, Martha E. D., comp. Literature of the great war. [Program outline and classed list of books. . . .] Boston: General Federation of Women's Clubs. 4 p. 5 c.

The war and after. Recent accessions. *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. 1919. p. 336-346; 465-473.

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Library of Congress. List of bibliographies of the European war. June 1919. 31 mim. p.

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Baker, Frank C. The production of invertebrate fish food on the bottom of Oneida Lake. Syracuse (N. Y.): The University, 1918. 9 p. bibl. O. (N. Y. State Coll. of Forestry. Technical paper No. 9.)

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Johnson, Charles. The care of documents. Macmillan. 4 p. bibl. 20 c. (Helps for students of history.)

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Breasted, James H. Survey of the ancient world. Boston: Ginn. 11 p. bibl. D. \$1.40.

## HORTICULTURE

Ivins, Lester Sylvan. Garden crops, production and preservation. Chicago: Rand. 3 p. bibl. D. \$1.

## HOUSING. See GARDEN CITIES

## INDIANS

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Industrial relations: a selected bibliography. Bulletin of the Russell Sage Foundation Library No. 35. June 1919. 4 p. O.

## INITIATIVE. See POLITICAL SCIENCE

## JEWS—EDUCATION

Swift, Fletcher Harper. Education in ancient Israel from the earliest times to 70 A. D. Chicago: Open Court. 6 p. bibl. O. \$1.25 n.

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Phillips, Walter C. Dickens, Reade and Collins, sensation novelists; a study of conventions and theories of novel writing in Victorian England. New York. Lemcke. 7 p. bibl. O. (Columbia Univ. Studies in comparative literature.)

Virgil and the English poets. New York: Lemcke. 10 p. bibl. O. (Columbia Univ. Studies in comparative literature.)

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The League of Nations idea; A chronological descriptive list of books on the subject. Brooklyn Public Library. *Bulletin*. May, 1919. p. 133-136.

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The day's work; What to do and how to do it. An annotated list . . . dealing with over sixty trades and professions. Somerville, Mass.: The Public Library, 1919. 26 p. 16°.

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## WIRELESS TELEGRAPH—GOVERNMENT CONTROL

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## THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

## BOOK SERVICE IN SMALL LIBRARIES

## Editor Library Journal:

The small library is in a bad way, said C. C. Williamson at the Asbury Park Conference; at least he confessed that his impression of the present status of the small library "borders on bitter disappointment." I am not quite sure that an impression can border on anything; but the meaning is clear enough: Mr. Williamson finds good library service in large cities, not in small places. By service he seems to mean giving people ready access to good books. Well, I will venture

the statement that no public library in the country gives poorer service, in Mr. Williamson's definition of the word, relatively to the size and wealth of the city it is in, than does the one in which Mr. Williamson is employed—that of New York. This is not the librarian's fault, or Mr. Williamson's. It is the result of certain conditions which I do not try to set forth. My purpose is simply to call attention to the fact that New York City does not, thru its public library, give good "service" to its residents. It has not a large and rich lending library from which a



student may borrow for home study the kinds of books he often needs. The library has a huge lending collection of which great use is made. It has a great student's collection, which it does not lend. Many a town which cannot be called one of our "larger cities" has a richer collection of books for home use than has New York. I am not including Brooklyn in this statement.

Mr. Williamson seems to lay at the door of the small public libraries the failure of residents of our smaller places to read and study the world's great books, and to assume that, if these libraries would bestir themselves, cease to be "independent and self-sufficing," "ill adapted to the tastes and needs" of their communities," and "unconnected with the resources in books and personnel" of large cities, then would their respective patrons—small town dwellers—hasten to borrow and read the world's great books. I doubt if he is right in his assumption. If he is right, then he should begin at home, and address his own library on its duty to bestir itself and acquire a great collection of good books which may be borrowed, a collection fairly proportionate to the wealth and size of its city. It would today be difficult to find a small library that, relatively to its population, is as poorly equipped to supply its clientele with students' books for home use as is the library of New York City.

JOHN COTTON DANA.

*Free Public Library,  
Newark, N. J.*

#### INSTRUCTION IN LIBRARY SCHOOLS

*Editor Library Journal:*

Referring to the matter of the library school curriculum as suggested by "Instructor" in the February LIBRARY JOURNAL.

This library is not well qualified to speak from the standpoint of experience with library school graduates; our percentage is too small. Such experience as we have had, however, together with observation of work in other libraries, suggests that courses as given are on the whole sound and the danger is that in attempting to meet all the special needs of libraries, particularly the special student libraries, the schools will weaken the backbone without reaching the special service. Special preparation for specialist lines can really be had only by very distinct schools added onto the present ones or independently organized. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the schools will be careful about tinkering.

At the same time, it should be possible to offer an outline course on specialized librarianship which would take up systematically all

the main branches which require specialized study and special appropriate methods, such as (1) engravings, (2) music, (3) coins and medals, (4) maps, (5) ancient manuscripts, (6) archives, (7) museum objects, (8) modern autograph manuscripts, (9) illumination and illustration collections, (10) association collections, (11) tablets and inscriptions. All these have their own problems of method, their different ways of storing, exhibiting, handling for use and cataloging. It would be quite possible to give a course, with references, covering all these matters, not in a superficial but in an outline fashion. Something the same thing applies to several departments, such as art, engineering, economics and various special sciences which do not involve different methods of handling different forms so much as different methods of exhibiting the contents of the collection. Two such courses, definitely organized along practical lines, would strengthen the present curriculum and serve as working drawing for those going into research library work.

E. C. RICHARDSON.

*Princeton University Library,  
Princeton, N. J.*

#### TREATMENT OF BIOGRAPHY

*Editor Library Journal:*

We are not satisfied with our present arrangement of biography, which is classified according to the D. C. tables 920-928, nor do we care for the alternative of placing individual biography in B. If classification is desirable, it would seem better to follow the main scheme, placing lives of sculptors, collected or individual, in 730, Civil War statesmen and generals in 973.7, American philosophers in 191, etc.

We should like to learn the experience of libraries using the D. C. in this way: whether or not it is advisable to add a form number as .092 to class stem, or to place collected biography under author and individual under biographee in class number.

CHARLES A. FLAGG.

*Bangor Public Library,  
Bangor, Maine.*

#### LIBRARY CALENDAR

Oct. 21-23—Annual meeting of the Kansas Library Association at Pittsburg, Kan.

Sept. 13-15—Meeting of the Ohio Library Association at Youngstown, O.

#### ERRATUM

The notice of the opening of a business division of the Public Library listed in last month's issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL under Kansas City, Kansas, ought to read Kansas City, Missouri.





THE GENERAL LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AT ANN ARBOR, MICH.



# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Vol. 44

OCTOBER, 1919

No. 10

During library week at Richfield Springs of the New York State Library Association the two important topics were the proposals of the A. L. A. Committee on Enlarged Program, which President Hadley reported informally and which was privately much discussed, and the question of library salaries, to which the most animated session was devoted. The A. L. A. Executive Board held several meetings during the week and passed favorably upon the report of the Enlarged Program Committee which we print in full in this issue for discussion by the profession at large. The report, a careful and elaborate document which had been worked out in many sessions of the Committee, is devoted first to the transfer of A. L. A. war work to the Army and Navy departments, which have completed arrangements to take over these functions. The Army librarian is to be Luther L. Dickerson not Asa Don Dickinson, as stated by error in the September LIBRARY JOURNAL. A portion of the United War Drive fund will be transferred to the federal departments for this purpose, while a larger portion will be retained for the welfare of discharged soldiers and sailors, the provision of books for those blinded, and other services which the government will cease to render. The other and perhaps more important part of the committee report dealt with the extension of A. L. A. functions in peace times, under the impetus given by the war, and presents a most comprehensive program, dependent on the raising of \$2,000,000 for two years' work which the committee proposes shall be undertaken as soon as conditions are promising.

The program for peace includes national development in almost every field of library progress, as library extension in undeveloped

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states, where commissions are lacking or inadequate in which relation the A. L. A. would have the functions of a National Library Commission; provision for standardization and certification thru a national examining board; the nation-wide library survey provided for by the appointment of Dr. Bostwick's committee; cooperative book buying at least to the extent of help in the selection of books, the special committee having yet to report on the larger scheme of a book purchasing agency to which many hesitate to commit the association; a publicity campaign for the dissemination of information about libraries and public education in respect thereto; the replacement of the publishing board by a salaried publisher for general publications and for the development of the Booklist; the development of bibliographical aids by subsidy or otherwise as in the case of Prof. Teggart's proposed International Bibliography of Humanistic Literature; promotion or supervision of institutional libraries in State, City and Federal institutions; publication of additional books for the blind in Braille; promotion of a national library service, giving information as to governmental departments as part of the proposed Department of Education; instruction in citizenship including Americanization; "sponsorship for knowledge" thru information from headquarters as to libraries and experts especially qualified to give specific information and willing to do so for the general good; cooperation with Canadian members in obtaining a National Library for Canada; a special campaign to awaken Trustees to their library duties; and in general, cooperation with all affiliated and other agencies to promote the use of print. This is indeed a fine and comprehensive program which would worthily continue war work into times of peace and

make the library movement truly a national one in organization as well as in purpose. Whether the program may be too large for early realization has yet to be determined.

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THE question of salaries was really the burning topic of library week, as it is the foremost question in all callings. The high cost of living has made necessary an increase in all wages, and today it is recognized that the laborer is not only worthy of his hire but should have an increasing share of the product which he produces. The library calling is at a disadvantage, in the fact that it produces no product capable of mensuration, as is the case in other professions, but is not the case in trades. In the trades there has been a tendency not only to bring wages up to the newer scale of prices, but to take advantage of the opportunity to make wages abnormally high, to the extent of diminishing production, as President Wilson has pointed out. The pay of the library profession cannot be measured like the pay of a trade, but it can be measured by comparison with the character, education and experience required in this and in other callings. Judged by this measure, the library calling is the most underpaid of all, below those of artisans, below that of teachers. In the New York libraries, as pointed out elsewhere, junior library assistants are paid so little as \$50 or \$55 a month, because of the refusal of the Board of Estimate to grant legitimate increases, which means not only that such servants of the public are sadly underpaid in comparison with those in other callings, but that there has been almost no advance since the high cost of living became so serious a problem. The advance to a \$70 minimum asked for by New York libraries is certainly not too much, while on the Pacific Coast an example has been set by Seattle which made provision in its library budget for minimum salaries of \$90 per month or \$1,080 per year. In a calling where strikes are as impracticable as they would be undesirable, there

should be reliance upon public opinion for the needed justice, and this should mean that every member of every library staff should do his or her part to inform the public as to the underpaid conditions of library service.

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THE federal re-classification of government service affords, as Mr. Bowerman pointed out, in the August number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, especial opportunity to better library salaries of which the most should be made. But we cannot think the scheme proposed, as printed in that number, altogether well advised. The complexity of grades proposed seems less useful than the four grades in common use in many library systems, and the names "junior librarian and "senior librarian" in lower grades, instead of library assistants, assumes too much the air of the multitudinous "secretaries" of the Y. M. C. A. We fear also that the minimum salary of \$1200 for young persons just graduated from high school entering the lowest library grade is too much to hope for, altho an educated and capable library assistant should certainly be on a par with a stenographer and the clerk employed in government departments.

THE library profession is one of those which should help to bind up the wounds of the world and make it again united instead of a divided human family. We should therefore be ready to welcome with especial greeting at this time representatives of other nationalities who come to us for the purpose of studying our library system, taking its best features back with them for home adoption, and giving us suggestions as to features in which their countries are ahead of us. Dr. Hermann Escher, chief librarian of the Central Library of Zürich, which is both a municipal and a cantonal or state library, has come to America as a member of the Swiss Commission, and was cordially received at Richfield Springs; and he may be sure of a hearty welcome wherever he goes.

## LIBRARY SERVICE

WITH RESPECT TO SALARIES, ORGANIZATIONS AND CIVIL SERVICE CONTROL

By R. R. BOWKER

LIBRARY service is a profession which calls for the best use of head and heart and hand. It is a profession because it demands especial fitness, requires general education and professional training and serves the higher life of the community. A profession is defined as "an occupation not mechanical, agricultural, or the like, "which involves a liberal education, and mental rather than manual labor." The library calling has had for thirty years its professional training schools and it has reached a high degree of professional organization, in which standardization and certification are coming rapidly to the fore. But it should not be, and cannot be, an exclusive profession or professionally exclusive. Its every widening field requires it to recruit its ranks from those lacking the benefit of professional education but having natural adaptation for the work, especially in rural communities, where small libraries or branches require only part-time from gentlewomen paid modestly for their modest service. In the large libraries also there is hand as well as head work in which professional librarians should be trained, but which may wisely be deputed to unprofessional employees who may nevertheless find such occupation the first rung on the ladder of professional success.

The profession of librarians parallels most closely the profession of teaching and is comparable, and to some extent convertible with it. Both have the same motive, the same educative function, the same ideals. Both, in their highest development, are intensive occupations requiring concentration of intellect, tact and sympathy. School hours are shorter than library hours, but the teacher has home work from which the librarian is more free, except for the informational and cultural reading which a librarian should do at home. As against the school Saturday holiday, the larger libraries give a rest day in the week, which is thus a five day week of approximately forty hours. The teacher has the longer vacation

of two months or more, as against the library month or fortnight. On the whole the two professions deserve equal recognition and substantially equal pay. The superintendent of the schools of a great city is an executive on a par with the chief of a great city library; and high school, college, normal or professional school graduates should have equal pay for equal service in either calling. Teachers of moderate rank are better paid in general than librarians in corresponding positions, which should not be, while possibly in under developed school systems the lower grade of teachers is paid less than corresponding library workers. In both professions women come to the fore and in both have reached the highest offices within the profession—at the head of great city systems or as presidents of the A. L. A. and the N. E. A.

The pay of librarians is confessedly inadequate, especially where it compares unfavorably with that of teachers of equal rank. The highest salaries for chief librarians in the great cities reach \$8,000 to \$10,000 in exceptional instances, comparing with the salaries of school superintendents in the great school systems. The Librarian of Congress is paid but \$6,500, and the executive ability of the present incumbent of that office would command as executive of a great corporation a salary of \$15,000 to \$25,000. Public libraries in most of our cities pay the chief librarians from \$6,000 to \$3,000 or less in the large cities and \$3,000 more or less in the smaller cities. Heads of departments are paid from \$3,000 to \$1,500 and at the lower end salaries are seriously underpaid. In the graded service of the New York Public Library the initial salary is \$660 per year, and the maximum for librarian of a major branch is \$1,800, with an actual average by the latest figures of \$951 per year; in Brooklyn the initial salary is \$600 with an actual average of \$864 per year. The Library Union circulars have persistently misrepresented the minimum salary as the average salary in both cases. In



a representative smaller city the average, the chief librarian excepted, is \$855 as against \$636 before the war. For the coming year the libraries of greater New York have asked the Board of Estimate for substantially increased budgets which will enable the increases provided for in the general scheme to be regularly made and will also recognize the new needs created by the high cost of living, the minimum for assistants of lowest grade being put at \$70 per month or \$840 per year; while at the other end of the country, Seattle has already obtained from appropriating authorities provision for a minimum of \$90 per month, or \$1080 per year. In the application of the minimum wage, it must be kept in mind, however, that the system should not be so administered as to prevent the employment below this minimum of assistants who give only part time or whose opportunity or experience enable them to give only partial service. As a rule library salaries have not been increased during the war in adequate proportion to the increased cost of living and much injustice has thus been done especially to those of moderate salaries whose stipends cover barely more than the actual necessities of life, and no longer the cultural and other advantages for which the profession calls.

The unionization of library workers has been proposed and pressed as a remedy for inadequate pay. This is the endeavor in Washington where a library union takes the place of the usual staff association and thru membership in the National Association of Federal Employees is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It has thus sought to bring pressure to bear upon Congress to obtain higher rates for the library worker than for commercial salaries, at least during the war. The situation there is, however, abnormal and strikes are forbidden in the organic law of the Washington unions. Library unions have been started or attempted in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, but are composed there chiefly if not wholly of workers in the lower grades who insist that the library calling is a trade and not a profession, and these unions do not take the place of the usual

staff association which in most libraries takes an active and friendly part in cooperation with the executive in the administration of the library. It has been pointed out that library workers are not exploited nor kept down from commercial reasons and that therefore there is no possible antagonism as to pay or between employers and employees, both working for the public good. Unfortunately, trade unions today still regard themselves as combatants in an industrial war, in which strikes are the chief weapon, and strikes are too often in absolute defiance of the public good. The strikes in New York harbor which threaten to deprive its innocent millions of necessary food exemplify indeed the motto "no loyalty except to the workers," which the more narrow-minded and selfish labor leaders proclaim. Strikes, tho they have spread to schools, would be as ineffective as they should be impossible in libraries, for unfortunately books are not among the absolute necessities of life. The chief objection to unions within libraries is their antagonism to non-union workers as "scabs" and their endeavor to confine employment to those within geographical limits, whereas the library must be an "open shop," ready to avail itself of expert ability or non-union help as its needs demand. But in the spirit of the "open shop" no librarian nor library should discriminate in any way against union membership, provided individual liberty is respected on the one side as well as on the other. And with the growth of larger leadership within labor organizations, there is hope for progress beyond the selfish and antagonistic spirit which has marked their early development so that they may become like the staff associations in most libraries, cooperating for the common good, leading their respective forces but not excluding any others than its members, adopting arbitration instead of strikes and opposing the Soviet rule which confines administration to classes in antagonism to the educated and trained. Certainly there should be no spirit of pharisaism in an educated profession which looks down upon a trade or its organization as less worthy in its work.

There has been an endeavor on the part of the New York Library Union to obtain the inclusion of the New York Public Library staff under civil service regulations of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, and this local Union obtained the passage of resolutions to that purport which it presented at the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor in May 1919. In those resolutions sweeping statements are made which had previously been contradicted and corrected, and in support of them an adverse comparison was made of New York Public Library salaries at the beginning of 1918, which have since been increased, with Chicago Public Library salaries of the same date, which remain as then, as the basis of the contention that inclusion under municipal civil service commissions would increase salaries. At the Asbury Park convention of the American Library Association this statement was impeached by the Chicago representatives present who pointed out that the Civil Service Commission in Chicago had nothing whatever to do with library salaries since the library trustees fixed these salaries and had a direct taxing power within stated limits. The consensus of opinion within the library profession has been that inclusion of library service under state and municipal civil service commissions would not be for the good of the service, especially in the larger libraries which had their own methods of appointment and promotion based on the merit system with special reference to library needs. An endeavor in 1916-17 to place the libraries of Massachusetts under the State Civil Service Commission was opposed almost unanimously by the librarians of that state, not because they were opposed to civil service reform but because they believed that the merit system was safeguarded in libraries more satisfactorily than it could be thru the commission. The trustees of the Boston Public Library presented a protest which was appended to the report of that library for 1916-17 and the Massachusetts Library Commission, which as a body opposed the change, presented at the hearings letters from librarians thruout the country in de-

fence of the merit system as practised by American librarians.

The three library systems of Greater New York have throughout recognized the merit system as the only proper basis for appointment and promotion and have for many years made formal application of it in a graded system of service. The Brooklyn Public Library when organized in 1900, came under the Municipal Civil Service Commission of New York City, but under examination conditions of that time this proved so unsatisfactory and so ill-adapted to expert demands that, on the merging with it under special charter of the old Brooklyn Library, a special library scheme of service was adopted by the new Board of Trustees in 1903, and with some revision, printed in 1904. The New York Public Library on the Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations also under special charter adopted a similar scheme of service for its circulation department by vote of the trustees and issued a printed edition in 1905. The Queens Borough Public Library practically accepted the Brooklyn system. Both the New York and Brooklyn schemes were from time to time modified and improved and printed editions of the New York scheme were issued in 1911, 1914, 1916 and 1918 and of the Brooklyn scheme in 1914-16-18. In 1913 the Queens Borough system, however, suspended its scheme for purposes of revision, but this seems to have never been completed and adopted. In 1916-17 the chief librarians of the three systems conferred with the municipal bureau of personal service with a view to standardization of positions and salaries, in conformity with the general municipal plan.

In an article on Trade Unionism and the Library Worker printed in *Life and Labor* for March 1919 by "the Library Employees Union of Greater New York," reprinted in the *Civil Service Chronicle* in April and May, it is stated that "up to 1917 there was no standard entrance examination; no graded service; no public eligible list; no yearly automatic increases based on efficiency ratings; no open efficiency ratings to be seen by all members of the staff; no promotion from the ranks only; no tenure

of position; no seniority of service recognized; no pension." Similar statements as to present conditions are given in circulars issued by the Union and in resolutions adopted by the Federation of Women's Clubs in May 1918, and by the American Federation of Labor in 1919. In fact, the merit system had been entirely in operation for many years previous to 1917, and the changes since made have not been significant. Unfortunately of recent years the City, tho its budget and tax rate have increased, has not provided funds adequate to pay increases in salaries according to the scheme of service or to provide pensions or salaries to library workers not less than those to teachers. The library systems have in fact carried the merit system much farther than State and Municipal Civil Service Commissions generally and especially in educational qualifications.

The entrance requirements are for high school or in some cases college graduates, with library school or other library experience. The New York Public Library has its own Library School, on Carnegie endowment, for high school graduates, and graduates of the school may enter the graded service without further examination. The tuition fee is \$45 for those within New York City or \$75 for those outside, but employees in the New York Public Library desiring to attend the school have tuition free and their service hours are arranged to permit school work, and Library School pupils are paid for substitute service. The Brooklyn system has apprentice classes to train candidates for the lowest grade and the library pays these apprentices after the first few weeks at the rate of fifty dollars per month for work in branches. The New York Public Library apprentice course has been suspended for the current year because of lack of funds. Persons are otherwise admitted to the graded service thru experience in other libraries and special examinations are possible, though not usual, for others. The whole tenor of the scheme is to emphasize library experience and to promote from within the ranks, although librarians

insist that there should be no geographical limitations, too common with state and municipal commissions, which would prevent taking persons of special fitness from library schools elsewhere or from other libraries.

Under the scheme of service for many years in use in these libraries the graded service consists of four grades: the lowest for junior assistants and junior assistant cataloguers; the next, for senior library assistants and cataloguers; the next, for branch librarians of minor branches, reference and children's librarians, etc.; the highest, for branch librarians of major branches. The average salary rate in the graded service in New York Public Library is, as above stated, \$951 and in Brooklyn \$864 per year. The lowest grade salaries begin at \$660 (in Brooklyn \$600) for the first year, with automatic increases in case of good service of \$60 for each of the second and third years. Second grade salaries begin at \$840 (in Brooklyn \$780) with \$60 increase for a second year. Third grade salaries begin at \$1,080, with \$60 increase for a second year; and the highest grade salaries at \$1,380, with increase for length and quality of service up to a possible limit of \$1,800. Within the grades, increases of salary are made not thru stated examinations but automatically on the basis of efficiency ratings from the branch librarians and heads of departments with whom the person has served, especially with reference to adaptability in dealing with adults and children. Possibly the criticism that individuals have not been promoted in due course arises from complaints of persons aggressive to discover grievances and thus unfitted to deal successfully with readers, especially children.

There are stated examinations for passing from grade to grade and ratings are made by examining boards consisting of five heads of departments, to which the New York Public Library adds the Principal of its Library School and a representative appointed by the Staff Association, so that the staff itself is represented in the judgment.



Efficiency ratings are utilized both for promotion within grades and for passing from one grade to another. In the New York Public Library 25 marks are required as a passing mark for quality of work, 25 for quantity of work and 25 for personality, each of these being subdivided by specific questions such as, under quality: "To what degree does the assistant show speed, accuracy, thoroughness, system, initiative, resourcefulness, executive ability in directing others and in planning work, knowledge of books?" Under Quantity: "What is the assistant's output of work (personal and supervisory)?" and under Personality: "Does she work well with others? Relations with the public. Does she take criticism kindly and profit by it? Is she loyal to the library? Courtesy, tact, poise and appearance. The form for efficiency rating is reprinted in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for June 1919, p. 376-7. In the Brooklyn Public Library the maximum of 100 points, 75 being the passing requirement, is made up from 25 for business and professional qualities, 25 for ability to meet successfully adults and children, 15 for administrative ability, 15 for personal qualities each of these classes being analyzed for specific rating; 10 for health, 5 for education and general information, and 5 for length of service. The form in use for efficiency rating in the Brooklyn System is given on page 664 of this number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Those who pass are registered on an eligible list with their rating; those who fail to pass are reported with their rating to the administration committee, but not to the full Board of Trustees; and in deference to them their ratings are not made public. Any person failing to pass or dissatisfied with the rating, is permitted to see her rating and to have the details made known and explained to her, but these particulars are not made of public record. There is right of appeal in the New York Public Library to a sub-committee of the Committee on Circulation, and in the Brooklyn system to the Administration Committee of the Board of Trustees, and these appeals are fully considered and carefully examined.

Below the graded service are the pages, boys and girls usually from high school, paid at first \$30 a month, and above are heads of departments, who are selected for special qualifications preferably from within the library or otherwise for distinguished service in other libraries.

The library hours are forty per week, five eight-hour days, giving an extra rest day besides Sunday. The usual vacation is one calendar month with pay, so that the actual working time, year in and year out, (1920 hours) averages under thirty-seven hours per week. The tenure of office is during good service, and only one dismissal in the Circulation Department is recorded in the New York Public Library in the past five years, and that for stealing. Promotions to higher grades and increases of salaries, when city appropriations permit, have been made normally and automatically.

On the other hand, the libraries of Greater New York have lost more than fifty percent of their employees during the war period, because the inadequate salaries could not hold employees against the higher salaries paid by the government and by business libraries and commercial houses. The mayor has been reported as saying that if the city had direct control of the libraries he would see that all of the higher salaries were reduced to twenty-five hundred dollars and "give the rest to you who do the work." The higher salaries paid under city appropriations are so few that there would be but twelve thousand dollars surplus to divide among twelve hundred persons, or ten dollars a year in the Brooklyn Public Library (five dollars a year for the New York Public Library), while the trustees are doing their best to obtain appropriations which will give the workers the normal increase of sixty dollars per year.

In the New York Public Library there is a Staff Association of over five hundred members, which, at a recent meeting, attended by over three hundred persons, recorded itself, with but one dissenting vote, as satisfied with the merit system in the library and against transfer to the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

In Greater New York two of the library executives have been men and one a woman, while the heads of departments are about evenly divided in sex, and in the forty-four New York branches, only one branch, the Municipal Reference Library, has a man librarian, while all the others are headed by women.

Standardization and certification are looked to as the means of solving many of the present uncertainties and inadequacies of the library calling and their development thru the American Library Association is already well under way. Dr. Williamson's proposal for an A. L. A. training board which would result in standardization of library school courses and methods has been included in the scheme of the Committee on Enlarged Program of the A. L. A. which also proposes an A. L. A. examining board to develop the certification of librarians and library assistants. This scheme was out-

lined at the Richfield Springs meeting of the New York State Library Association, which passed favorably on a report from its own committee proposing a classification of libraries according to the size of the cities which they served and a certification of chief librarians on standards dependent on this classification. By this plan certification for one year, two years, five years and life, depending upon educational and experience qualifications will be required in New York State under authority of the Board of Regents, for appointment to the chief librarianship of the respective classes of libraries, with a temporary or provisional certificate in the case of smaller libraries where a fully trained chief cannot be obtained. Every advance in this direction is an additional step toward the recognition of the library calling as a profession in the view both of librarians who serve and of the public whom they serve.

#### LIBRARY SERVICE IN THE SIOUX CITY HOSPITALS

The Sioux City Board of Library Trustees has officially authorized the Librarian to establish library service in all hospitals of the city in co-operation with the hospital authorities. A hospital librarian has been appointed who will visit the convalescent wards and will render individual and special service to the patients, whether it be the telling of a story, reading aloud, supplying a good novel or a technical book on engineering.

We believe that this service can be furnished with a minimum call upon the budget, as compared with other departments of the library. Our citizens have learned to give generously during the war, having contributed most liberally to every war effort. In the intensive campaign for books for soldiers, 25,000 volumes were contributed by the people of Sioux City. We believe that when our people know that their Public Library has undertaken to establish and

maintain library service in our local hospitals they will be only too glad to contribute generously of their good new books for this cause. Instead of buying a popular novel, reading it and then laying it aside soon to become a collector of dust, as was the case yesterday, they will prefer to turn it over to the Public Library, knowing that by doing so, the book will be put into active and useful service by that institution. Our faith in the generosity of the public in this matter is no small factor in our decision to undertake this work and already we have found that faith justified.

Sioux City is the commercial and industrial center of a very rich trade territory, with a radius of 150 miles or more. It is also a hospital center, drawing patients from even a much wider territory, having six large up-to-date hospitals equipped to care for several hundred patients. The new Samaritan Hospital is soon to be built.

CLARENCE W. SUMNER.

# NEW LIBRARY BUILDING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

BY WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP, *Librarian*

THE University of Michigan will open its new library building in October. This structure was built under two special appropriations made by the State Legislature, the first of \$350,000 granted in 1915, and a second of \$200,000, from the Legislature of 1919. In addition other funds to the amount of \$65,000 have been applied by the Regents of the University, making the total cost of the building and equipment \$615,000.

The architect of the new structure is Albert Kahn of Detroit, the designer of the Hill Auditorium and the Natural Science Building at Ann Arbor, both models of their kind, and of numerous banks, office and factory buildings in Detroit and elsewhere. To his ingenuity and skill the library building owes much more than can easily be told, and his spirit of cooperation with the librarians and the university has left nothing to be desired. To his great experience in factory construction is unquestionably to be ascribed the unusual size of the building in comparison with its cost; the structure being completed at about 35c per cubic foot, and that in an era of high prices exceeding all previous records in the building trades.

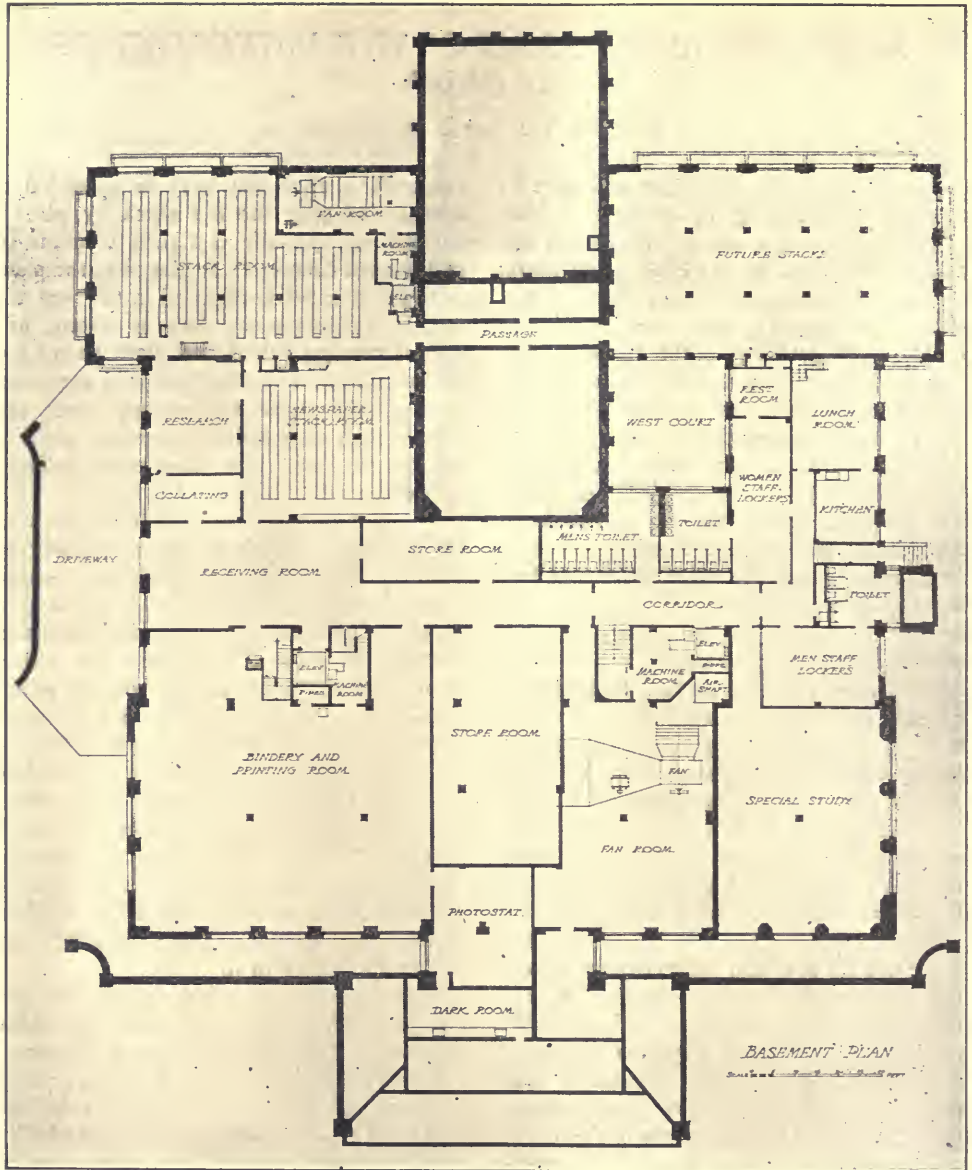
The new building is erected on the site of the old library, and incorporates the old book-stack which was fire-proof. The decision to use the old stack building—which would have cost quite \$150,000 to reproduce, to say nothing of the expense of temporary stacks, and the moving of 300,000 volumes—made the architect's problem exceedingly difficult. It was solved by erecting two stack wings at right angles to the old stack, and conforming to its varying levels. The northeast corner of the building was fixed by a thoroughfare running diagonally across the Campus, which could not be cut into by the structure. The resulting building is 177 feet in breadth, 200 feet in depth, and four stories high, with two light courts on either side of the old book stack. This stack is five stack levels high—the new ones have eight floors, and

are built so that they may be extended to fifteen, bridging the old stack by girders carried on specially designed columns of re-inforced concrete. A glance at the plans shows that books are housed in the rear and center, reading-rooms are in front, and special reading rooms and work rooms are on the sides. The focal point is the juncture of the three stacks—and there the book-carrier is installed, delivering books to the main reading room and to the delivery corridor, both on the second floor.

The architect has endeavored to provide for the future needs of the university by making the reading rooms, delivery corridor and staff work rooms as large as possible, with definite provision for extension of the book storage facilities as the collections grow in size. Certain of the public rooms can also be diverted to other uses as the university increases, for example, the work of the Study Room on the first floor can easily be done later in a recitation building, thus freeing space for an additional reading room. The Medical Reading Room on the second floor will be released for other uses when the Medical School secures a fire-proof building and houses its library in it.

There are certain novel features in this new building at Michigan. Chief of these are the use of reinforced concrete construction and the unusual amount of light which that type of framework permits at a low cost. Of course reinforced concrete buildings are proof against fire originating in the structure, and in the case of this library there is no "conflagration hazard" from outside. Thus two absolute necessities of a modern library building, safety from fire and abundant light everywhere, are secured at a very slight expense as compared with the same results in a steel or masonry structure. The book stacks are designed primarily as research work rooms rather than as store houses. There are wide spaces between centers (54

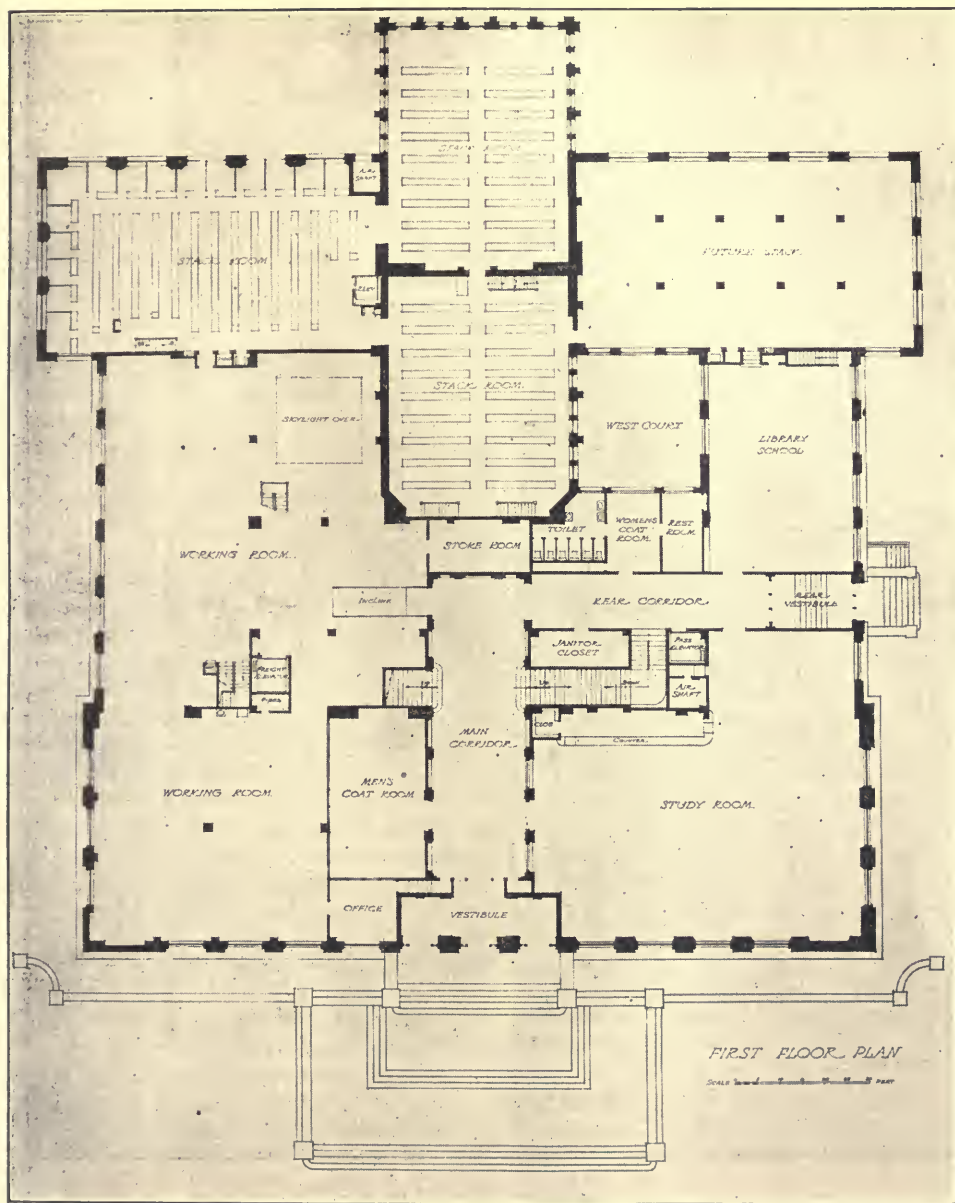




BASEMENT PLAN

inches), admitting of free movement in the aisles. Every other floor is closed tightly, the staircases are enclosed with glass and steel, and there are doors at the head of the stairs. In this manner each pair of stack levels is treated as a single unit for ventilation and there is no rush of heated air to the upper stories of the stack. Ex-

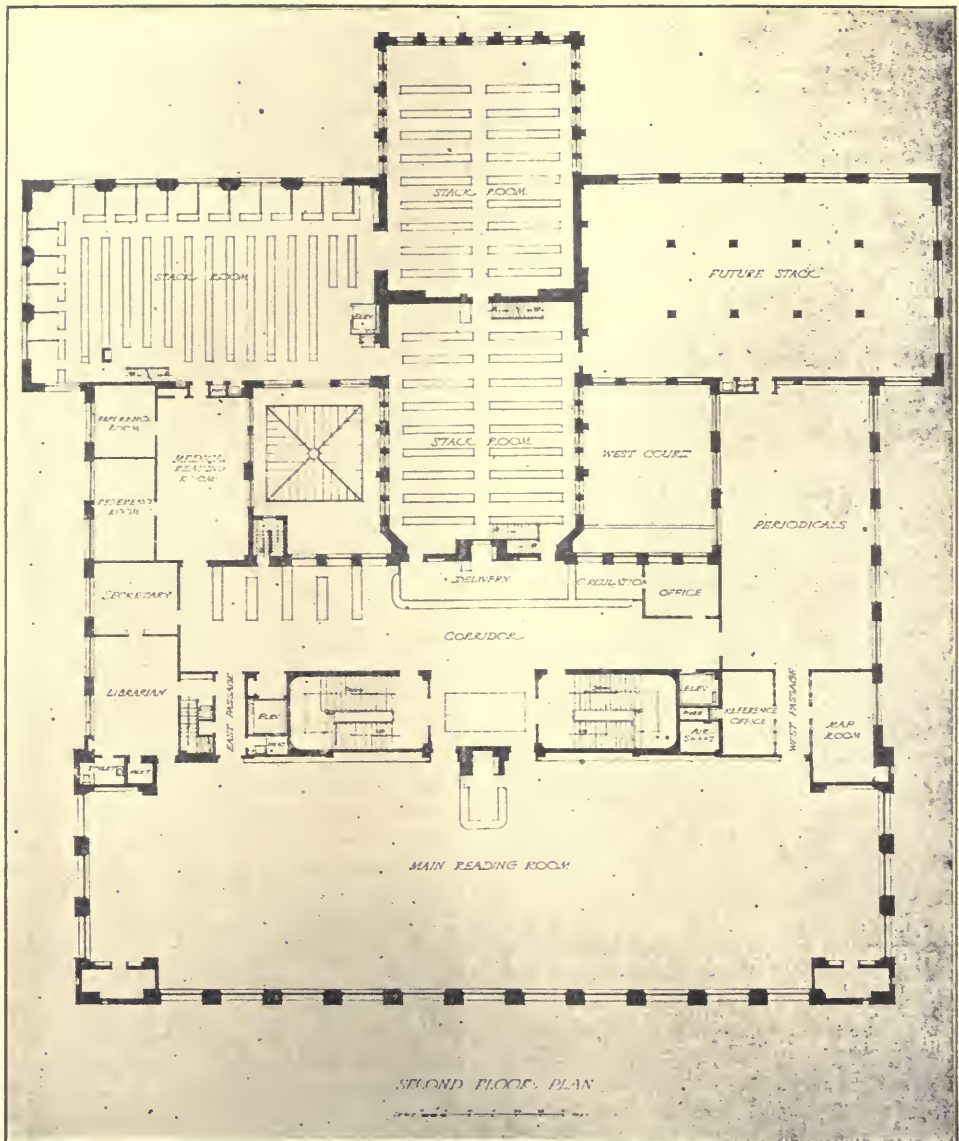
haust flues are incorporated in the stack, while the air-ducts for the pressure system run in the columns on the outer wall of each stack building. Folios are kept in special over-size cases constructed of Sneed newspaper shelving enclosed with cast iron plates and tops. These cases separate the carrels from the aisles in a way to secure



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

greater privacy to investigators using the carrels and at the same time furnish a very satisfactory solution of the problem of housing folios in the immediate neighborhood of the other books in the same class. No single feature of the new building is so highly commended in actual use as the

provision of carrels for research workers. There are 102 tables in these separate compartments in the new stack. The same number can be provided later when the stacks are built in the west stack wing. The tables are large, with a fixed shelf at the back. The student using one has



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

control of his window, of his heat, and of the light in his stall, and there is a comparative amount of privacy.

The disposition of the main spaces is evident from a glance at the floor plans. The basement is almost wholly given up to special uses, receiving room, bindery, machinery room, staff quarters, etc. The basement is very well lighted and is a

comfortable place in which to work, as shown by the bindery's experience in a year's use. The first floor houses the Study-Room for undergraduate required reading near the entrance, thus saving much time to undergraduates and eliminating the crowding and discomfort attendant upon this service when performed in the same rooms with reference work. Differentiation of



function has been, in fact, the key to the planning of the library. The staff-quarters are in one large room on the east side of the building, light, airy and attractive. Provision is made for privacy for heads of departments by partitions of double-faced bookcases. There should be no congestion and great flexibility of arrangement in a large office-workroom of this sort, as has been proven time and again in the newer office-buildings of large corporations. The ordering, classifying and cataloging are thus done on one floor under comfortable conditions. There is also a lecture room on this first floor, capable of seating about seventy-five students.

The second floor is the main service level. The approach is by double staircases of a very easy tread, and in addition there are elevators. The Delivery Corridor contains the card catalogs, the circulation desk, and a delivery counter. The book carrier delivers here as well as in the main Reading Room on the north side of the building. This is a very noble room, 170 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 50 feet high in the center of the barrel-vaulted ceiling. There are eleven huge windows (9 ft. wide by 19 ft. 6 in. high) on the north side, and three at each end. The rooms will seat about 300 readers, while more could be given chairs, if necessary. At either end over the large windows are paintings by Gari Melchers, the Arts of War and the Arts of Peace, painted in 1893 for the Manufactures Building at the Chicago World's Fair. The subjects are the same as his well-known paintings in the Library of Congress, but the treatment differs in details from those paintings. The evening illumination is by indirect radiation from reflectors concealed in the tops of the book-cases, located, it will be observed, where they can be cleaned easily and frequently. The table lights are concealed in wooden frames running the length of the tables and furnished with concealed re-

flectors and diffusing planes of "flashed opal" glass. This table light is extraordinarily soft and free from glare.

The Librarian's Office, the Medical Reading Room, and a Periodical Reading Room are likewise on the second floor.

The third and fourth floors are given over to graduate research and instruction. Four Graduate Reading Rooms for the use of the students in the Graduate School are provided, and across the corridor are class rooms for the meeting of seminars. These reading rooms will each have about eight thousand volumes, and are to be open like the rest of the Library, fourteen hours daily.

The technical details of the building are most modern. All piping (steam, water, gas, electricity) is placed in vertical shafts; all wires are in conduits (mostly laid in concrete floors and columns); there are ample facilities for the inspection and repair of all plumbing and steam-fitting. Motors and fans are insulated on cork and felt. The vacuum cleaning machinery (always noisy) is located outside the building under the front steps. In general these, and many other ingenious devices making for comfort, ease and cheapness of operation, are due to the architect and to the care and skill of Professor John F. Shepard who has supervised the construction for the University.

There are seats for one thousand readers in the new structure, divided between reading and study rooms, seminars, and stacks. It will house one million volumes without extension, and nearly a million more with the extensions planned for. It can be added to without seriously injuring its appearance or interfering with its working plans. And it has been built during the War at a serious sacrifice on the part of the contractors without any deviation from the original designs or important change in specifications.

# THE RISE AND DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARIES ON BOARD VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY

By LOUIS N. FEIPEL, *Editor of Publications, Brooklyn Public Library.*

THE recent articles appearing in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, relative to the library war service rendered to the Navy, emphasize the fact, long known to the present writer, that the earlier efforts to maintain and conduct libraries on board vessels of the United States Navy are all but entirely unknown. These efforts, however, deserve to be chronicled, not only as constituting a forgotten chapter in American library history, but also because they are in themselves highly interesting, and at times delightfully amusing.

It will doubtless surprise many to learn that the first step in this naval library movement was taken nearly one hundred years ago. In fact, the furnishing of libraries to our men-of-war in the early twenties of the last century was the first—and for some years the only—effectual step taken towards education in our Navy. And for this step the Navy and the nation were indebted to a landsman, Mr. William Wood, Canandaigua, New York. Mr. Wood was known as the philanthrope who would never be permitted to live in Siam, where it is not lawful—not even for His Magnificent Highness the King himself—to do good every day. It was this gentleman's amusement to go about doing good everywhere, and to all classes, in his own peculiar way. He was the originator, both in this country and in England, of those excellent institutions known in our large cities as "Mechanic Apprentices' Library Associations." He founded the first one of its kind in Boston, in 1820.<sup>1</sup>

When the United States ship *Franklin* was about to sail from New York on a three-years' cruise to the Pacific, in 1821, Mr. Wood went on board, and with the permission of Commodore Charles Stewart addressed the crew on the subject of procuring a library for the ship. The proposition was received with three cheers, and about \$800 was immediately subscribed by the men and officers, with which Mr. Wood procured 1,500 volumes. The Commodore

then had a space set apart for the accommodation of the library, and also appointed a librarian.<sup>2</sup> At the termination of the cruise, the Commodore bore ample testimony to the beneficial effects of the library scheme; and through the agency of Mr. Wood, the Navy Department was soon induced to furnish every ship with a small library.<sup>3</sup>

Nevertheless, for a long time, subscription libraries continued to be maintained on board our men-of-war from voluntary contributions made by officers and men. We read that the ship-of-the-line *North Carolina*, in 1825, boasted of such a library which numbered 1,100 volumes.<sup>4</sup> It is furthermore related that a certain naval Chaplain, just before starting on a cruise, went among his friends to solicit contributions for books for the men, whereupon the other officers of the ship rose *en masse* against the proceeding, declaring it should never be said that an officer went begging for anything for their ships.<sup>5</sup> And as for the excellent subscription library of the sloop of war *Vincennes*, in 1829, consisting of several hundred well-chosen volumes, it was suitably arranged in the dining-cabin, where it was constantly under the care of a librarian.<sup>6</sup>

The first books to be furnished to vessels of the Navy at Government expense were Bibles, prayerbooks, and religious tracts. In 1820, the Board of Navy Commissioners made an estimate of the number of Bibles

<sup>2</sup> One of the conditions on which this library was established was that the books which remained at the end of the cruise should be placed in the hands of Mr. Wood for the purpose of founding a library in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. About 400 volumes were returned, which afterwards formed the nucleus around which so many valuable collections were made in the United States Naval Lyceum.

<sup>3</sup> Maury, "Scraps from the Lucky Bag—Our Navy, No. 3" (*Army and Navy Chronicle*, Dec. 17, 1840, vol. 11, p. 389.)

<sup>4</sup> Paullin, "Commodore John Rodgers," (1910) p. 331.

<sup>5</sup> Jones, "Sketches of Naval Life," (1821) v. 2, p. 242.

<sup>6</sup> Stewart, "Visit to the South Seas," (1831) v. 1, p. 14-15.

<sup>1</sup> Rhees, "Manual of Public Libraries," (1859) p. 108.

that might be usefully distributed in the Navy, resulting in the allowance of thirty for a seventy-four (*i. e.*, a ship-of-the-line), twenty for a frigate, twelve for a sloop-of-war, and six for a schooner.<sup>7</sup> This allowance was expected to provide one Bible for each seaman's mess. It is not surprising, however, that these Bibles were seldom or never to be seen except on Sunday mornings, when usage required that they be exhibited by the cooks of the messes during the rounds made by the master-at-arms on the berth-deck. As such times, these sacred books usually surmounted a highly-polished tin pot placed on the lid of the mess-chest.<sup>8</sup> The religious tracts, also issued to the crews at Government expense, were more instrumental in gratifying and fostering a taste for reading among the sailors. The public prayer-books, no doubt, were neglected equally as much as the Bibles.

Donations of Bibles and religious tracts from various societies were likewise the order of the day. The frigate *Constitution*, for example, in 1826, possessed a fine large Bible, a present from the Boston Bible Society.<sup>9</sup> And later, the American Bible Society made a practice of donating Bibles to war-vessels in quantities adequate to the needs of the crew.<sup>10</sup> Other societies, notably the American Seaman's Friend Society,<sup>11</sup> the American Tract Society, the Presbyterian Board of Publications, and the Sunday School Union, made liberal donations of religious books; so that good-sized libraries, numbering in some instances 400 volumes, were in this way secured for the use of the crew.<sup>12</sup>

For several years, these religious gift-

libraries furnished the only supply of reading-matter on board our war-vessels for the exclusive use of the crew. It is true, the private libraries kept on board by various officers were sometimes made use of by members of the crew with the permission of the officers concerned. But application was rarely made to any officer other than the Chaplain, who not only was quite intimate with the crew, but usually also possessed the best private collection of books. Indeed, officers of the time have testified to the avidity with which the men would read the books and tracts which were thus loaned.<sup>13</sup> Occasionally, too, a volume would be secretly abstracted from an officer's library by a seaman, taken to one of the tops, and there read at leisure. One such offense was even made the cause of a court-martial on board the frigate *Constellation*, while on her cruise to the Mediterranean from 1829 to 1831. The book in question had been found secreted in one of the tops, and as inquiry elicited no information regarding the identity of the culprit, all the men belonging to that top were sentenced to be flogged.<sup>14</sup>

As for the officers themselves, most of them indulged their taste for reading on shipboard by carrying with them select individual lots of books. These were oftentimes designed for study as much as for recreation. The midshipmen, in fact, were kept closely to their study-books, and had little spare time for reading of a lighter nature.<sup>15</sup> On the whole, however, reading was the chief resource for whiling away the time for officers off duty, particularly during such long and dreary passages as that around Cape Horn. Heaps of ephemeral trash drifting about the decks were thus absorbed; while many a stupid author was thoroughly digested and many labored narrations of voyages carefully studied, whose narrators had "compiled very dull books from very interesting materials." And, as one officer puts it, **the authors and publish-**

<sup>7</sup> Paullin, "Commodore John Rodgers," (1910), p. 318.

<sup>8</sup> Melville, "White-Jacket," ch. 38.

<sup>9</sup> Jones, "Sketches of Naval Life," i. 92.

<sup>10</sup> Colton, "Deck and Port," (1856), p. 19.

<sup>11</sup> This Society was organized in 1828 to improve the social and moral condition of seamen. The donation of a certain sum of money to the Society resulted in the placing of a select library on board of a naval or merchant vessel in the name of the donor. "The Sailor's Library," published about the year 1840 by Tappan & Dennet, Boston, comprised sixty volumes selected by a committee of this Society. The set was contained in a suitable bookcase, and sold for \$25. In 1873, the number of this Society's libraries afloat on naval and merchant vessels was about 5000. The activities of the Society are now confined to the merchant service.

<sup>12</sup> Colton, "Deck and Port," p. 19.

<sup>13</sup> Jones, "Sketches of Naval Life," v. 2, p. 242; "Two Years and a Half in the American Navy," (1832), v. 1, p. 97.

<sup>14</sup> Wines, "Two Years and a Half in the American Navy," v. 1, p. 131.

<sup>15</sup> Breckenridge, "Voyage to South America," (1819), v. 1, p. 110.



ers of those works should indeed have been extremely grateful to these otherwise indifferent officers for perusing the volumes.<sup>16</sup>

About the year 1831, the first regular ship's library supplied at Government expense was authorized to be purchased by Secretary of the Navy Levi Woodbury. This fact is revealed in the instructions issued by the Secretary to commanders of vessels at that time. The books constituting these official libraries were ordered to be placed in charge of the Schoolmaster or Chaplain, and on the return of the vessels were to be carefully packed in boxes, labeled, and deposited in the public store.<sup>17</sup> The new Navy Regulations promulgated by Secretary Woodbury in 1832 formally sanctioned this issuing of public libraries to vessels of the Navy, and furthermore indicated the names of the books to be furnished to every vessel in commission. The list did not contain a single volume that should not have been there; and in the quality and quantity of solid aliment it left little to be desired.<sup>18</sup>

These libraries purchased at Government expense were, however, for the sole use of the officers on board ship. The crews' libraries still continued to be maintained by joint subscription of officers and men. In one case, that of the frigate *Potomac*, which went into commission for a Mediterranean cruise in 1834, a liberal gentleman in Boston offered to give \$200 towards supplying the crew with a library, provided they would raise an equal amount themselves. The men were ripe for it, but the plan was defeated by some of the officers, owing to the difficulty, it was said, of obtaining funds for the use of the ship. To remedy this in some degree, upon the arrival of the ship at Gibraltar, there was purchased for the crew at their request and at their expense, a lot of schoolbooks, to the value of \$100.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>16</sup> Wise, "Los Gringos," (1849), p. 24-25.

<sup>17</sup> See, e.g., "Instructions of the Secretary of the Navy to Commo. John Downes, commanding U. S. Frigate *Potomac*," dated June 27, 1831, in Reynolds, "Voyage of the *Potomac*," (1835), p. 526

<sup>18</sup> Wines, "Two Years and a Half in the American Navy," v. 24, p. 154-6.

<sup>19</sup> Rockwell, "Sketches of Foreign Travel and Life at Sea," (1842).

Another disadvantage of these private subscription libraries was their lack of permanency. In the absence of any well-regulated system, the libraries were usually disposed of at auction, or by lot, when the vessel went out of commission at the end of a cruise; and oftentimes they were left to mold and waste away at some naval depot, instead of being carefully preserved and transferred to some other ship about to go into commission.<sup>20</sup>

It is also a fact that these subscription libraries were frequently abused by the ship's company during the period of the cruise itself. Take the case of the frigate *Columbia*, in 1838, while on a cruise to the East Indies and around the world. The ship possessed an excellent subscription library of 360 volumes. As long as it was a novelty in the ship, the books were often taken out and perused. But the crew seemed bent on grumbling about the library as about everything else. The grumblers complained that the wardroom officers used the library as an ornament for their apartment, where the seamen could seldom see it, and that in some instances those officers monopolized the best books. In consequence, the men readily turned their thoughts to other things, and resorted to playing, yarn-ing, and even to gambling.

A still worse fate attended this same library at the hands of the crew in rounding the Cape of Good Hope. Many of the books were carried by the wind from the tops, where they had been carelessly left by the men. Other were neglected on deck and allowed to float in the dirty scuppers. Still more were deliberately torn and dropped overboard. And in the end, very few volumes were left. A specimen of the opinions entertained by some of the crew anent this wilful waste, is contained in the following conversation recorded by the Schoolmaster of the ship at the time:

"Well," said old Fry, "I'm glad the library is stopt; what the devil has a sailor to do with books? . . . I never knew one of these soft, sappy, readin' sailors that was not a shirk. . . ."

"No, that's true," said old Nic, "they must

<sup>20</sup> Rockwell, "Sketches of Foreign Travel," etc.

always be finishing a chapter or a sentence . . . before they go to work. If I had my way, . . . and I had to take a ship's library along, I'd tow it astern ready preserved in good brine for them that likes 'em."

"That'll do for you to say," said a young parsnip marine, "but if you knew how to read your name, you'd go as strong for a library as anybody."<sup>21</sup>

When the South Sea Surveying and Exploring Expedition was being fitted out, in 1836, the Navy Department at once set to work collecting a library especially suited for the work of the expedition. Lieutenant Charles Wilkes was commissioned to proceed to Europe for the purpose of procuring scientific books and instruments, and returned with a heterogeneous lot of works on natural history, besides numerous volumes of voyages and travels. Working manuals for the civilian scientific corps were, however, sadly lacking, and considerable time and money were expended in the course of the two succeeding years to supply this deficiency. Eventually the library of the scientific corps comprised about 1,000 volumes, consisting of rare and valuable works in the whole range of the sciences.<sup>22</sup> What disposition was finally made of this library, the writer has not been able to learn.

About this time, namely, in August, 1838, the British Lords of the Admiralty ordered small libraries for the crews to be placed on board every commissioned vessel in Her Majesty's Navy. The selection of books was made chiefly from the volumes of the British Religious Tract Society. The number of volumes allotted was 270 for large, and 100 for smaller ships, exclusive of Bibles. The libraries were placed in charge of the Schoolmasters on board ship.<sup>23</sup>

This laudable example on the part of the British government was not imitated in this country until several years later, that is, about the year 1843. The post of Schoolmaster in our vessels at that time being filled by the Chaplain, the care of the li-

brary ordinarily devolved upon that officer, who usually supplemented the Government's stock of books with a set of religious tracts, such as that issued by the American Tract Society.<sup>24</sup>

In the case of the frigate *United States*, however, the crew's library was entrusted to the custody of one of the corporals of marines. He is described as being a little, dried-up man, of a literary turn of mind. He had once been a clerk in a post-office ashore, and having been long accustomed to hand over letters when called for, he was considered just the man to hand over books. He kept the books in a large cask on the berth-deck, and when seeking a particular volume, had to capsize the cask like a barrel of potatoes. "This," his biographer says, "made him very cross and irritable, as most librarians are."<sup>25</sup>

That the Chaplains had too large a voice in the selection of the volumes which went to make up these public crews' libraries, was the opinion held by Herman Melville, who, as is well known, shipped before the mast on the *United States* and made the latter half of the cruise with her in 1845. This is the running commentary made by him thereon:

Mason Good's "Book of Nature"—a very good book, to be sure, but not precisely adapted to tarry tastes—was one of these volumes; and Machiavel's "Art of War"—which was very dry fighting; and a folio of Tillotson's Sermons—the best of reading for divines, indeed, but with little relish for a main-top-man; and Locke's "Essays"—incomparable essays, everybody knows, but miserable reading at sea; and Plutarch's "Lives"—superexcellent biographies, which pit Greek against Roman in beautiful style, but then, in a sailor's estimation, not to be mentioned with the "Lives of the Admirals."<sup>26</sup> and Blair's "Lectures," University Edition—a fine treatise on rhetoric, but having nothing to say about nautical phrases, such as "splicing the main brace," "passing a gammoning," "puddinging the

<sup>21</sup> Henshaw, "Around the World," (1840), p. 190.

<sup>22</sup> Reynolds, "Pacific and Indian Oceans," (1841), pp. 429-430.

<sup>23</sup> *Army and Navy Chronicle*, 1840, v. 10, p. 127, and v. 11, p. 163.

<sup>24</sup> Colton, "Deck and Port," p. 19; Stewart, "Brazil and La Plata" (1856).

<sup>25</sup> Melville, "White-Jacket," ch. 41.

<sup>26</sup> Campbell's or Southey's (?)

dolphin," and "making a Carrick-bend"; besides numerous invaluable but unreadable tomes that might have been purchased cheap at the auction of some college-professor's library.

"But," continues Melville, "I found ample entertainment in a few choice old authors, whom I stumbled upon in various parts of the ship, among the inferior officers. One was Morgan's 'History of Algiers,' a famous old quarto, abounding in picturesque narratives of corsairs, captives, dungeons, and sea-fights. . . . And another venerable octavo entitled, Knox's 'Captivity in Ceylon, 1681'—abounding in stories about the Devil. . . . Then there was Walpole's 'Letters'—very witty, pert, and polite—and some odd volumes of plays, each of which was a precious casket of jewels of good things, shaming the trash nowadays passed off for dramas, containing 'The Jew of Malta,' 'Old Fortunatus,' 'The City Madam,' 'Volpone,' 'The Alchemist,' and other glorious old dramas of the age of Marlowe and Jonson, and . . . Beaumont and Fletcher. . . . I diversified this reading of mine by borrowing Moore's 'Loves of the Angels' from Rose-Water,<sup>27</sup> who recommended it as 'de charmingest of wolumes'; and a negro song-book, containing 'Sittin' on a Rail,' 'Gumbo Squash,' and 'Jim along Josey,' from Broad-bit, a sheet-anchor-man. The sad taste of this old tar, in admiring such vulgar stuff, was much denounced by Rose-Water, whose own predilections were of a more elegant nature, as evinced by his exalted opinion of the literary merits of the 'Loves of the Angels.'

"I was by no means the only reader of books on board the *Never-sink* [the frigate *United States*]. Several other sailors were diligent readers.<sup>28</sup> . . . Their favorite authors were such as you may find at the book stalls around Fulton Market; they were slightly physiological in their nature. My book experiences on board of the frigate proved an example of a fact which every booklover

<sup>27</sup> One of the crew.

<sup>28</sup> Jack Chase, the First Captain of the Main-Top, a Briton, had read all the verses of Byron and all the romances of Scott. He talked of Rob Roy, Don Juan, and Pelham; Macbeth and Ulysses; and, above all, he was an ardent admirer of Camoëns. Parts of the *Lusiad* he could recite in the original.—Melville, "White Jacket," ch. 4.

must have experienced before me, namely, that though public libraries have an imposing air, and doubtless contain invaluable volumes, yet, somehow, the books that prove most agreeable, grateful, and companionable, are those we pick up by chance here and there; those which seem put into our hands by Providence; those which pretend to little, but abound in much."<sup>29</sup>

Two other special libraries of this early period are deserving of mention, namely, those of the Japan Expedition (1852-1854) and the Second Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin (1853-1855). There was perhaps no feature of the negotiations of Commodore Perry in Japan that astonished the Orientals so much as his consummate knowledge of the country and its people. The reason for this was not far to seek. It lay in the fact that Perry had asked and obtained permission from the Navy Department to purchase all the necessary books at a reasonable price.<sup>30</sup> He accordingly set in motion the machinery of librarians and booksellers in New York and London, and succeeded in collecting an exceptionally fine library on the subject of Japan, the contents of which he lost no time in thoroughly mastering.<sup>31</sup> It would be interesting to know, as in the case of the South Sea Surveying and Exploring Expedition library, what disposition was eventually made of this valuable collection of books on Japan. The equally well-chosen library of the Second Grinnell Expedition had been furnished partly by the Government and partly by Mr. Grinnell. Unfortunately, when the brig *Advance*, which housed this valuable library, was abandoned in Rensselaer Harbor, in May, 1855, the books had to be left behind, and the library was thus doomed to destruction.<sup>32</sup>

The crew's libraries furnished by the Government to naval vessels were, in the

<sup>29</sup> Melville, "White-Jacket," ch. 41.

<sup>31</sup> It is related that the interest excited in England by the preparations for this expedition was so great as to cause the publication in London of a cheap reprint of Engelbrecht Kaempffer's monumental "History of Japan."

<sup>32</sup> Griffis, "Matthew Calbraith Perry," (1887), p. 294-5.

<sup>33</sup> Nourse, "American Explorations in the Ice Zones," (1884), p. 68, 88.



meantime, being more and more appropriated to the sole uses of the officers on board ship; so much so, in fact, that by the close of the Civil War no one seemed to remember that there had ever been such a thing as a Government-owned crew's library.<sup>34</sup> It is not surprising, therefore, that subscription-libraries came into vogue again, furnished in great part from the voluntary contributions of the crew, and dispersed in all directions at the termination of a cruise, as in former times.<sup>35</sup> The officers' libraries, however, continued to be furnished at Government expense, and they usually comprised a good collection of books. Such, at any rate, was the case with the *Franklin*, on Farragut's memorable cruise to Europe in 1867-8<sup>36</sup>

There were those, however, who, notwithstanding the apparent apathy of the naval authorities, deprecated the existing state of affairs as it concerned the crew, and it was not long before agitation in the right direction was extremely rife.<sup>37</sup> One of these agitators, Commodore William B. Whiting, was even rash enough to propose that the slush fund of every ship be appropriated to the purchase of a library for the crew.<sup>38</sup> Still, it was not until the nineties, as we shall presently see, that this call was heeded by the Department. Even as late as 1886 we find the Chaplain of a man-of-war on a foreign station writing to his friends in New York to ask if there was any society in the metropolis that would send non-religious reading matter to him for the use of the men.<sup>39</sup>

<sup>34</sup> See Gragg, "Cruise in the U. S. Steam Frigate *Mississippi*, 1857 to 1860," (1860), p. 26.

<sup>35</sup> See *Army and Navy Journal*, Dec. 9, 1876, vol. 14, p. 282.

<sup>36</sup> Montgomery, "Our Admiral's Flag Abroad," (1869), p. 9-10, 42-43, 451.

<sup>37</sup> See, for example, the moving letter of C. H. S. in *Army and Navy Journal*, August 22, 1885, vol. 23, p. 69.

<sup>38</sup> *Army and Navy Journal*, Dec. 20, 1873, vol. 11, p. 209. The slush fund arose from the sale of the grease skimmed, in cooking, by the ship's cook from the rations of the men, and in vessels of large size amounted at that time to more than a thousand dollars a year. The fund was placed in the hands of the executive officer and expended at his discretion for the purchase of ornamental brass-work for the ship, mats and carpeting for the boats, holystones, sand, etc., for cleaning the decks, oil for cleaning the bright-work, and other things.

<sup>39</sup> LIBRARY JOURNAL, March, 1886, vol. 11, p. 76.

In the meantime, however, Commander John G. Walker, who was Chief of the Bureau of Navigation from 1881 to 1889, was perfecting this library system on board ship as it pertained to the officers. He exercised great care in the selection of the works which went to make up the various floating professional libraries, buying about fifty new works each year out of the limited appropriation for books and scientific instruments.<sup>40</sup> It was from him that the ship's libraries for officers, as at present constituted, received their distinctive form and contents, which were further crystallized by the issue, in 1891, of a revised edition of "Articles under Cognizance of the Bureau of Equipment for Vessels of the United States Navy," in which the tables of allowance of books occupy 42 pages.<sup>41</sup>

Finally, about the year 1894, Commodore French Ensor Chadwick, who had recently been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, began to devote much time and study to the improvement of the system, and succeeded in establishing crew's libraries also on board every ship in the Navy.<sup>42</sup> The difference in character between the two kinds of library—serious in the case of the officers', and lighter in the case of the crew's library—which was then established, has continued to be observed down to the present day. Commodore Chadwick was also the first official to have prepared a book of "Instructions for the Use and Care of (Ship's and Crew's) Libraries," a three-page pamphlet which was issued by the Bureau of Equipment in June, 1897.

These years, therefore, mark the beginning of the golden age of library development on board American warships. Under the efficient supervision of Bureau of Equipment officials,<sup>43</sup> the Government has

<sup>40</sup> See article in *Baltimore Sun*, reprinted in *Army and Navy Journal*, Sept. 15, 1888, vol. 26, p. 49.

<sup>41</sup> See, "Articles under Cognizance of the Bureau of Equipment for Vessels of the United States Navy," (1891), p. 124-65.

<sup>42</sup> See "Ann. Rept. Sec. Navy," 1896, p. 42.

<sup>43</sup> When the Bureau of Equipment was abolished, in 1910, the Bureau of Navigation took over the care of ship's and crew's libraries. (See 61st Cong., 3d sess., House doc. 1231.)

continued to maintain and improve these libraries, until at the present time they stand as a credit to the country and a marvel to civilian sojourners on board ship during a cruise.

Under the prevailing system, the Navy Department issues from 28 to 1700 volumes to each ship annually. The books are purchased out of the general fund for equipping vessels, and the list of works is constantly changing. In 1902, \$23,000 was expended for new books, and an aggregate of 16,000 volumes issued, the allowance to each vessel depending upon the ship's complement of officers and men.<sup>44</sup> In 1905 and 1906, these figures rose to \$50,000 and 45,000 volumes respectively.<sup>45</sup>

In general, the libraries are assembled at the New York Navy Yard before shipment to the various vessels, a small supply being kept also at the Mare Island Navy Yard. All purchases, however, are made at the New York Yard, under the direction of equipment officers, and paid for out of the general fund for equipping vessels.<sup>46</sup> This work involves the preparation of requisitions, invoices, surveys, catalogues, and inspection calls, and the inspection of books submitted by various publishers to determine their suitability for naval libraries.<sup>47</sup> The libraries are ordinarily supplied to a ship when she goes into commission, and are turned into store again when she goes out of commission.<sup>48</sup>

Two separate and distinct libraries are issued to all large vessels, such as battleships and cruisers. One of these, intended primarily for the use of the officers, is called the "ship's library," and is liberally supplied with general reference books, dictionaries, encyclopedias, naval and military histories, works on engineering, electricity, military and international law, diplomacy, histories, and biographies. The other, officially known as the "crew's library," and primarily intended for the use of the crew,

comprises select volumes of naval and military history, mechanics, travel, adventure, and biography, as well as a carefully selected lot of standard and popular fiction.<sup>49</sup> Both libraries, however, are accessible to the entire ship's company, men as well as officers.<sup>50</sup> The responsibility for all the books is placed by the regulations of the Navy on the officer of the ship who happens to occupy the berth of Navigator.<sup>51</sup>

The character of the books is also determined in part by the probable needs of the vessel on any particular station or cruise. For example, the vessels on the Asiatic Station, the vessels that made the cruise around the world in 1908, and those that visited the Mediterranean in 1911, all received special books that are not regularly supplied to the vessels on the Atlantic Station.<sup>52</sup> Occasionally, too, presentations of library books are made to vessels of the Navy by States, municipalities, and societies. Thus the *Chattanooga* was made the recipient of a gift of books, valued at \$40, of the donor of which there is no record; and the *Kansas* received a similar donation, of unknown value, from the Kansas Society.<sup>53</sup> The Secretary of the Navy has accordingly been authorized to accept and care for gifts in the form of silver, colors, books, and other articles of equipment or furniture presented to vessels of the Navy in this manner, the necessary expenses incident to their care and preservation being defrayed out of the appropriation, "Equipment of Vessels."<sup>54</sup>

The best commentary on the present ship-library system is contained in the fact that the books which are ordinarily turned into store when a ship goes out of commission, are generally much worn by legitimate use, reliable testimony, indeed, to the appreciation of these libraries on board ship.<sup>55</sup>

<sup>44</sup> Ann. Rept. Chief Bu. Equipment, 1902.

<sup>45</sup> F. B. Heckman, in *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, Feb. 1907, vol. 32, pp. 68-69.

<sup>46</sup> Navy Regulations, 1913, Art. I, 1612.

<sup>47</sup> W. D. Goddard, *loc. cit.*

<sup>48</sup> Ann. Rept. Sec. Navy, 1907, p. 42.

<sup>49</sup> Navy Regulations, 1913, Art. I, 4404.

<sup>50</sup> See Ann. Rept. Sec. Navy 1903.

<sup>44</sup> Ann. Rept. Chief Bu. Equipment, 1902.

<sup>45</sup> W. D. Goddard, in *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, July, 1912 vol. 37, p. 388-9.

<sup>46</sup> Ann. Rept. Chief Bu. Equipment, 1902.

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>48</sup> W. D. Goddard, *loc. cit.*

## AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

### PRELIMINARY REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ENLARGED PROGRAM FOR AMERICAN LIBRARY SERVICE

This Committee was appointed by the Executive Board in response to a vote of the Council asking that a committee be appointed to continue the investigation begun by the special committee on permanent endowment. The Committee is acting under the following resolution:

RESOLVED: (1) That the Executive Board recognize the responsibility of the American Library Association to encourage and promote the development of library service for every man, woman and child in America.

(2) That a committee be appointed to consider the various reports and suggestions concerning the future work of the Association; to prepare an Enlarged Program of American library service; and to make a report as soon as possible with recommendations—these recommendations to indicate which features of the program are of immediate importance, and to be accompanied by definite plans for the inauguration and financing of the work.

(3) That this committee consist of two members of the Executive Board, who shall have power to increase their members to five, and to appoint advisory sub-committees.

(4) That the committee be known as the Committee on an Enlarged Program for American Library Service."

President William Warner Bishop in his address at the Asbury Park Conference said: "One of the natural consequences of that (war) service—or at least what we librarians feel should be one of its results—is the establishment of similar service on a permanent basis for the Army and Navy."

The Committee desiring to retain the spirit which animated the members of the American Library Association during the war period has gone beyond the suggestion of President Bishop and is recommending not only a continuation of library war service in government departments but an expansion of general library work in new and outside fields.

It is expected that all work in connection with the War and Navy Departments will soon be taken over by the Government, but there are other lines, such as Public Health Service Hospitals, U. S. Shipping Board vessels and the Merchant Marine, Coast Guards, etc., which want and will need our service for a long time to come.

New fields lie open before us, and the time seems ripe for the Library Association to consider the advisability of extending its labors into those fields.

The Committee was selected with the idea that persons living near each other could have frequent meetings. Such proved to be the case—eight meetings having been held between July 15th and Sept. 6th.

It has had valuable assistance from Theodore L. Frothingham who has served in an advisory capacity to the Committee and from George B. Utley who has acted as Secretary.

Material aid has been received from Canadian librarians who responded to the Committee's request for recommendations and suggestions.

The Chairman of each A. L. A. Committee interested in this program was asked to attend at least one session and in many cases responded; when this was not possible reports with suggestions were submitted to this Committee. It may be said that every Committee has presented its case in a comprehensive form and the suggestions so received have been made, in part, the basis upon which recommendations are now made to the Executive Board.

At the suggestion of the Committee on Enlarged Program, Washington Headquarters has prepared and issued an attractive illustrated pamphlet entitled, "Books at Work," which presents a popular statement of library war service during the past two years.

The Committee has attempted:

(1) to frame a program of A. L. A. War Service work so convincing that the Committee of Eleven (which is the custodian



of the United War Work Fund) will without hesitation transfer the balance of the A. L. A.'s share of the U. W. W. Campaign Fund to the A. L. A. to be used for the continuance of the War Service Work, and

(2) to submit a further program of new work strong enough to enable the American Library Association to obtain additional funds from other sources.

The subjects which have been under discussion and upon which action has been taken are as follows:

I. Continuation of work under United War Work Fund:

- (a) Army.
- (b) Navy.
- (c) Coast Guards.
- (d) Lighthouse Service.
- (e) Hospitals.
- (f) U. S. Shipping Board vessels and other Merchant Marine vessels.
- (g) Federal Industrial Libraries.
- (h) Discharged Soldiers, Sailors and Marines.
- (i) Books for Blinded Soldiers, Sailors and Marines.
- (j) United War Work Budget.

II. Completion of work of War Service Committee.

III. Statement to Committee of Eleven.

IV. Proposed new work outside the field of War Service:

- (a) Library Extension (general).
- (b) Standardization and National Certification.
- (c) Library Survey.
- (d) Cooperative Bookbuying.
- (e) Information and Education.
- (f) Publishing Board, Booklist, and Bibliographical Aids (including International Bibliography of Humanistic Literature)
- (g) New Constitution and By-Laws.
- (h) Institutional Libraries.
- (i) Relations with the National Education Association.
- (j) Affiliated and other Associations.
- (k) Books for the Blind.
- (l) National Library Service.

(m) Citizenship.

(n) Sponsorship for Knowledge.

(o) National Library for Canada.

(p) Arouse greater interest among trustees.

V. Budget for new work.

VI. Financial Aid.

In this report to the Executive Board are included consideration of a number of subjects which the Committee would have considered outside its prescribed field except for the fact that the Enlarged Program here set forth more or less directly affects these other matters. Where special committees of the Association have been charged with duties of a specific subject (e. g. the revision of the Constitution and By-Laws) this Committee assumes that the portions of its report, including its recommendations, dealing with such subjects will be referred to those particular committees, for further consideration and report to the Executive Board.

This Committee makes its report with the expectation that its recommendations will be adopted and carried out and not be left to slumber in the archives as has been the fate of so many committee reports. To this end the Committee submits a budget of expenses and tells how to secure the money.

If this Enlarged Program for Library Service goes through the Executive Board should and will become a more active factor in the management of the affairs of the Association.

It seems obvious to the Committee that the A. L. A. will find it necessary to expand its present headquarters so that its functions will compare with those of the War Service Headquarters or any big business organization. It would have large executive responsibilities under the general supervision of the Executive Board which would determine all policies.

The Committee however purposely refrains at this time from making any definite recommendation with regard to the organization of this great work, it being clearly understood that the Executive Board, representing the American Library Association, would make its own plans and appoint necessary committees and officers.

## PART I

CONTINUATION OF WORK UNDER UNITED WAR  
WORK FUND*War and Navy Departments*

The War and Navy Departments have been so well satisfied with the book service inaugurated by the A. L. A. that they want this service made permanent.

Both Departments desire the A. L. A. to render every possible assistance, in the shape of librarians, books, periodicals, money and recommendations. They will take over all of our librarians that can be used and hope in the near future to equip every government post and vessel.

Upon the recommendation of A. L. A. Headquarters Luther L. Dickerson, now at Coblenz, has been named as Army Librarian, under Col. Jason S. Joy, Director of the Commission on Training Camp Activities of the War Department; and at the request of Commander C. B. Mayo, Charles H. Brown, Assistant Librarian, Brooklyn Public Library, has been appointed Consulting Navy Librarian. The Executive Board has guaranteed the salary of the latter for two years, but as both the Army and Navy are willing to assume responsibility for all the work it is quite likely that a part of the U. W. W. Fund will be diverted to this purpose, and thus relieve the Executive Board of this expense.

*Recommendation:*

The Army and Navy having signified their intention of continuing the Library War Service, the Committee recommends that such sums as may be mutually agreed upon shall be turned over to the War and Navy Departments for the continuance of this work.

*Coast Guard*

The Coast Guard in War time is under the Navy, but in peace time is under control of the Treasury Department. In a way—not altogether satisfactory—the Coast Guard has received some attention from the A. L. A. War Service, but it is intended that books and periodicals shall be sent by the A. L. A. to 273 Coast Guard Stations along our coasts. There are approximately 2788 men at Coast Guard Stations.

*Recommendation:* (Under "Lighthouse Service," below.)

\$15,000.00 is appropriated for this purpose.

*Lighthouse Service*

Lighthouses and Lightships have not been reached in any manner by the A. L. A.

There are 738 Lighthouses and 118 Lightships to which are assigned 5967 men most of whom will receive book service. They are under the Bureau of Lighthouses of the Department of Commerce, and the Superintendent of Lighthouses is anxious to supply reading matter to the stations and vessels. It is the duty of the A. L. A. to reach this very deserving class of Government employees. Ten thousand (10,000) volumes will be needed to make a start. It is proposed to supply a case of thirty books to each station, different cases to contain different books, so that an exchange will supply new books to the stations.

The Bureau has a supply of cases but the stock of books at some stations is thirty years old and not well selected. The Lighthouse Service has no special appropriation for buying books and it therefore devolves upon the Library Association to meet the demand.

*Recommendation:*

The Committee recommends that the American Library Association supply reading matter to the Coast Guard and Lighthouse Service in cooperation with the Treasury and Commerce Departments.

The Budget contains an item of \$15,000.00 for Lighthouse Service and the Committee recommends that the A. L. A. assume the responsibility for the work in connection with the Coast Guard and Lighthouse Service until such time as the Government is ready to take it over.

*Hospitals*

Hospital authorities are anxious to consider favorably any plan proposed by the A. L. A. for continuing the supply of reading matter to patients as they feel it to be both desirable and necessary.

The Army and Navy Hospitals, as a matter of course, will be cared for by those Departments, but the very large number of Public Health Service Hospitals for discharged soldiers, sailors and marines under the control and supervision of the War Risk Bureau, must be given direct attention.

Miss Caroline F. Webster, Director of Hospital Libraries, reports:

"During the past year and a half the A. L. A. has demonstrated that library work was an important part of hospital work.

"The War Service supplied books, magazines and newspapers to over 200 hospitals in this country and librarians to 75. The success of this work went far ahead of the expectations of its most optimistic promoters. The expressions of appreciation of the service rendered came not only from commanding officers but from the men served and the nurses who testified to its value in taking the men's thoughts from their sufferings and said that it was one of the most successful means of dispelling homesickness and the blues."

". . . The Public Health Service Hospitals were established last year by act of Congress to care for discharged soldiers, sailors and marines and certain other Government employees. The bill as passed carried a large appropriation but no specific provision was made for library work. The Surgeon General has assured us, however, that if we will demonstrate what we consider first class hospital libraries, provision will doubtless be made for carrying on the work.

"We have the books and personnel for doing this work so it ought not be difficult to finance it until it can be taken over by the Government. All the discharged soldiers, sailors and marines, however, are not to be sent to Public Health Service Hospitals. In fact the insane patients are to be sent to the State Hospitals when the State Hospitals measure up to the standard. For instance, there are now at the Utica State Hospital 25 men who are insane as the result of the war. These men were residents in the vicinity of Utica. Is it not our responsibility to see that they have library service? If they were well and able to go to the library we would feel that we should serve them either through the public

library or the State Commission. Since they are sick and need our care, is not the responsibility therefore greater?"

Recommendation: (The recommendation in regard to "Hospitals" will be found under the heading "Institutional Libraries," below.

The sum of \$100,000.00 has been included in the budget.

#### *U. S. Shipping Board and Other Merchant Marine Vessels.*

Here indeed is a great work. Books have been supplied to some ships under the control of the United States Shipping Board and it is planned to extend this service to all American merchant ships.

Charles H. Brown, A. L. A. Navy Representative in Brooklyn, reports:

". . . The American Merchant Marine consists at present of 1942 vessels, exclusive of 1437 belonging to the Shipping Board, many of which will be returned or sold to American owners shortly. In addition new vessels are being built rapidly. Chairman Hurley in his report on his observations in Europe stated that, 'Today we are potentially the greatest marine power of the earth.' An estimated figure of 4,000 vessels in our Merchant Marine by 1920 should be fairly conservative. A library of 100 books on each vessel would mean 400,000 books. But many of these vessels will have been supplied as Shipping Board vessels and there are vast quantities of books en route from France. It is more a question of service than books.

"It is not adequate library service to place 100 books on board a ship. Steps must be taken to ascertain the book needs of men on board, whether the men are pursuing any course of study, the possibilities of promotion and the help to be obtained from books, etc., etc. . . .

"The men on board ship have not the advantages of men on shore. They are very limited in the opportunities for study and for recreation. And they have plenty of free time suitable for study and for recreation. . . ."



The Committee was very fortunate at the beginning of its labors to get in touch with the officers of the National Marine League. Edward F. Allen, as the representative of the League, appeared before the Committee, outlined its plans and spoke of its desire to work in harmony with the A. L. A. This League is in hearty sympathy with the plan to supply books and periodicals to sailors in the Merchant Marine and will lend its active support in carrying it out.

The National Marine League is a non-partisan and non-commercial organization of 9,000 members, all of whom are closely identified with United States shipping interests, and whose sole policy and purpose is to promote the growth of the Merchant Marine, and to develop foreign trade through American bottoms.

The League will put on a nation-wide membership campaign in November (when the service of the Library Association will be emphasized) and the Committee on Enlarged Program has promised assistance in distributing literature of the League, and the League on its part will aid the A. L. A. with men and publicity when, and if, a money campaign is undertaken.

It is the hope of the Committee that this work will at some time be taken over by the ship-owners themselves through the League.

*Recommendation :*

In view of the cooperation already agreed upon between the American Library Association, through this Committee, and the National Marine League, this Committee recommends to the Executive Board that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with all librarians in the United States urging them to cooperate with the National Marine League in its November Membership and Publicity Campaign, distributing literature and giving such other assistance as lies in their power.

To cover this item the sum of \$150,000.00 is in the Budget.

*Federal Industrial Plants*

It has been difficult to ascertain just how many industrial plants were taken over by the government or how many new ones

were built. Library War Service records show that only twenty-eight (28) plants were served from Headquarters as this phase of the Service was left to local libraries.

Many of the employees in these plants were men of high mechanical ability and were always wanting to know more about their particular lines of work. It becomes necessary that library service should be continued to these men, many of whom are ex-soldiers and sailors.

In May, 1919, the A. L. A. transferred its first Camp Library Building—that at Camp Wadsworth—to the Textile Industrial Institute of Spartanburg, S. C., upon request, upon condition that the Institute maintain a free public library and reading room, and also provide an adequate annual maintenance for library service and for the purchase of books.

The extension of library service to industrial plants will be a wise and patriotic undertaking.

It is proposed to awaken a lively interest among private owners of plants all over the United States, just as is hoped to be accomplished with the Merchant Marine.

Local libraries in this as in all the A. L. A. Program will be called upon to assist in ever possible way.

*Recommendation :*

In view of the extreme interest shown by employees in industrial plants where there are many discharged soldiers, sailors and marines, the Committee recommends that the A. L. A. extend its service to federal and other industrial plants.

\$25,000.00 are provided for this service.

*United War Work Budget*

To carry on the work thus far mentioned in this report will require \$700,000.00 for the first year, distributed as follows:

Coast Guard Stations . . . . .	\$15,000.00
Lighthouses and Lightships . . . . .	15,000.00
Public Health Service and Civilian Hospitals caring for ex-service men. . . . .	100,000.00
U. S. Shipping Board Vessels and other Merchant Marine Vessels . . . . .	150,000.00
Federal Industrial Plants . . . . .	25,000.00

Discharged Soldiers, Sailors and Marines .....	75,000.00
Books for Blinded Soldiers, Sailors and Marines .....	10,000.00
Travel, Freight, Supplies, Stationery, Postage, Rent, Incidentals .....	90,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$480,000.00
To supplement Government funds for Army and Navy libraries—Balance estimated at	220,000.00
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$700,000.00

Whatever further money is necessary to carry on this work must be raised by subscription, a plan for securing this money being described under the heading "Financial Aid," below.

#### Recommendation:

The Committee recommends that the total of \$700,000.00 be accepted as the amount of the budget for one year and that the committee having this in charge be authorized to classify the various amounts under the respective headings.

#### *Discharged Soldiers, Sailors and Marines*

The call for service to discharged men grew out of the demands made by men who made use of the Camp libraries in this country and abroad.

Paul M. Paine makes the following special report:

"A broad conception of the duty of the A. L. A. War Service to the discharged soldier would place at his disposal a part of the funds given for his benefit during the war, for the purpose of continuing library service to him during the difficult period of his re-entry into civil life.

"The arguments for continuing library work among discharged soldiers and the arguments for instituting library work in industrial plants and isolated industrial communities are closely related.

"As for the soldier, he does not cease to be an object of consideration after he has been discharged from the service. It is frequently asserted and

never disputed that the future of the country for the next generation depends upon him; and his health and strength of mind and character do not cease to be a matter of public concern with the end of the emergency which called him to the colors.

"In a large number of cases the first contact of the service man with thought by means of the printed page was in the camp library. Character building, increased interest in vocation, heightened ambition resulted from his contact with books. The same influences continued in time of peace will be to his advantage and the advantage of the country."

The service to discharged soldiers, sailors and marines will be extended to every hospital and other institutions, industrial plants and commercial establishments where such men may be found, all, be it understood, through Library Commissions, state and local libraries.

#### Recommendation:

Inasmuch as many discharged soldiers, sailors and marines, having acquired the habit at the A. L. A. War Service libraries are turning to the American Library Association for books, now that they are in their home communities, it is recommended:

That the Association encourage these requests and undertake to supply the needs or refer them to libraries or Commissions that can and will supply them.

The amount allowed in the Budget for this service is \$75,000.00.

#### *Books for Blinded Soldiers, Sailors and Marines*

#### Recommendation:

In view of the fact that soldiers, sailors and marines blinded by the war are being taught to read Braille grade 1½, and inasmuch as there are very few books available in this type, this Committee recommends that the Association undertake to publish, and to promote the publication of, additional books for the use of these men.

There is included an item of \$10,000.00 in the Budget for this purpose.

### War Service Committee

Carl H. Milam has represented the Committee on Enlarged Program in its relations with Washington Headquarters and with the War Service Committee, while J. I. Wyer, Jr., Chairman of the latter Committee, has been kept informed of the progress made by our Committee. A meeting of the Committee was held at Albany, Wednesday, August 27th, at which Mr. Wyer was present and gave his approval of the action of the Committee on Enlarged Program up to date.

The Chairman of the War Service Committee has suggested to the War Department that the A. L. A. service terminate on October 31st, and as this is the wish of the Government it is quite probable that all welfare work will be taken over by the Department on that date. The War Service Committee will make its final report to the Executive Board sometime later and ask to be discharged.

### Statement to Committee of Eleven

This will be given after its presentation to the Committee.

#### PART II

#### PROPOSED NEW WORK OUTSIDE THE FIELD OF WAR SERVICE

At the Asbury Park Library Conference many speakers voiced the opinion that now was the time for the A. L. A. to extend its work into new fields.

The Committee has gone ahead with a truly enlarged program for the extension of library work which it presents in this, the second part of its report.

### Library Extension

The Committee requested Miss Alice S. Tyler, Director Western Reserve University Library School, to consider the report upon the subject of general library extension. Miss Tyler gave the subject careful study and submitted a comprehensive report which was given careful attention by the Committee.

#### Recommendation:

"VOTED, to approve and recommend the following:

Library extension through State Library Commissions has been one of the

greatest factors in library development in the past twenty-five years. One of the most obvious fields for the A. L. A. activity today is to render aid to the undeveloped states that find great difficulty in providing library facilities.

The A. L. A. should have the functions of a National Library Commission, in the sense that from the A. L. A. Executive Office active field workers could be sent to the help of any state that is seeking to create a state center or agency for library propaganda and library service. If there is a State Library Association it should have the co-operation of the A. L. A. in securing the needed legislation.

Establishing new libraries would ordinarily be a part of the work of library extension; but there are instances where large cities are noticeably lacking in library facilities and where the A. L. A. should definitely face the responsibility of helping in the establishment of a public library by a campaign of education, *e. g.*, Richmond, Va."

\$85,000.00 have been included in the budget for this purpose.

### Standardization and National Certification

Dr. C. C. Williamson of the New York Public Library appeared before the Committee and set forth in detail the merits of a system of standardization of library service and national certification of librarians. His paper,\* read as the Asbury Park Conference, was one of the few matters specifically referred to this Committee for attention and study.

The sentiment among librarians is very strong in favor of establishing a standard by which librarianship in the different branches and grades of service may be duly and properly measured. A National Examining Board, granting certificates, seems to be the reasonable solution of the problem.

#### Recommendation:

(1) that the Executive Board appoint a National Library Examining Board of three which shall formulate sets of questions, and

\*See LIBRARY JOURNAL, September, 1919, p. 562.



at such times as they see fit arrange to submit these questions to candidates for certificates to Grade A, B and C, the grades to be determined by the Examining Board, and the questions to be answered by candidates at such times and places as the Examining Board may determine;

(2) that the Examining Board with the approval of the Executive Board shall have authority to grant such certificates without examination to persons holding certificates or diplomas from library schools whose entrance requirements and standards of instruction come up to the necessary standards as set by the Examining Board and approved by the Executive Board.

The Budget contains an item of \$10,000.00 for the preliminary work of the Examining Board.

#### LIBRARY SURVEY

Library Survey, or Library Service as some prefer to term it, covers a large field as well as numerous sins of omission and commission. The subject requires close application on the part of the Committee before arriving at a conclusion which it is thought may suit a **majority of the profession.**

It is proposed to find out where libraries in general stand today, what each group or kind of group is doing, and then, looking forward, indicate if possible what is to be the future development of the library.

#### Recommendation:

The Committee recommends that an item be included in its Budget for the Enlarged Program for a Library Survey and that this survey include a review of the place of the library in the social and educational life of America; with special reference to the relation of the reading that is promoted and directed by libraries to all the reading that is promoted and directed by other agencies including educational institutions, periodicals, publishers, booksellers, and advertisers.

It is estimated that \$40,000.00 will be required for the first year but this sum may be materially reduced when the Enlarged Program organization has been effected.

#### *Cooperative Bookbuying*

The report of the Committee on Co-

operative Bookbuying has not yet been presented to this Committee.

Budget: \$50,000.00 is in the budget for this purpose.

#### *Information and Education*

The publicity which has come to the A. L. A. through its War Service work of the past two years should be made use of to further the proposed extension of library service and to serve as a guide for additional endeavors along similar lines. Many who in years past were somewhat skeptical of the advantages of library advertising are now among its strongest advocates—in fact are inclined to move ahead too rapidly.

On this as on every subject considered by the Committee ample opportunity was given for the presentation of views not only by members of the Committee, but by other members of the A. L. A. whom the Committee knew to be deeply interested. The conclusion of the Committee is embodied in the resolution forwarded to the Executive Board.

#### Recommendation:

RESOLVED, That the A. L. A. be responsible for a nation-wide promulgation of the library idea, designed to stimulate the extension and development of libraries and to increase the use of print: and who shall be authorized:

1. To prepare cooperative publicity (including lists, posters, etc.) for all libraries.
2. To prepare articles about library affairs for newspapers and magazines.
3. To maintain a clearing house for library publicity methods.
4. To prepare library exhibits.
5. To prepare and distribute (not exclusively through libraries) leaflets and other material designed to increase the general interest in libraries.
6. To give publicity in all legitimate ways to the present and proposed work of the A. L. A.
7. To spread the gospel of better library incomes and better library salaries.
8. To bring library matters and the use of books before universities and colleges, professional business and industrial associations on every appropriate occasion.

The Budget contains \$75,000.00 for this item.

#### *Publishing Board and Booklist*

For years the Publishing Board and Booklist have been subject to controversy at meetings of the A. L. A. and Council, and once again, in Committee, the pros and cons have been so fairly and ably presented that the Committee and those who took part in the discussion were able to arrive at an unanimous conclusion.

In passing attention is called to the fact that the subjects of "Bibliography," and "Information and Education" as well as the "Booklist," treated in this report, would naturally come under the jurisdiction of the Publishing Board or rather the office or official taking over the present and added duties of the Board.

If the recommendation of the Committee is carried out the Booklist and other publications ought to be more nearly self-supporting and should appeal to people other than librarians and trustees of libraries.

Attention is called to the fact that the adoption of this recommendation makes no changes in the present work of the Publishing Board but makes provision only for the appointment of a Publisher.

#### Recommendation:

That the Executive Board ask the Publishing Board to instruct the Secretary to employ someone with experience in publishing to study present A. L. A. publishing activities and possible future extension of these activities and report in thirty days.

That the Chairman of the Committee on Enlarged Program submit to the investigator such suggestions as have been under consideration by the Committee and by the Executive Board.

\$50,000.00 are included in the Budget for this project.

#### *Bibliographical Aids*

Prof. F. J. Teggart, of the National Association of University Professors, presented to the Committee a plea for an International Bibliography of Humanistic Literature.

He stressed particularly the need of a great bibliography kept within one alphabet and covering the whole field of the humanities, including all languages, history, sci-

ence, economies, etc. Such a bibliography would avoid the overlapping, now found in the forty odd bibliographies published each year.

He showed convincingly that such a bibliography could not be planned as a purely commercial venture nor be supported entirely by library subscriptions. Some form of endowment must be found to place this project on a sound financial basis.

Certainly no more fitting task can be undertaken by the A. L. A.

#### Recommendation:

This committee recommends that the American Library Association spend a certain portion of its income for bibliographical work in the interest of learning.

The initial cost of such a project will be \$50,000.00.

#### *New Constitution and By-Laws*

A draft of a proposed new Constitution and By-Laws is submitted without comment—except that the Committee thinks the new is much better than the old. See below p. 662.

#### Recommendation:

Appreciating the fact that closer relations between all library organizations are necessary to the successful carrying-out of this Enlarged Program, this Committee recommends to the Executive Board that such modifications of the Constitution and By-Laws be made as shall insure a closer union of all library associations in this country, a further report on which shall be made later.

#### Recommendation:

Believing that the execution of the Enlarged Program for A. L. A. Library Service will require amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws, the Committee recommends that the Executive Board ask the President to call two special meetings of the Association, the one in Chicago and the other later at some place on the Atlantic Coast, for the purpose of considering proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws.

#### *Institutional Libraries*

It is not the intention of the Committee to make any recommendations that will in any way interfere with the plans or work of State Library Commissions, state or local

libraries, but the feeling is strong that the A. L. A. should stand behind the established library agencies and support every proposition for the betterment of library conditions and library service.

Recommendation:

(1) that the A. L. A. consider work in hospitals and other State, City and Federal institutions a part of its peace-time program; that this work be carried on through already existing library agencies, the A. L. A. to stand back of these agencies;

(2) that a campaign of education be undertaken at once to inform the public as well as librarians of the need for this work.

The Budget contains an item of \$25,000.00 for Institutional Libraries.

#### *Relations With National Education Association*

Closer relations with other national associations were discussed at several meetings of the Committee and special attention was given to the National Education Association with a view to interesting Superintendents of Schools in encouraging the more extensive use of library books by school children.

Joy E. Morgan, of Library War Service Headquarters, who has been closely associated with the Secretary of the National Education Association, was asked by the Committee to confer with the Secretary and report suggestions for the further use of libraries and library service on the part of a new educational program.

Recommendation:

The Committee can do no better than to append Mr. Morgan's report:

"Suggestions for fuller cooperation between the National Education Association and the American Library Association to the end:

1. That teachers may more fully appreciate the value of library service as an adjunct to classroom instruction.
2. That educational leaders may more adequately appreciate the value of the library in a democracy as a means of providing educational opportunities for the vast population whose active school connection has ceased;

3. That the National Education Association may put the support of its great organization and of its influential leadership back of the enlarged program for library development.

"The writer went over this subject at an informal conference with J. W. Crabtree, Secretary of the National Education Association, on August 9th, and the following suggestions, while they have not been submitted to him in this, their final form, reflect his general attitude on the subject and he has indicated his willingness to cooperate along each of the lines suggested. Mr. Crabtree suggested that an informal conference on this subject be had in the near future with Dr. Strayer, who is Chairman of the N. E. A. Commission.

"The following recommendations are made:

1. That the American Library Association take steps immediately to place a speaker on the general program of each of as many as possible of the various state and district teachers' meetings which will be held this fall and next spring. As these programs are now being prepared, immediate action is desirable. It is believed that the Secretary of the American Library Association has authority to proceed at once, without waiting for action by the Executive Board. Two suggestive letters are attached, one of which might be sent out over Mr. Crabtree's signature, with variations to suit individual cases, and the other of which might be sent out by Mr. Utley.

"It is not thought that we would be so fortunate as to get places on all of these programs or even on a majority of them, but a clear, persuasive presentation of the library idea to even a few of them would be much worth while.

"Some things that an active library leader might do by attending such a conference are:

- (a) Bring the teachers to realize the important part that library service can play as an aid to instruction within the school, and as a continuation school



for those who have ceased their school connection;

(b) Establish ideals and standards of library service in the minds of the teachers present;

(c) Crystallize sentiment that already exists in favor of the development of library service;

(d) Stimulate local leadership, and possibly discover through personal contact some potential leaders for our program of development;

(e) Get the State Associations to adopt a resolution endorsing the Enlarged Program of the American Library Association, or embodying as much of the following idea as the local situation may warrant;

Our educational system will not be complete until there is library service for every man, woman and child in (name of state), to the end that the work begun in the schools may be but the beginning of an education that shall continue throughout the life of the individual. The War Service of the American Library Association, which supplied free library service to our soldiers, sailors and marines during the war, has aroused the public to a realization of the importance of such service in a democracy whose foundation rests on intelligent citizenship.

RESOLVED, therefore, that this Association appoint a committee on library development and legislation to cooperate with a similar committee of the (name of state) Library Association, in securing suitable library legislation and development in (name of state).

"In the case of the Associations who do not find it possible to put a library speaker on their programs, our efforts would not be wasted, for the letters going out from the headquarters of the two Associations would be worth their while merely as publicity.

2. That the A. L. A. Executive Board recommend to the N. E. A. Commission on the National Program in Education, that it appoint a committee from its own members to meet with the

A. L. A. Committee on Enlarged Program for Library Service, or, in case that committee has finished its work, to meet with the Executive Board of the A. L. A. That this N. E. A. Committee draw up a report which shall embody:

(a) A statement for members of the N. E. A. emphasizing not only the function of library service as an aid to teaching, but also its function as a sort of continuation school that enables the citizen to keep informed on the latest developments in his line of work, to keep posted on public affairs and to have the best reading for recreation.

(b) A summary of such parts of the enlarged program of the A. L. A. as may properly be made the concern of teachers generally.

(c) An endorsement of the Enlarged Program for Library Service and a definite statement of ways in which school people can cooperate with library leaders in accomplishing its realization.

"The adoption of the report of this committee would secure the endorsement of the National Education Association for our Enlarged Program. Some of the material for this Committee's report might be furnished by our officers. The value of having names of men whose leadership is widely recognized by teachers attached to the report, it is believed, would make it more effective than a similar report made by the regular Library Department of the National Education Association, whose members are less well known and which has concerned itself with details of school library administration.

3. That the Executive Board suggest to the N. E. A. Commission that the report of the committee whose appointment is herein recommended be published at an early date and mailed to all members of the N. E. A."

The Committee voted:

That the recommendations contained in the memorandum of Joy E. Morgan be approved and that this Committee recommend

their adoption by the Executive Board; and that there be added thereto:

"Instruct its Department of Education and Information to promote the publication in the educational press of the country of reference to the activities of the A. L. A. and the value to educational work of such activities as the A. L. A. itself promotes."

It will be unnecessary to provide funds in the Budget for this purpose.

#### *Affiliated and other Associations*

There are only four Associations (League of Library Commissions, National Association of State Libraries, American Association of Law Libraries and Special Libraries Association) at present affiliated with the A. L. A. while there are six Sections made up of members of the A. L. A. some of which, like the American Library Institute, might well become more directly affiliated with the parent organization.

Miss Sarah B. Askew, for the League of Library Commissions, F. K. Walter, for the Association of American Library Schools, and Guy E. Marion, for the Special Libraries Association, appeared before the Committee to bespeak a more friendly and interested attitude on the part of the A. L. A. toward these and other Associations. George S. Godard, for the National Association of State Libraries, and O. S. Rice, for the Library Department of the National Education Association, wrote expressing their interest in the work of the Committee and their desire for closer cooperation.

All stand for greater publicity through print and the "Movies" and activity, for a more prominent place on the Conference programs, and for speakers who, at meetings of outside Associations, would tell of the benefits of applied library service.

The Committee is in hearty sympathy with the wishes of those who presented suggestions and makes the following recommendation:

#### Recommendation:

That the A. L. A., recognizing the value of its affiliated organizations, interested in

special forms of library work, look to such organizations for leadership and expert advice in helping to carry out its work, both through its committees and publications.

It also recommends that other organizations interested in library work be encouraged to affiliate themselves officially with the American Library Association.

\$25,000.00 are contained in the Budget for this purpose.

#### *Books for the Blind*

It would seem to be quite within bounds for the A. L. A. to assist in the publication of books for the blind, and the Committee recommends:

#### Recommendation:

That it is considered by this Committee to be a reasonable function of the American Library Association in cooperation with any association to publish books for the blind in the new Braille type and to aid in their distribution.

\$25,000.00 are provided in the Budget for this item.

#### *National Library Service*

A bill has been introduced in Congress carrying a \$25,000.00 appropriation calling for a Division in the Bureau of Education to give information to libraries regarding the various Departments of the Federal Government. The A. L. A., through its Council, by vote already has given its approval to this bill.

The Committee asked Miss Edith Guerrier, head of this Division, to point out the ways in which the A. L. A. could be of assistance in securing the passage of the bill now before Congress, looking to the promotion of the interests of libraries. Miss Guerrier replied that the A. L. A. could be of material assistance and would inform the Committee from time to time of the progress of her work and would look to the A. L. A. for advice, suggestions and help.

#### Recommendation:

The Committee voted:

That the American Library Association go on record as favoring the taking over of practically all the proposed items in the Enlarged Program by governmental or

other organizations (such as the National Marine League) whenever they are willing and able to do so. It also favors the taking over by the Government of such work of the Association as might be included in the work of a national library commission; or any part of that work such as would be carried out by the proposed National Library Service.

No money will have to be placed in the Budget under this head.

### *Citizenship*

This subject certainly should receive the earnest consideration and support of librarians. At the request of the Committee, John Foster Carr, Director of the Immigrant Publication Society, who is deeply interested in the subject, presented a report on the possibilities which awaited the A. L. A. in this direction. It was decided in Committee that while it might not be possible for the A. L. A. to take a really active part in carrying on this kind of work, it might very properly issue a statement indicating what methods librarians had pursued in interesting the general public in the subject of citizenship.

The Committee has the following recommendation to offer:

RESOLVED, that the statement which follows of things that have been done by libraries shows that they have acted in no small degree as leaders in the movement for better citizenship; and

RESOLVED, that this statement be submitted to the Executive Board, with the recommendation that it be widely distributed among and in libraries and that the Executive Board urge that this work be continued and extended;

1. They have gained the adult foreigner's confidence and good will.

2. They have educated themselves in his needs, prejudices, racial characteristics and native responses.

3. They have afforded him democratic, hospitable places—libraries—in which the usefulness and the recreational quality of books, magazines and newspapers have been discovered by him and to him.

4. They have cooperated with established organizations, local, state and federal, for his education.

5. They have instituted new ways of procedure in helping him, such as the use of the foreign language press as a medium of instruction; of foreign language lectures for teaching illiterates; of neighborhood classes for teaching citizenship, English language and home-making.

6. They have given or promoted homelands exhibits and municipal parties at which respect and admiration have been shown for his handiwork and customs with an increase of his own self respect.

These things they have shown to be practical even though they have been obliged chiefly through lack of funds to discontinue them as soon as their utility was established. Furthermore they have discovered a dearth of such informational material in foreign languages as would quickly educate a reader in America's ideals and give him strong incentives to learn English and to throw in his lot wholeheartedly with this country.

They have urged federal government bureaus, publishing houses and school systems to cause to be printed in foreign languages and to be made immediately available for his instruction, such information, as he and his family need to help them to become happy and desirable Americans.

They have established hundreds of foreign branch libraries in congested quarters of towns and cities; and have sought out and listed the best books available in many different immigrant languages, and have simplified methods of making the same quickly available.

They have, in short, while held by their libraries' daily exacting routine, learned much of new people and new languages, that they might make their libraries more valuable to foreign-speaking residents, thus making in some cases, their branches into neighborhood information bureaus.

American libraries have not only carried out work as above described for foreign-speaking residents; but have also done like work to aid persons, old and young, who



were born in this country but had not been, by home, school or other training, properly equipped for citizenship.

\$5,000.00 are in the Budget for this purpose.

*Sponsors for Knowledge*

The Committee having in mind the possible service that the A. L. A. could render in informing the public of the source of knowledge, especially knowledge of a highly specialized nature, as advocated by George W. Lee, voted:

Recommendation:

That this Committee considers it a proper function for the A. L. A. to serve, as far as possible, as a clearing house of information to the public by assembling at its Headquarters Office the names of institutions and individuals willing to furnish specialized knowledge, and its ability and willingness to refer inquirers to available sources of information.

\$5,000.00 are in the Budget for this item.

*National Library for Canada*

Recommendation:

Recognizing the expressed desire of the Librarians of Canada for the establishment of a National Library for Canada;

The Committee recommends that the American Library Association do all within its power to encourage and assist our Canadian colleagues and fellow-members in the furtherance of the project to establish a National Library for the Dominion of Canada.

*Arouse Greater Interest Among Trustees*

An Enlarged Program for Library Service that does not include trustees of public libraries would fail because of this exclusion. There are about 40,000 trustees in the United States alone and least 10,000 in Canada. We as librarians have failed to draw them to us. A plan must be submitted which will appeal to, and arouse the attention, interest and support of this large body of substantial business and professional men and women. We must have them with us. One trustee out of his experience, tells us that attendance upon library meetings, both local and national, would be of inestimable advantage to trus-

tees and librarians alike. He urges that we endeavor to stimulate interest among trustees so that there will be more Bowkers, and Porters, and Earls.

The first thing to do toward influencing the trustees is to let them know of the plans of the A. L. A. and with that end in view the Committee has voted:

Recommendation:

That the Chairman of this Committee be authorized and instructed to call a conference of a considerable number of trustees and perhaps others, not librarians, in order that the program in its shape at that time may be submitted to them for their consideration and recommendation.

*Budget*

The Program submitted requires a large Budget as shown in detail in the table, the total for the first year being probably \$170,000.00 in excess for continuing annual budgets.

The committee recommends that the itemized budget as submitted totaling \$570,000.00 for one year from January 1, 1920 be adopted.

War Service Committee .....	\$000,000.00
Library Extension .....	85,000.00
Standardization and National Certification .....	10,000.00
Library Survey .....	40,000.00
Cooperative Bookbuying .....	50,000.00
Information and Education...	75,000.00
Publishing Board and Booklist	50,000.00
Bibliographical Aids .....	50,000.00
New Constitution .....	000,000.00
Institutional Libraries .....	25,000.00
Relations with National Education Association .....	00,000.00
Affiliated and other Associations	25,00.00
Books for the Blind .....	25,000.00
National Library Service.....	00,000.00
Citizenship .....	5,000.00
Sponsorship for Knowledge ...	5,000.00
Arouse Interest of Trustees....	00,000.00
Financial Help .....	105,000.00
Headquarters .....	10,000.00
Location A. L. A. Headquarters Budget and Work A. L. A. Headquarters .....	10,000.00
Total .....	\$570,000.00

*Financial Aid*

Money must be raised to carry out the extensive program arranged by the Committee, and the question naturally comes: "Where will we get it?" There is only one way to obtain it, namely, by putting on an intensive nation-wide financial campaign.

While the Committee has gone very carefully into the details of a plan of campaign it is deemed necessary at this time to submit only an outline.

This, the third A. L. A. campaign, calling for \$2,000,000.00 will be conducted under conditions radically different from those which characterized the first campaign, and will call for a different sort of a program.

The tentative plan as outlined by the Committee is as follows:

1. An A. L. A. Campaign Committee.
2. An Advisory Director who shall aid the committee in deciding upon the general plan of the campaign, and in the selection and training of workers.
3. A National Director who will be the executive officer of the committee.
4. Field Directors (preferably librarians) for different sections of the country, whose salaries would be assumed for the period of the campaign, and who would thus be free to give the major part of their time to the work.

5. State and Local Directors.

Recommendations:

The Committee voted:

(1) That in order to carry out the recommendations of this Committee it will be necessary for the A. L. A. to put on a financial campaign.

(2) That this Committee recommend to the Executive Board that the financial campaign should be for \$2,000,000.00.

(3) That this Committee recommend to the Executive Board that it ask the War Service Committee to underwrite such portion of the campaign fund as possible for the Association's Enlarged Program.

The cost of such a campaign would be about \$105,000.00 which sum could be raised in the manner indicated in the Committee's recommendations to the Executive Board.

## SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee concludes its report with a summary of the recommendations made to the Executive Board:

## PART I

CONTINUATION OF WORK UNDER UNITED WAR  
WORK FUND*War and Navy Departments*

The Army and Navy having signified their intention of continuing the Library War Service, the Committee recommends that such sums as may be mutually agreed upon shall be turned over to the War and Navy Departments for the continuance of this work.

*Coast Guards*

(Recommendation is under "Lighthouse Service").

Budget: \$15,000.00.

*Lighthouse Service*

The Committee recommends that the American Library Association supply reading matter to the Coast Guard and Lighthouse Service in cooperation with the Treasury and Commerce Departments, and that it assume the responsibility for the work until such time as the Government is ready to take it over.

Budget: \$15,000.00.

*Hospitals*

(Recommendation is under "Institutional Libraries").

Budget: \$100,000.00.

*U. S. Shipping Board and Other Merchant  
Marine Vessels*

In view of the cooperation already agreed upon between the American Library Association, through this Committee, and the National Marine League, this Committee recommends to the Executive Board that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with all librarians in the United States urging them to cooperate with the National Marine League in its November membership Publicity Campaign, distributing literature and giving such other assistance as lies in their power.

Budget: \$150,000.00.

### *Federal Industrial Plants*

In view of the extreme interest shown by employees in industrial plants where there are many discharged soldiers, sailors and marines, the Committee recommends that the A. L. A. extend its service to federal and other industrial plants.

Budget: \$25,000.00

### *Discharged Soldiers, Sailors and Marines*

Inasmuch as many discharged soldiers, sailors and marines, having acquired the library habit at the A. L. A. War Service libraries are turning to the American Library Association for books, now that they are in their home communities, it is recommended:

That the Association encourage these requests and undertake to supply the needs or refer them to libraries or Commissions that can and will supply them.

Budget, \$75,000.00

### *Books for Blinded Soldiers, Sailors and Marines*

In view of the fact that soldiers, sailors and marines blinded by the war are being taught to read Braille grade 1½, and inasmuch as there are very few books available in this type, this Committee recommends that the Association undertake to publish, and to promote the publication of additional books for the use of these men.

Budget: \$10,000.00.

### *United War Work Budget*

The Committee recommends that the total of \$700,000.00 be accepted as the amount of the budget for one year and that the committee having this in charge be authorized to classify the various amounts under the respective headings.

### *Statement to the Committee of Eleven*

The statement prepared by this Committee has already been approved by the Executive Board for submission to the Committee of Eleven but has not yet been presented.

## PART II

### PROPOSED NEW WORK OUTSIDE THE FIELD OF WAR SERVICE

#### *Library Extension*

The A. L. A. should have the functions of a National Library Commission, in the

sense that from the A. L. A. Executive Office active field workers could be sent to the help of any state that is seeking to create a state center or agency for library propaganda and library service. If there is a State Library Association it should have the cooperation of the A. L. A. in securing the needed legislation.

(Full text of recommendation above.)

Budget: \$85,000.00.

### *Standardization and National Certification*

This Committee recommends:

(1) That the Executive Board appoint a National Library Examining Board of three which shall formulate sets of questions, and at such times as they see fit arrange to submit these questions to candidates for certificates to Grades A, B and C, the grades to be determined by the Examining Board, and the questions to be answered by candidates at such times and places as the Examining Board may determine.

(2) That the Examining Board with the approval of the Executive Board shall have authority to grant such certificates without examination to persons holding certificates or diplomas from library schools whose entrance requirements and standards of instruction come up to the necessary standards as set by the Examining Board and approved by the Executive Board.

Budget: \$10,000.00.

### *Library Survey*

The Committee recommends that an item be included in its Budget for the Enlarged Program for a Library Survey and that this survey should include a review of the place of the library in the social and educational life of America; with special reference to the relation of the reading that is promoted and directed by libraries to all the reading that is promoted and directed by other agencies, including educational institutions, periodicals, publishers, book-sellers and advertisers.

Budget: \$40,000.00.

### *Cooperative Bookbuying*

The report of the Committee on Cooperative Bookbuying has not yet been presented to this Committee.

Budget is \$50,000.00.



*Information and Education*

The Committee recommends that the A. L. A. be responsible for a nation-wide promulgation of the library idea, designed to stimulate the extension and development of libraries and to increase the use of print.

(For full text see p. )  
 Budget: \$75,000.00.

*Publishing Board and Booklist*

The Committee recommends adoption of the report on p.

Budget: \$50,000.00.

*Bibliographical Aids.*

This Committee recommends that the American Library Association spend a certain portion of its income for bibliographical work in the interest of learning.

Budget: \$50,000.00.

*New Constitution and By-Laws*

Recommendation:

(1) Appreciating the fact that closer relations between all library organizations are necessary to the successful carrying-out of this Enlarged Program, this Committee recommends to the Executive Board that such modifications of the Constitution and By-Laws be made as shall insure a closer union of all library associations in this country, a further report on which shall be made later.

(2) Believing that the execution of the Enlarged Program for A. L. A. Library Service will require amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws, the Committee recommends that the Executive Board ask the President to call two special meetings of the Association, the one in Chicago and the other later at some place on the Atlantic Coast, for the purpose of considering proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws.

*Institutional Libraries*

This Committee recommends:

(1) That the A. L. A. consider work in hospitals and other State, City and Federal institutions a part of its peace-time program: that this work be carried on through already existing library agencies, the A. L. A. to stand back of these agencies;

(2) That a campaign of education be undertaken at once to inform the public as

well as librarians of the need for this work.

Budget \$25,000.00.

*Relations With the National Education Association*

This Committee approves the recommendations contained in the report of Joy E. Morgan—p. 654—and recommends their adoption by the Executive Board.

*Affiliated and Other Associations*

This Committee recommends that the A. L. A. recognizing the value of its affiliated organizations, interested in special forms of library work, look to such organizations for leadership and expert advice in helping to carry out its work, both through its committees and publications.

It also recommends that other organizations interested in library work be encouraged to affiliate themselves officially with the American Library Association.

Budget: \$25,000.00.

*Books for the Blind.*

It is considered by this Committee to be a reasonable function of the American Library Association in cooperation with any association to publish books for the blind in the new Braille type and to aid in their distribution.

Budget: \$25,000.00.

*National Library Service*

The Committee voted that the American Library Association go on record as favoring the taking over of practically all the proposed items in the Enlarged Program by governmental or other organizations (such as the National Marine League) whenever they are willing and able to do so. It also favors the taking over by the Government of such work of the Association as might be included in the work of a national library commission; or any part of that work such as would be carried out by the proposed National Library Service.

*Citizenship*

The Committee recommends that the statement on p. 657 be approved and adopted.

Budget: \$5,000.00.

*Sponsorship for Knowledge.*

This Committee considers it a proper function for the A. L. A. to serve, as far as possible, as a clearing house of informa-

tion to the public by assembling at its Headquarters Office the names of institutions and individuals willing to furnish specialized knowledge, and its ability and willingness to refer inquirers to available sources of information.

Budget: \$5,000.00.

#### *National Library for Canada*

Recognizing the expressed desire of the librarians of Canada for the establishment of a National Library for Canada, the Committee recommends that the American Library Association do all within its power to encourage and assist our Canadian colleagues and fellow-members in the furtherance of the project to establish a National Library for the Dominion of Canada.

#### *Arouse Greater Interest Among Trustees*

The Committee recommends that the Chairman of this Committee be authorized and instructed to call a conference of a considerable number of trustees and perhaps others, not librarians, in order that the program in its shape at that time may be submitted to them for their consideration and recommendation.

#### *Budget*

The Committee recommends that the itemized budget—p. —as submitted totaling \$570,000.00 for one year from January 1, 1920 be adopted.

#### *Financial Aid*

The Committee recommends:

(1) That in order to carry out the recommendations of this Committee it will be necessary for the A. L. A. to put on a financial campaign.

(2) That this Committee recommends to the Executive Board that the financial campaign should be for \$2,000,000.00.

(3) That this Committee recommends to the Executive Board that it ask the War Service Committee to underwrite such portion of the campaign fund as possible for the Association's Enlarged Program.

Budget: \$105,000.00.

Respectfully submitted,

CARL H. MILAM, WALTER L. BROWN,  
JOHN C. DANA, CAROLINE F. WEBSTER,  
FRANK P. HILL, *Chairman*.  
GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Executive Secretary*.

## CONSTITUTION

OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

As revised by the  
Committee on A. L. A. Enlarged Program  
(Third Revision)

### ARTICLE I

#### *Object*

1. The object of the American Library Association shall be to promote library service and librarianship.

### ARTICLE II.

#### *Membership*

2. *Members.* Any person or institution may become a member on paying the annual dues.

3. *Honorary Members.* Any person may be made an Honorary Member with full privileges of membership by the unanimous vote of the Association at any meeting.

4. *Sustaining, Supporting and Contributing Members.* Any person or institution may become a Sustaining, Supporting or Contributing Member on payment of the required annual sums.

5. *Life Members and Fellows.* Any person may become a Life Member or a Life Fellow by paying the required amounts.

### ARTICLE III.

#### *Meetings*

6. *Annual Meetings.* There shall be an annual meeting of the Association at such place and time as may be determined by the Executive Board.

7. *Special Meetings.* Special meetings of the Association may be called by the Executive Board, and shall be called by the President on request of forty members of the Association. At least one month's notice shall be given, and only business specified in the call shall be transacted.

8. *Votes by Institutional Members.* The vote of an Institutional Member shall be cast by the duly designated representative whose credentials are filed with the Secretary. In the absence of such designation or of such delegate the vote may be cast by the chief librarian or ranking executive officer of the institution in attendance at the meeting.

9. *Quorum.* Forty members shall constitute a quorum.

## ARTICLE IV.

*Management*

10. *Executive Board.* The administration of the affairs of the Association shall be vested in the Executive Board, which shall consist of the President, Vice-President, Treasurer and eight other members. The members of the Executive Board, other than the President, the Vice-President and the Treasurer, shall be elected, two in each year and shall serve for four years.

11. The Executive Board shall have power to fill all vacancies in office except as otherwise provided.

12. There shall be at least one meeting of the Executive Board at the time and place of the Annual Conference of the Association. Other meetings may be called by the President at such times and places as he may designate, and shall be called upon request of five members of the Board.

13. *Quorum.* Six members shall constitute a quorum of the Executive Board.

14. *Fiscal Year.* The fiscal year of the Association shall be the calendar year.

15. *Policy.* No question involving the general policy of the Association shall be voted upon by the Association until said question has been referred to the Executive Board, and a report thereon made by the Board to the Association; but the Board shall make a report upon every question so referred to it not later than at the next session of the Association held after such reference.

16. *Votes by Correspondence.* Approval in writing by a majority of a Board or Committee shall have the force of a vote, provided all members have been notified of the proposed action and no member shall have expressed disapproval within fourteen days after such notice has been sent.

## ARTICLE V.

*Officers and Committees*

17. The Officers of the Association shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Assistant Treasurer. The President and Vice-President shall be elected at each annual meeting of the Association. The Secretary, Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer, who shall be a trust company, shall be chosen by the Executive Board, shall hold office at its pleasure, and

receive such salaries as it shall fix.

18. *Officers.* The President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Assistant Treasurer shall perform the duties usually pertaining to their respective offices.

19. The Executive Board shall appoint all other officers and committees and shall fix the salaries of all paid officers and employees.

20. *Terms of Office.* All officers and all elected members of the Executive Board shall serve until the adjournment of the meeting at which their successors are chosen.

21. *Vacancies.* In case of a vacancy in any office the Executive Board may designate some person to discharge the duties of the same pro tempore.

## ARTICLE VI

*Trustees of Endowment Fund.*

22. All receipts from Life Memberships and Life Fellowships, and all gifts for endowment purposes, shall constitute an Endowment Fund, which shall be invested and the principal kept forever inviolate. The interest shall be expended as the Executive Board may direct.

## ARTICLE VII.

*By-Laws*

23. By-Laws may be adopted and amended by vote of the Association upon recommendation of the Executive Board or of a special committee appointed by the Association to report thereon.

## ARTICLE VIII.

*Amendments*

24. This Constitution may be amended by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting at two successive meetings of the Association, provided that notice of the proposed amendments be sent to each member of the Association at least one month before final adoption.

## NOTE

*Council.* The article pertaining to the Council is purposely omitted in the hope that the special Committee will draft a section acceptable to the members of the Association.

*By-Laws.* By-Laws are in course of preparation by the special Committee on amendments to the Constitution.



*EFFICIENCY RATING SCHEME OF THE BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY*

THIRD GRADE (Branch Librarians & Asst. Branch Libns.)		SECOND GRADE (Library Assistants)		NAME	GRADE
Total Credits	Sub-Credits	Total Credits	Sub-Credits		
5		5		Length of Service	
10		5		Education and General Information	
30		15		Administrative Ability	
	5		5	Sense of responsibility	
	10		2	Ability to direct and control others	
	5		3	Judgment	
	10		5	Initiative, self-reliance and resourcefulness	
20		25		Ability to Meet Successfully Adults and Children	
	5		5	Willingness to serve	
	3		5	Uniform courtesy	
	3		5	Dignity and poise	
	4		5	Tact	
	5		5	Disciplinary ability	
15		25		Business and Professional Qualities	
				Quality of work	
	1		5	Accuracy	
	1		2	Alertness	
	3		3	Facility in changing work	
	1		3	Memory	
	1		2	Neatness	
	3		5	Punctuality in work and attendance	
	5		5	Quantity of work	
10		15		Personal Qualities	
	3		5	Appearance, including suitability of dress and manner	
	4		5	Attitude toward work	
	3		5	Ability to get along with other members of the staff	
10		10		Health	
	5		5	General health as shown by attendance	
	5		5	Strength and vigor. Freedom from physical defects	

*LIBRARIAN'S "IF"*

*With apologies to Rudyard*

<p>If you can keep your staff when all about you Are losing theirs by twos and threes and fours; If you can but abolish things like wedlock; Another's higher wage, and these world wars; If you can wait, and not be tired of waiting To fill your chief assistant's vacant place. And yet keep up with teachers, clubs and "public" And with the newest poets still keep pace;</p>	<p>If you can train and make a good assistant, And get her so she knows things well as you, Then see the things you've trained her for all taken And used to help the other fellow thru; If you can stretch your book appropriation And salaries and such, and still agree With City Council, Trustees, Staff and People, You'll be a wiz—now just take that from me.</p>
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D. A. P.

## LIBRARY WEEK AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS

*The Annual Meeting of the New York Library Association*

As in 1916, so again this year the New York Library Association met at Richfield Springs, with headquarters at Bloomfield's Hotel.

Two hundred and fifty members and guests registered, making this one of the best attended of the Association's meetings. The attendance included many of the leading librarians of the country, for the A. L. A. Executive Board, the Library War Service Committee and the Committee on Enlarged Program, held several meetings during the week.

### IN HONOR OF SMALL LIBRARIES

Thruout the meeting the interests of the library in the small place were kept in view and the central feature of the week was the presentation of the State meeting scholarships, in conformity with the plan to stimulate interest in library work in the smaller communities, first proposed by Paul M. Paine. Fifteen scholarships, three in each of the five classes, and honorable mention were awarded as follows:

In class A for libraries serving populations from fifty to 500: Miss Jennie L. Scanlon, Keene Valley; Miss Ella L. Martin, Rush; Miss Grace L. Bringloe, Springfield Center; Honorable mention: Mrs. Jessie Magill, Pleasant Valley, who has died since entering the contest.

In class B, for libraries serving populations from 500 to 1000: Miss Helen V. Kelsey, Portville; Mrs. Katherine E. Coons, McGraw; Miss Minnie A. Bodman, Philadelphia.

In class C, for libraries serving populations from 1000 to 2000: Miss Ettie Hedges, East Hampton, L. I.; Miss Adelaide Harrington, Sherburne; Miss Mary Isabel White, New Berlin; Honorable mention: Mrs. Mary Summers, Greene.

In class D, for libraries serving populations from 2000 to 4000: Miss Emma Knodel, Irving; Irving Wynkoop, Granville; Miss Beatrice Wagner, Weller Library, Mohawk; Honorable mention: Miss Lucy Bensley, Springfield, and Miss O. A. Manzer, Camden.

In class E, for libraries serving populations from 4000 to 6000: Miss Florence Hall, Fredonia; Mrs. Alma Custead, Patchogue, L. I.; Miss Mary Dodd, Davenport Library, Bath; Honorable mention: Miss Louise V. Miller, Free Library, Dobbs Ferry.

The scholarship consisted of a certificate of excellence from the Association along with travelling expenses to Richfield Springs and an allowance towards hotel expenses during meeting.

The presentation address was made by R. R. Bowker who in congratulating the prize winners spoke appreciatively of the very valuable work done by the so-called "small librarians," who hold the outposts of the profession.

Especially for the benefit of the workers in small libraries a group of consulting librarians and other experts with William F. Yust of Rochester as captain, to give personal advice on book-selection, book-review clubs, periodicals, government documents, binding and mending, cataloging and classifying, reference work, school libraries, work with foreigners, library housekeeping, training of workers, advertising and poetry reading. An hour daily was set apart for these consultations.

The exhibitors, too, responded to the desire of the Committee, and the exhibits were designed to meet the practical needs of the library in village and rural communities.

Among the library tools exhibited by the Gaylord Brothers were: "Magazines Arrived" indicator, inexpensive folding pamphlet boxes, washable and unbreakable guide cards for charging trays, book display holders for accelerating the circulation of books, "movie" slides for theatres, book rests for supporting heavy reference books, and a display of Publicity Posters, Magazine Binders, Shelf Labels, etc.

A special feature in the exhibit of the H. W. Wilson Company was a display of six popular periodicals, covering a wide range of subjects, with the Readers' Guide, which was intended to show what could be accomplished by the small library in the way of reference work by means of periodicals for an annual outlay of \$30.00. Aids to book selections and a group of books and pamphlets relating to library economy were also on view and reference work that could be done with club-women, children and schools was illustrated by a display of

study outlines on various subjects, Debaters' Handbooks, the Children's Catalog, and some helpful reading lists.

Other exhibits were that of the Library Bureau, including its pamphlet filing devices from the least expensive method by pamphlet pasteboard boxes to the practically designed and beautifully finished wood pamphlet-filing case; that of the H. R. Hutting Company, Springfield, Mass., showing children's books, some in the re-inforced library binding, especially desirable to buy in these days of cheapened book making, many beautifully illustrated editions most attractive to young readers, and a new magazine holder with a flexible back; a publishers' collection of new books, shown by the John R. Anderson Company of New York; and a small collection of literature which the American Social Hygiene Association of New York endorses for public library use.

The State Library exhibit of "Best Books of 1918" proved one of the most attractive of the exhibits; it was most advantageous to see and handle the nearly three hundred books themselves in connection with the printed lists just issued.

In connection with the discussion on vocational reading and books for workers, so practically and ably directed by Mr. McClelland of the technical department of the Pittsburgh Carnegie library, there was special interest in the vocational books which formed a part of the A. L. A. War Service exhibit.

#### OPENING RECEPTION

The opening reception on Monday evening was held in the beautiful Community Room which has been added to the Public Library by Thomas R. Proctor, in memory of his two sisters. Mr. Proctor in welcoming the visitors to Richfield Springs, told of the growth of the library and gracefully pointed out that not to him as donor of the building, but to the late Myron A. McKee, an enlightened trustee, and to Miss Winne the librarian, belongs the praise due for the 1,000 volumes a month circulation in a village of 1,800 persons.

The President, Dr. Paul M. Paine, then in a short address called the attention of the custodians of literature to the duty of making library service free and democratic.

"The library for a democracy must represent its community. It cannot have the full sympathy of the community if it is a milk-fed library surrounded by chicken wire and encased in glass. Its printed matter must be a cross section of the honest and sincere thought of mankind. It is too easy for us to be content to be identified with the genteel, satisfied and complacent part of society that regards this as the best of all possible worlds so long as everybody knows his place. There are social and economic wrongs which have long waited for a cure. A determined effort is going to be made to cure them without waiting any longer. Redress, not repress, is the word. A new and surprising definition of democracy is about to be presented. Libraries must recognize these things. Library service must be free."

Following Dr. Paine, Dr. Frank W. Betts, trustee of Syracuse Public Library, spoke of the value of reading in his own life and pictured the library as "a city set upon a hill which cannot be hid," after which the delegates adjourned to the hotel for dancing.

#### THE FIRST SESSION

The Tuesday morning session was opened by the presentation of committee reports. That of the Treasurer, revised September 15 after the meeting and including the dues of 52 new members shows the flourishing condition of the Association with a balance on hand of \$343. The Scholarship Fund showed receipts amounting to \$905. The expenses of this first year totalled \$409 and there is a balance of \$493 on deposit for next year's work.

Lively discussion followed the reading by Professor Willard Austin of Cornell University of the report of the Committee on Standardization and Certification, which included the "Recommendations to the Board of Regents of the University of New York regarding the certification of librarians," with regard to "Proposed legislation to provide for the appointment and certification of head librarians in free public libraries receiving aid from public tax or from tax exemption, provided such libraries receive annual incomes of at least \$1200 or are located in municipalities or districts having a population of 3000 or over.



As used in this chapter the term "free public library" means one established, incorporated, registered or operated as a distinct institution, which is for the free use on equal terms of all the people of the community in which the library is located and which is composed of a collection of general literature as distinguished from a professional or technical library.

The proposed rules are given in the February issue of *New York Libraries* and in the May LIBRARY JOURNAL (p. 317), with the exception of a clause providing that "In cases of exceptional demonstrated ability the requirements of a college training may be waived by the unanimous vote of the Examining Board" for applicants for the Librarians Life State Certificate and for the Five-Year Certificate; and of a paragraph emphasizing that "nothing in these recommendations is to be construed as affecting any librarian in his present position. Such librarians are entitled to claim and receive certificates in accordance with the position now occupied without examination or other requirements."

Many of those present being unfamiliar with the proposed recommendations, it was after some discussion decided to defer action until the Friday Session so that in the meantime the members could study the matter. Several copies of the recommendations were accordingly posted in convenient places thru the hotel.

Mr. Frank K. Walter in presenting the report of the Committee on the proposed International Bibliography of Humanistic Literature, offered a resolution to the effect that the Association recommend the plan to the consideration of libraries, colleges, universities and other education agencies of the country, and urges them to co-operate in making it a practical success. The resolution was unanimously adopted and the committee at its own request, dismissed.

The session concluded with a delightful address by Dr. Frederick C. Ferry, President of Hamilton College, on "The Library as a Factor in American Education" contrasting the college library of a generation ago, often merely a collection of books donated haphazard and rarely used, with today's well equipped library, administered by a highly-trained specialist. It is the

privilege of this specialist, whose position in the work of education is recognized and assured, to help to determine the goal toward which America is today tending, whether she become like Carthage of old "whose fleets controlled the seas of the civilized world; whose armies were long unconquerable; whose manufactures flourished; whose wealth was unrivalled; but who left nothing of lasting value to succeeding ages;" or like Athens, "who won battles but valued things of the mind beyond those of the mart or of the battlefield; who developed architecture and the plastic art to their highest perfection; who in drama, in history, ethics, logic and rhetoric touched the zenith of fame, and who still lives as the great source of most that is best in the thoughts of all peoples."

#### LIBRARY BUDGETS

"Library budgets and salaries" called forth lively discussion on Wednesday morning. Mr. Wheeler, of Youngstown Public Library, said that appropriations will go up when the public recognizes what library workers do, that it behooves the workers therefore to shift the emphasis from routine processes, necessary as these are, to the getting of books to the public and to informing the public as to the usefulness of library work. In Youngstown a statement of what each assistant does has been presented to the trustees.

Miss Emma V. Baldwin of the Brooklyn Public Library contrasted the position of librarians with that of other professional workers, whereas the duties and qualifications of, for example, teachers or trained nurses are generally known, librarians, for want of standardization and certification, have not equal recognition as a profession. Standardization alone, said Miss Baldwin, is not sufficient, legislation is also necessary, and she offered the following resolution, which after further discussion were referred to the Committee on Resolutions and finally adopted.

Whereas, it is the sense of the New York Library Association that satisfactory library service and satisfactory salaries are inseparable, be it

Resolved that the Committee on Standardization and Certification be instructed

to investigate the question of library salaries and to prepare and report plans for their improvement thru state and local legislation or other use.

Mr. R. R. Bowker agreed with Miss Baldwin, and said that trustees who wished to be fair, often could not for want of sufficient funds, and that it is to the public and appropriating bodies that appeal must be made.

William F. Yust of the Rochester Public Library, said that the Rochester Bureau of Municipal Research, plans to investigate every city organization and to recommend equal remuneration for work requiring qualifications. If carried out, this standardization will raise the salaries of librarians.

The case of the college library worker was presented by Professor Willard Austin of Cornell, who said that often the college library depends upon an endowment which does not expand with the increase cost of living and that college librarians, therefore, while welcoming standardization do not look upon it as a solution of the salary problem.

Miss Marian Cutter of Bridgeport voiced the opinion of many members present when she said that too often trustees were out of touch with existing conditions, and that she would like to see certain qualifications required for election to trusteeship as well as to membership of the working force. She suggested that the A. L. A. would do much by refusing membership to libraries whose trustees were not fulfilling their functions.

Miss Anna G. Hall said that in her work as organizer one of the greatest difficulties in the way of progress which she encountered is the willingness of librarians who live at home or have private means, to work for a salary which does not approach a living wage.

#### "VOCATIONAL READING"

"Vocational Reading and Books for Workers" occupied the Thursday morning session, the discussion being limited almost entirely to technical literature. The paper on "The Selection and Use of Technical Books" by Ellwood H. McClelland, chief of the Technology Department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, will be given

in full in next month's LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Charles H. Compton, assistant librarian of the Seattle Public Library told of how that library advertised technical books to the shipbuilders, whose numbers during the war rose from 2,000 to 40,000. He showed two effective posters one of which had done good service and the other of which promised equally well. The Library took care that when the workers came to read, the material advertised should be at hand, and had accordingly purchased as many as 40 copies of one expensive book much in demand.

Following this Miss Isabel DuBois gave an account of work at the Brooklyn Dispatch Office, and Miss Marion Humble, Special Publicity Representative of the A. L. A. Library War Service told of some of the helps to public libraries prepared by the Library War Service; among them the illustrated "Your Job Back Home" which had been distributed among public libraries and library commissions; the vocational book-marks for distribution (which may also be used by the small public library as a check list according to which to build up its collection), the "Knowledge Wins" poster for posting at railway stations, etc., the slides advertising technical books, and the "One Thousand Technical Books" list which is being duplicated in quantities for distribution and for sale. She gave an interesting picture of some of the 300 requests from individuals in 31 states which had been filled from Headquarters.

#### "AMERICANIZATION"

The exchange of "Americanization" experiences and suggestions occupied the major part of Thursday evening. At Syracuse, Dr. Paine said, an Americanization office has been established in the basement of the library building, with entrance thru the library, and foreigners on their way to this office are greeted by a display of books in their respective native tongues. Miss Mary Frank said that from her experience at the Rivington Street Branch of the New York Public Library, she felt that the library is not adequately reaching the foreigner. If librarians would compile a suitable list, she said, publishers would be glad to edit and publish the titles recommended.

Another help is to emphasize those books, especially those dealing with American life, upon which "movies" have been based, for example those in the list by Elizabeth T. Turner in the July LIBRARY JOURNAL. Again, as had been done in Newark, notices sent to the foreign newspapers would give quick results. [This experiment is described in the February 1919 LIBRARY JOURNAL, p. 77-78. Ed. L. J.]

Miss Marjorie Quigley, described a most successful plan in the industrial village of Endicott, where most of the population is foreign-born, there being some twelve or thirteen languages spoken. A Ford truck, loaned to the library, goes every evening to the foreign quarter "the other side of the tracks." This truck loaded afresh each evening with books for boys and girls and with old illustrated magazines "peddles" up and down the street. The people, including a large percentage of women, eagerly await its coming at the street corners. Duplicate titles in English and the various foreign tongues are much in demand, for a parent and child like to read the same story. Miss Quigley suggests that the libraries in the smaller towns pool their foreign books, so that a larger number of titles may be available for each community. Mr. Louis J. Bailey spoke of the use made of the library at Gary, Indiana, by the various Americanizing agencies, the night-schools sometimes holding a session in the library, and the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. freely using library rooms and supplies. At Bridgeport, Conn., where sixty per cent of the population is foreign-born, said Miss Carolyn F. Ulrich, the Library does similar work to that described by the other speakers of the evening, except that only in the central collection is to be found literature (other than material about America) in foreign languages.

At the close of the discussion Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson appealed to the librarians present to help to interest their respective communities in the National Women's Roosevelt Association monument to Theodore Roosevelt, which is to take the form of a Roosevelt Museum and Americanization House on the site of Roosevelt's birthplace.

#### "STANDARDIZATION AND CERTIFICATION"

The first part of the Friday morning session was devoted to the further consideration of the Recommendations to the Board of Regents regarding the certification of librarians. In reply to many questions, Mr. Walter, Miss Hall, Miss Baldwin and others made clear some obscure points; among them: That for the present it is proposed to require certification only for head librarians; that villages for the present are excluded from the application of the rules because of the difficulty of finding an appropriation sufficiently large to pay a certificate holder; that it is not proposed to apply the rule to college libraries; that present holders of head librarianships or of other positions, who were entitled to certificates for life or for shorter periods, would be, under this scheme, granted these certificates upon request; that the Committee anticipates that an amicable arrangement would be arrived at with libraries under Civil Service rule, that, as is the case with teachers' certificates, these certificates could not be revoked, except by the Board which granted them, and even that only where incompetence was proved; that in the opinion of the Committee, the measure would raise the professional standard especially in the smaller communities where political and social, rather than professional considerations now often determine appointments; that "legislation" as used here means simply "Regents' rule." After further discussion, Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., moved that the word "regulation" be substituted for "legislation," and that the recommendations be adopted by the Association. This was carried.

A short discussion of "Libraries and Schools" followed. Miss Quigley summarized the report of the Committee on Relations between Libraries and Schools; Dr. Sherman Williams outlined the State scheme for training and certifying school librarians and announced the recent appointment of Miss Sabra W. Vought, as inspector of school libraries in connection with the School Libraries Division of the New York State Education Department, prophesying excellent results from this ap-



pointment. Miss Mabel Williams, in charge of work with schools at the New York Public Library, told briefly of the Library's work in endeavoring to give the child while at school the library habit.

The outline of the report of the A. L. A. Committee on Enlarged Program, given by President Hadley which brought the session to a close, was eagerly received. The report is given in full elsewhere in this issue.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The annual business meeting was held on Saturday, when the following officers were elected: President, Caroline Webster, New York State Library; Vice-President, William B. Gamble, New York City Public Library; Secretary, Lucia T. Henderson, Jamestown, N. Y.; Treasurer, Wharton Miller, Syracuse Public Library.

While the problem of evolving the type of convention program that can stimulate without surfeiting is not peculiar to library circles, it is a yearly recurring issue and for that reason the six days' gathering of the New York Library Association opens up the question again. The Association began its program with official welcomes and hand shaking on Monday evening and closed with elections on Saturday. As not many stayed thru to the last day and as there was a decided subsidence in attendance on the Friday night when important speakers from outside the profession were present including Walter Richard Eaton in a most interesting talk on the development of the reading habit as seen in one boy's memories, Mrs. Martha Foote Crow who read some of her verses and (tho only in spirit present for he sent his humorous and sympathetic paper on the joys and sorrows of book selection) Grant Overton, it would seem to indicate that the program had stretched too far by one day. Yet the plan of having all of the afternoons free from meetings and the evenings broken up by entertainment proved a welcome plan and the long hours that this left for veranda talks and informal exchange of experience enriched the occasion for many.

Mr. Paine, the president of this year, proved a fine innovator in his planning and an excellent presiding officer. His program for Tuesday afternoon covered a trip in

automobiles to the home of Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, whose graceful hospitality in the beautiful and historic Henderson House was enjoyed by nearly one hundred and fifty guests.

On Tuesday evening after the presentation of the Scholarship Certificates in the dining room the Association proceeded to the ball-room to enjoy a literary feast. Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson gave delightful readings of modern topical verses and of some of her own poems, including "The Path that Leads to Nowhere." "The Old House" and some poems to her brother, Theodore Roosevelt. A greatly enjoyed reading of "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," followed, with Miss Mary Frank as the Old Lady, Miss Mary G. Davis and Miss Mabel Williams the gossips, Mr. Glenn Parker as the Minister, and Mr. Frederic G. Melcher as Kenneth. The "Portmanteau" troupe added a touch of costuming on the stage, a plan which recommended itself to the audience as especially suitable for informal gatherings.

The hour being already very late, part of the Review of Books of Imagination, in charge of Miss Mary Saxe, was omitted. Mrs. Martha Foote Crow reviewed J. G. Neihart's "Songs of Three Friends;" Miss Mary Richardson "The Gay-Dombey's" by Sir Harry Johnston and Mr. Frederic G. Melcher, who was scheduled to review John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln" and who shares the feelings of audiences regarding long sessions at an advanced hour, followed instead the example of the divinity student who "got even" with his assignment in extempore speaking by reading the story of Zaccheus, and adding: "Zaccheus, you notice, was a small man—I never felt smaller in my life. Zaccheus was up a tree—I'm up a tree. Zaccheus got down—I'm going to get down." And he did.

The banquet of Wednesday evening had called for the special preparations which had been the special care of Mr. H. J. Gaylord of Syracuse. Over 200 sat down after being provided with paper caps for the march in. Beside the reunions of the library schools—New York State, New York Public Library, Pratt, Simmons and Drexel, the Nondescript Library Association, composed of those who boast of having no li-

brary school training, held its second reunion with over one hundred members seated at one long table. The room was as hilarious as a college reunion with songs and school cheers passing back and forth between the tables and all occasionally joining in the convention song whose popular and easily remembered refrain was "The library folks will be getting better salaries! Less than a year from now."

The hall grew increasingly vocal and increasingly merry as the banquet proceeded. Quiet was restored however while Dr. Hermann Escher, librarian of the Central Library of Zurich, who had just reached this country, conveyed to the Association the greetings of the Swiss Library Association, and "partial quiet" prevailed while Mr. Walter who presided at the New York State table explained (thru a megaphone) why he went to Library School. This he said was because he wanted to become a librarian and, being naturally indolent, he wished to take the shortest cut to the goal. Miss Tessa Kelso, organizer of the first library school on the Pacific coast, (speaking without a megaphone) congratulated the "Non-descripts" on having far excelled the other Alumni Associations on one point on which these had hitherto scored, namely that in causing greater disruption in the kitchen and dining-room than any other association to date. Then the chair called on Miss Theresa Hitchler to state the case of those who had never been to library school.

As she rose and vigorously began her speech Dr. Shearer of Buffalo, some seats to her right, rose and announced boisterously that he had been asked to cover that topic. While Pres. Paine endeavored to bring about order Mr. E. H. McClelland of Pittsburgh sprang to his feet and declared that another member of the committee had given him the assignment. All three spoke and kept on speaking while the crowd cheered their favorites on and the President banged for order. At the height of the uproar the doors of the hall flew open and a half dozen newsboys rushed into the room calling "Extra!" and distributing copies of *The Richfield Mercury* with tremendous scare heads saying RIOT AT LIBRARY BANQUET, while the text gave a full account of the just completed happenings.

On Thursday afternoon nearly one hundred made the beautiful trip to Cooperstown and Otsego Lake, and as a part of the evening program Mr. Melcher gave a talk on Vachel Lindsay and readings from his works. For this and for his many other contributions to the enjoyableness of the meeting Mr. Melcher was accorded an enthusiastic rising vote of thanks.

Thruout the week, Mr. Frank Place, jr., assistant librarian of the New York Academy of Medicine and "hike-master" of the Association arranged tramps of varying lengths to suit varying tastes and hiking powers and the many delegates who joined in these outings will remember with pleasure his inimitable leadership.

#### RECENT MOTION-PICTURES BASED ON BOOKS

**Choosing a Wife**, First National Exhibitors, 5 reels. Star—Minna Gray.

English domestic drama from the society novel "The Elder Miss Blossom," by Ernest Hendrie and Metcalf Wood.

**Dark Star, The**, Paramount, 6 reels. Star—Marion Davies.

A war romantic melodrama with a Turkish setting from novel by Robert W Chambers.

**Evangeline**, Fox, 5 reels. Star—Miriam Cooper.

Longfellow's poem exquisitely translated to the screen.

**Girl from Outside, The**, Goldwyn, 6 reels. Star—Clara Hertan.

Alaskan melodrama from a story by Rex Beach.

**Heartease**, Goldwyn, 5 reels. Star—Tom Moore.

A society drama adapted from the play by Charles Klein.

**Kathleen Mavourneen**, Fox, 7 reels. Star—Theda Bara.

A lovely Irish melodrama based on the poem of the same name, which should help to popularize the writings of Tom Moore.

**Miracle Man, The**, Artcraft, 8 reels. Star—Thomas Meaghan.

An unusually fine photoplay adapted from Frank L. Packard's story which was dramatized for the stage by George M. Cohan.

**Told in the Hills**, Paramount-Artcraft, 6 reels. Star—Robert Warwick.

A western romance based on the story by Marah Ellis Ryan.

## AS THE LIBRARY UNION SEES THINGS

September 9, 1919.

*Editor Library Journal:*

We believe no better illustration of bias could be afforded the open minded reader than the LIBRARY JOURNAL's August editorial relative to the dismissal of Miss Adelaide Hasse.

So eager was the LIBRARY JOURNAL in its attempt to make Miss Hasse appear to exaggerate the conditions in the New York Public Library that it did not hesitate to falsely quote from her recently published "Compensations of Librarianship."

As to the signed petition of which the LIBRARY JOURNAL speaks—it would not be a difficult matter in an institution in which proselytism is so prevalent as in the New York Library to obtain signatures to any paper started on its way by this same group of men. Though there has been a rumor current for some time that not a few of the signatories are regretting their momentary weakness—under probable compulsion. There is no excuse for the manner of the action and the refusal of a hearing. Nor is there an excuse for the LIBRARY JOURNAL's acceptance of the opinions of one

group as the "facts" and the "truth" of the case, unless perhaps Mr. Bowker in his secret interview with Director Anderson was shown certain "evidences" especially prepared to create the desired impression in the mind of the unwary reader. Twenty years is a long time to hold one position, characterized by such excellent service, while burdened with the "temperamental idiosyncracies" of which the LIBRARY JOURNAL so playfully and professionally complains.

It is very probable that the cards were also carefully "stacked" for the Executive Committee—a situation which, no doubt, Mr. Bowker will complain of when he visits the Queens Library Trustees on behalf of Miss Hume.

Let me again urge civil service as a solution to the impossibility of obtaining a hearing for library employees before an unbiased board.

Very truly yours,

T. SQUIRES,

*President.*

*Library Employees' Union  
of Greater New York.*

## NOTICES

The Texas State Library has just finished arranging an accumulation of many years of Texas state documents. These documents are now available for distribution to any library that desires to have them. It is therefore, suggested that libraries having gaps in their state document files which they wish to have filled, send in a want list to Miss Elizabeth H. West, State Librarian, who will be glad to supply them so far as possible. Especially important among the more recent publications of the set available for free distribution are the secret journals of the Senate of the Republic of Texas, edited by Ernest W. Winkler and published as a part of the first biennial report of the Texas Library and Historical Commission.

In view of the fact that a number of libraries have asked to buy copies of "One Thousand Technical Books" in quantity for distribution among their patrons and that

one library has asked to have printed at its expense the section on *Building* from that list, arrangements have been made with the printer to hold the type so that such demands can be supplied at cost of printing. "One Thousand Technical Books" can be bought in quantity at the rate of \$12 per hundred copies.

A similar arrangement will be made for "Five Hundred Business Books," now in press, which will cost somewhat less than the technical list.

Libraries wishing a supply of either of these lists beyond those distributed to them at the time of publication are asked to send their orders at an early date to:

GEORGE B. UTLEY,

*Executive Secretary,  
American Library Association,  
Library of Congress,  
Washington, D. C.*



## A CENTRAL BUSINESS LIBRARY FOR LONDON

A writer in the *Publishers' Circular* for July 5, urges the establishment of some institution in the heart of London, "which should be a permanent commercial exhibition and library, and should in turn become a model for similar local institutions all over the country, ever expanding in response to the needs of coming generations of business men."

He recommends that the scope and classification of its contents be dealt with by a committee of representative and advanced museum curators, public librarians and leading business men.

The museum section should, of course, represent every phase of the history of British commerce; and the library section might be divided into two departments, one for reference and the other a lending library.

The reference library should be comprehensive and on general lines the classification should be mainly according to subject. Every trade journal in any language

should be found on its shelves; every annual reference work dealing with matters of business; every available commercial atlas, gazetteer, directory; all home, colonial, and foreign government trade publications; all journals and reports issued by Chambers of Commerce throughout the world; full reports of meetings and speeches dealing with commercial affairs. Every phase of commercial law in all countries should be represented; with special sections dealing with banking, insurance, factory organization, welfare work, patents, and trade marks.

Above all, since trade is influenced so largely by territorial and local conditions, one of the most important departments should be that dealing with commercial geography, so that all facilities should be given the business man, who, seeking new opening for trade, wishes to visualise the field of his projected campaign, and the local conditions and difficulties to be overcome.

## LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

### POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted a librarian with knowledge of foreign languages and literatures and experienced in social service work to do Americanization work in the Los Angeles (Calif.) Public Library. Salary about \$100 a month. Address, EVERETT R. PERRY, Librarian.

Cataloguer with good education, library training and experience in cataloguing, preferably in college or university library. Salary \$1300, more for exceptionally qualified person. Address, Miss M. B. Sweet, Librarian, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.

### POSITIONS WANTED

College graduate, six years library experience, last two years executive secretary in Eastern library with staff of twenty, desires librarianship near New York. Address, D. A., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Librarian, college graduate, with library training and several years' experience as head of library, would like position, preferably as general assistant or head of department. References. Address, A. M. C., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Library School graduate, fifteen years chief librarian in city over 30,000, wants similar position in city, university, or high-school or special library. Reads and speaks French, German and Italian. Experienced in Americanization work and in technical library. Address, K. Z., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Experienced librarian and bibliographer, with many years executive experience, desires opening in the eastern half of the country, preferably in the Middle West. Address, G. S., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Announcements for this page will in future be received up to the 24th of the month preceding the sale of publication.

## IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

### Massachusetts

*Boston.* The old oak balustrade which stood in the Courtroom of the Guildhall of Boston, England, where some of the Pilgrim fathers appeared as prisoners in 1607, has been presented by the Mother to the Daughter City, and has been placed in the delivery room of the Central Library Building.

### New York

*Buffalo.* The medical section of the Grosvenor Library has been transferred to new quarters. This section contains some 15,000 volumes, including the Alvah H. Hubbell Library on ophthalmology and the valuable Lewis dental collection. The annex in which the new quarters are situated adjoins the library building, and provides in addition to space for the medical section, a small assembly room, which it is hoped that the smaller medical societies may use for their meetings, and accommodation for a bindery which has already been installed.

### District of Columbia

*Washington.* The nucleus of a permanent American Red Cross exhibit has been assembled at National Headquarters in Washington for the benefit of the public—a beginning only which is to be added to continually, until a splendid collection of interesting material used on fields of mercy thruout the world is on hand. A curator has been appointed in the person of Miss Irene M. Given-wilson, a graduate of the universities of London and Bonn.

### Ohio

*Cincinnati.* The Medical Library of the Cincinnati General Hospital held a very successful exhibit in connection with the recent conference of the American Hospital Association. The object was to bring before the medical profession the value of an easily accessible medical library under an experienced librarian. The chief features of the exhibit were library forms; bibliographies on subjects to be discussed at the convention; text-books dealing with the various departments of medicine; representative periodicals; some old books of considerable value interesting to the student of the history of medicine; and a collection of photographs of eminent physicians. The exhibit proved of special interest to some

of the superintendents who were thinking of organizing libraries in their hospitals. Several came to visit the library itself, made notes, and took away samples of the forms used in the work.

The Cincinnati Hospital Medical Library is open free of charge to all doctors in Cincinnati and the vicinity, as well as to others desiring information on medical matters. It contains about 35,000 volumes and 15,000 pamphlets, and subscribes to 125 medical journals from all parts of the world.

### Michigan

*Detroit.* The Library Commissioners, with the approval of the city authorities, have decided to restore certain items in the construction of the New Main Library building, which were abandoned at the time when war economy was a paramount obligation. These items of restoration involve interior finish, entourage, and landscape gardening, which will assure a building complete in its equipment and artistic in its appearance. The additional amount to be expended will reach the figure of \$750,000. The contractors predict that the building will be ready for use by June 1st, 1920.

### Illinois

The House County Library bill passed the legislature, and became law July 1st. The measure was drafted especially to meet the needs of those counties in which there is only one or no tax supported public library. These number 51 or half the counties of the State. The tax permitted is  $1\frac{1}{3}$  mills, which is the same as most of the city libraries are now levying. This bill also passed the legislature and becomes a law.

The establishment and equipment of these county libraries is subject to the approval of the Illinois Library Extension Commission, as is also the appointment of the county librarian.

### Iowa

Two bills having to do with libraries and community houses have recently been passed by the Iowa Legislature. One of these provides for library rooms in community memorial buildings, the erection of which is authorized by the issue of bonds.

The other bill provides that cities and towns having established a free public library may

unite with the board of supervisors of the county for the erection and maintenance of a soldier memorial and public library—providing for the appointment of trustees and authorizing the levying of taxes, for the erection and maintenance of such memorial and library.

Laws were also passed making appropriation for a medical department of the State Library and providing for the transferring of the State and Law Libraries to the new Temple of Justice, the erection of which was made possible by appropriation.

Thirteen library trustees were members of the Thirty-eighth General Assembly, four in the Senate and nine in the House, most of whom were on the Public Library Committees of the two houses.

#### Minnesota

*St. Paul.* The report of the St. Paul Public Library for 1918 shows an increase in its book circulation of 12 per cent. The book circulation was 955,585; the circulation of books, pictures, lantern slides, and phonograph records, 1,104,910. The average salary of full time library employees, not including members of the building and clerical staff, but including pages, was \$68.65 a month as compared with \$58.06 the year before. This was an increase of 23 per cent. The lowest salary at present is \$40 a month.

#### Missouri

*Kansas City.* Beginning Sept. 1, the Kansas City Junior College and all the white high schools (four) have trained librarians. These are: Kansas City Junior College, Miss Kate Dinsmoor; Northeast High School, Miss Ruth M. Willard; Central High School, Miss Martha Elder; Manual Training High School, Miss Adelene Pratt; Westport High School, Miss Jeanette Maxwell. Northeast and Central are general branches of the public library, while all the others are strictly school libraries. The librarians of the latter, however, serve part time at either the main library or a near by branch library. So that this may be understood by the general reader, it is well to remember that the Kansas City Public Library is conducted by the Board of Education.

P. B. W.

#### California

*Stanford.* The transfer of books to the new library building at the Leland Stanford Junior University took place during July and August. The new building of buff sandstone, erected at a cost of \$700,000, is 190 feet in

length and 42 feet wide and has a capacity of about 1,000,000 volumes. There are three elevators and provision is made for a fourth and for a book chute. Seminary rooms are provided and there is space for a bindery.

The old library building will be remodeled to accommodate the law department of the university.

#### Scotland

*Glasgow.* This city, in which there are 22 public libraries, has just decided to close down six of them, as the estimates for the current year will have to be reduced considerably. Tho the use of the libraries by the public has been greater during the past year than at any previous time, the money available for the supply of books is insufficient to maintain the present stocks, and periodical literature must be reduced by one half. The Library Committee recommend therefore that application be made to Parliament for power to increase the present limited assessment from 1½d. to 3d. per £.

#### Czechoslovak Republic

The National Assembly has just passed a law making it the duty of every city, town and village to establish a public library with educational books and works of fiction. Every library will have a circulating division, a reference division and a reading room with periodicals. Every village, where there is a public school, must have the library in use within one year from the date of the law; smaller villages have two years' time. Maintenance of the library is a charge upon the municipal or village budget. The council will elect a library board consisting of four to eight members, and this board will select the librarian. In villages the schoolmaster will ordinarily act as librarian; in cities with population of 10,000 or more a professional librarian must be employed. The Ministry of Education and Culture will have supervision over the carrying out of this law. There are practically no illiterates among the Czechs, and generous appropriations for educational purposes are approved by all parties.

Available statistics show that in 1910 there were in Bohemia alone 4451 public libraries; of that number 3885 were Czech and the rest German; slightly over a half of the smaller villages did not have a public library. In addition to the public libraries there were in operation also 2139 society and lodge libraries. All these libraries loaned out for home use 2,678,000 books in 1910, that is just about one book to every three Bohemians.



## LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

### BOSTON SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

The following officers have been elected to serve during the coming year:—President: E. D. Greenman; First Vice-President: Mary M. Pillsbury; Second Vice-President: Berthe V. Hertzell; Secretary: Leslie R. French; Treasurer: Louise M. Taylor.

LESLIE R. FRENCH, *Secretary*.

### INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

"The annual conference of the Indiana Library Association for 1919 will be held at Evansville, Indiana, on November 5th, 6th and 7th. The subjects of "Vocational Reading and Service" and "The American Library Association Enlarged Program" will be most emphasized in a strong inspirational program. On the evening of November 6th, Miss Jessie B. Rittenhouse will deliver her new address on "Irish Poets and Nationalism." The following day will be spent at the interesting quaint historical town of New Harmony. All librarians and their interested friends who can arrange to attend are invited and urged to join us.

CHARLES E. RUSH, *President*.

### NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

Librarians and school men and women interested in school library work are cordially invited to attend the annual fall meeting of the New England Association of School Librarians to be held in the Hartford Public High School, Hartford, Conn., on October 11.

ANNA L. BATES, *Secretary*.

### KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 1919 meeting of the Keystone State Library Association will be held at the Hoffman House—the old Ligonier Springs Hotel—Ligonier, Pa., Oct. 9-11.

This house has recently been modernized, and everything made very attractive. The hotel has accommodations for 250. Members of association are advised to make reservations in advance. Write direct to Mr. Ned Schuck, Manager Hoffman House, Ligonier, Pa.

This is a delightful place for our meeting. We have not met for two years. A live and interesting program is under way and will be mailed about Oct. 1.

GEO. H. LAMB, *President*.

## NOTES FROM THE LIBRARY SCHOOLS

### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

In connection with the open courses which are to be offered this winter for the benefit of experienced library workers, announcement can now be made of some of the lecturers who will take charge of courses. Among them are Mr. Frederick W. Jenkins, librarian of the Russell Sage Foundation Library, New York City, who will conduct the series having to do with the relations of the library to its community and the assistance which it may render in community and social movements; Miss Annie Carroll Moore, supervisor of work with children in the New York Public Library, and Miss Alice M. Jordan, supervisor of work with children in the Boston Public Library, who will give the course in Children's work and literature; and Miss Isadore G. Mudge, Reference Librarian of Columbia University, who will conduct the course in Reference work. The purpose is to shape the various courses in such a way as to prove of value to library workers who have

been in the field for a number of years, and have themselves had considerable experience in meeting practical problems. Opportunity for conference as well as for attendance upon lectures is a part of the plan for the open courses. This will be supplemented also in many instances by visits to particular libraries and institutions whose activities are described, including inspection of some of the notable libraries in New York City.

Miss Mary Hubbard, formerly Reference Librarian of the Spokane (Wash.) Public Library, who is to be in charge of the work in cataloging for the regular students, together with certain other subjects, joined the staff on September 1st. Miss Giorgia Michaelson, certificate 1919, will act as reviser and teachers' assistant for the year.

The school session for 1919-20 opened on Monday, September 8th, with the beginning of the period of preliminary practice for students who lack library experience. The work of the year proper started on Monday, September 22nd.

ERNEST J. REECE, *Principal*.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY  
SCIENCE

At the time of writing the returns from the entrance examinations are not all in yet, but the indications are that the school will open with a full class of students.

During the summer as every request for recommendations to really good positions have been numerous, requests that had to be denied because there was no one available to be recommended.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Vice-Director*.

SIMMONS COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF LIBRARY  
SCIENCE

The teaching staff has fortunately been kept intact, with the addition of Miss Marie Randall, who will assist in the Documents course, in Classification, and in some of the Library Economy courses. Miss Randall is a Simmons graduate of 1914, who was a cataloger in the Superintendent of Documents Office for two years, and later had experience in two special libraries, types of experience not heretofore represented on the Library School staff.

The course in "Library work with children" will again be in Miss Jordan's able hands, and will be greatly improved by the addition of practical work in the children's room of the Boston Public Library under her supervision.

Miss Coats, who was lent to the Social Service Library last year, is welcomed back to full time in the College Library.

Miss Hayward, who leaves the Library staff and returns to the Pennsylvania State Library, will be much missed.

SUMMER SESSION

The summer session was a very successful one, with a total registration of forty-eight, of whom eighteen attended for the full six weeks.

The Institute for Librarians, held at the College by the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission during the session, gave the students an opportunity to hear an unusual number of good speakers and to meet many Massachusetts librarians.

Since the publication of the list of appointments in the July LIBRARY JOURNAL the following have been made:

BATCHELDER, Marion F., Catalog Reference Department, New York Public Library.

BUTTERWORTH, Jeanne, assistant, Children's Room, New Haven, Connecticut, Public Library.

COBURN, Mary, children's work, New York Public Library.

FISHER, H. Luthera, assistant, Williams College Library, Williamstown, Mass.

MORSE, Helen Benn, cataloger, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

MOSHIER, Louise Marion, children's work, New York Public Library.

PROCTOR, Lucy Bond, assistant, Williams College Library, Williamstown, Mass.

RUSSELL, Mary E., children's work, Minneapolis Public Library, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

STONE, Esther M., first assistant, Leominster Public Library, Leominster, Mass.

THOMPSON, Mildred, assistant, Williams College Library, Williamstown, Mass.

WALLIS, Evelyn M., children's work, New York Public Library.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director*.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The School opens for its nineteenth year September 17, 1919.

Miss Mary E. Baker, B.A. Lincoln College, B.L.S. New York State Library School, has been appointed Head of the Bibliographic Group to succeed Miss Jean Hawkins, recently appointed, whose resignation was made necessary by illness in her family.

Miss Edna H. Munro, Physical Director of the Y. W. C. A., Pittsburgh, will be in charge of physical instruction during the year. Students will be required to take daily exercise and two periods a week will be devoted to exercise under supervision.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Principal*.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Library School will open its sixteenth year, Sept. 23rd, in remodeled quarters. Out of the inconveniences and emergencies of the war year in a temporary location, has come the assignment of new and convenient quarters for the school in the Adelbert Road wing of the old building, where ample room is provided for the present and future needs of the school.

The faculty changes are as follows:

Miss Ruth M. Willard, who has been a member of the faculty for the past two years, has become head of one of the branches of the Kansas City Public Library.

Mrs. Julia S. Harron, Library Editor of the Cleveland Public Library, will have entire charge of the course in Book Selection and Evaluation, which has heretofore been a composite course.

Miss Julia M. Whittlesey, so long identified with the school as its Director, is returning to library work after several years absence, and the Library School is fortunate in securing her for the course in Classification.

The lectures on Books for Children will be given by Miss Bertha Hatch of the Children's Department of the Cleveland Public Library. Certain courses in Library Work with Children, given in both the Library School and the Cleveland Training Class for Library Work with Children, will be given jointly, especially courses in Psychology and Education.

The course in School Library Work, in charge of Miss Martha Wilson, Supervisor of School Libraries in the Cleveland Public Library, will be considerably extended this year; there will also be lectures on special library work given by librarians engaged in this particular field.

A new feature is being introduced this year in the offering of prizes in two subjects. A prize is offered by a friend of the school for the best thesis in the Library Administration Course, the candidates being selected at the end of the first semester from those who have shown special interest in the Library Administration Course and who have had library experience before coming to the school.

Three prizes are offered in the Bibliography Course for the first, second and third best bibliographies on topics of current interest, subjects being selected in conference with the head of the Reference Department of the Cleveland Public Library.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Additional placements of the Class of 1919 are: Alice M. Axtell, assistant, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Public Library.

Nellie M. Homes, assistant, Waterloo, Iowa, Public Library.

Marion E. Kirk, assistant, Order Dept. A. L. A. War Service, Washington, D. C.

Rose Vormelker, general assistant, Detroit Public Library.

Alice S. Tyler, *Director*.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

##### ALUMNI NOTES

The annual reunion was held at Asbury Park. Twenty-five graduates attended the conference. Officers elected were: Lucy L. Morgan, 1911, President; Ruth Drake, 1912, Vice-president; Helen Turvill, 1908, Secretary; Emma O. Hance, 1917, Treasurer.

Mary E. Hazeltine, *Preceptor*.

#### UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Alumni Association of the University of Washington Library School held its annual banquet in honor of the graduating class at the University Commons on June 13th. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President: Laurentine Meissner, 1913; Vice-President: Marjorie Zinkie, 1914; Secretary: Ruth Reynolds Severns, 1916; Treasurer: Stella Bateman, 1918; Editor: Margaret Martin, 1918.

The Library School has lost two of its valued teachers this year. Miss Mabel Ashley, instructor in Book Selection, Trade Bibliography, and Order and Circulation Routine, has accepted the position of librarian of

the Everett Public Library. Miss Evelyn Blodgett, instructor in Classification and Cataloging, has been granted a year's leave of absence.

Miss Ashley's work in Book selection and Circulation routine will be carried on by Miss Ellen F. Howe, Washington '15, Carnegie Library School '17, who is now first assistant in the Reference Department of the University of Washington Library. The work in Trade bibliography and Order routine will be assumed by Miss Ethel M. Stanley, Illinois 1915-16, who has recently been appointed head of the Order Department of the University Library.

Mr. Robinson Spencer, Illinois 1918, head of the Cataloging Department in the University Library, will take Miss Blodgett's classes in Classification and Cataloging.

MARGARET MARTIN, *Editor*.

#### CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY

The seventh class of the California State Library School opens on Wednesday, September 17th. The enrollment consists of eleven students, representing eight colleges or universities.

Only minor changes in the curriculum have been planned, altho there will be several changes in instructors. The work in Cataloging will be given by Miss Polly Fenton, who was appointed in May to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. Clara Murray Blood. In addition to the lectures on school library service, Mrs. Henshall, School Library Organizer, will conduct the course in county library work, including development, law and administration. Miss Mumm will take over the work in alphabeting, shelving, mechanical work and library history.

MILTON J. FERGUSON, *Librarian*.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

In planning the courses for the year 1919-20, the Los Angeles Library School has arranged special work in advanced administration, book selection, business libraries and library work with children and schools, to be given in the six weeks beginning January 12. These will be open to the regular students, supplementing the usual technical courses, and also to persons already in library work who wish to add to their professional equipment by lectures on some of the broader aspects of librarianship.

In the administration course, which will be open to trustees as well as to librarians, Jennie Herrman, librarian of the San Diego



County Free Library, Zaidee Brown of Long Beach, Sarah M. Jacobus of Pomona, Jeanette M. Drake of Pasadena, Mrs. T. R. Brewitt of Alhambra and other librarians of experience will discuss various administrative problems.

Elsie M. Baechtold, principal of the Science and Industry department in the Los Angeles Public Library, will give ten lectures on technical books. A course in indexing and filing will be given for persons interested in business libraries. Various types of special libraries will be visited, among them motion picture, scientific and municipal libraries.

The course in library work with children and schools will include lectures on Children's books by Jasmine Britton, Co-operation with teachers and School by Faith Smith, High school libraries by Marion Horton, storytelling by Lenore Townsend, and Annotation of children's books by Gladys Spear Case. Lectures by other specialists will be announced later.

In addition to appointments previously reported, the following positions have been taken by members of the class of 1919:

GREEN, Faith, cataloger, Stanislaus County Free Library, Modesto.

GREENFIELD, Lieurena, librarian, Santa Ana High School.

GRIFFIN, Leora, children's librarian, Vermont Square branch, Los Angeles Public Library.

RICHARDSON, Frances, children's librarian, Fresno Public Library.

RICHTER, Margaret, indexer, Chaucer concordance, Stanford University.

ROONEY, Margaret, cataloger, Fresno County Free Library.

STAUB, Ruth, attendant, Juvenile department, Los Angeles Public Library.

STELSON, Jean, Branches department, Los Angeles Public Library.

TYRRELL, Emily, assistant, Alhambra Public Library.

WARREN, Marion, attendant, Branches department, Los Angeles Public Library.

WOODS, Katherine, assistant, School department, Fresno Public Library.

MARION HORTON, *Principal*.

#### RIVERSIDE LIBRARY SERVICE SCHOOL

Two more of the Winter School teachers of the Riverside Library Service School are announced before the publication of the *School Bulletin*. Miss Virginia Fairfax of the Carnation Milk Company, will teach "Reference Filing based on the Vertical File." Miss Louise B. Krause, of the H. M. Byllesby Company, will teach "The Business Library," the course beginning early in March.

JOSEPH F. DANIELS, *Principal*.

## AMONG LIBRARIANS

BELI, Dorothy, Simmons 1916, has been appointed curator of the Vail Library, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

BRONSON, Victoria, Western Reserve 1914, is now librarian of the Lucas County Library, Maumee, Ohio.

BROWN, Charles H., assistant librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, has been appointed to the newly created position of Army Librarian.

BUTTERFIELD, Alice, Riverside 1913, instructor in the Riverside Library Service School and librarian of the Riverside Girls' High School, has resigned to join the staff of G. E. Steckert and Co. of New York.

CARLTON, Helen, Simmons 1914, has resigned from the North Dakota Library Commission to accept the position of field secretary of the Maryland Public Library Commission.

CONNER, Martha, Drexel 1902, assistant librarian of the Pennsylvania State College, has been appointed librarian of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn., and assumed duties Sept. 1.

COWING, Agnes, Pratt 1902, for some years children's librarian at the Pratt Institute Free Library and recently of the A. L. A. Hospital Service, has gone to Seattle for a year as Superintendent of Children's Work.

COCHRANE, Ava L., Wisconsin 1916, has been appointed librarian of Traveling Libraries, Department of Education, St. Poul.

COWLEY, Arthur E., senior sub-librarian of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, England, is the new chief librarian in succession to Falconer Madan, resigned.

DUNTON, Florence E., Wisconsin 1911, has been appointed instructor in the School of Library Science, University of Texas, Austin.

DAVIS, Earl H., Wisconsin 1914, has been appointed chief of the Applied Science Department, St. Louis Public Library.

DAVIS, Mrs. W. L., Wisconsin 1916, has been appointed chief of the Traveling Library Department, Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

DEXTER, Elizabeth H., Wisconsin 1911, has been appointed special agent, Industrial Division of the Children's Bureau, Washington.

DICKINSON, Asa Don, for many years connected with Doubleday, Page & Co., has been made librarian of the University of Pennsylvania.

DICKERSON, Luther L., who has been with the A. L. A. overseas as worker in book service to the Army Schools, and who has been made an officer of the Academy by the Ministry of Public Instruction, has been appointed to the newly created position of Army Librarian.

ESCHER, Hermann, director of the Central Library at Zurich, which is the library of the Canton as well as of the City, is making a three months' visit to this country in order to visit libraries and to study American methods. He was present at the meeting of the New York Library Association at Richfield Springs, then, after some days in New York City, went to visit some of the New England libraries. He now goes via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, etc., to Chicago and Minneapolis, then South to St. Louis and back by way of Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

GREER, Agnes F. P., Pratt 1908, superintendent of branches at Kansas City, has accepted the position of librarian at the Yale and Towne Works, Stamford, Conn.

JASTROW, Morris, librarian of the University of Pennsylvania, has resigned in order to devote himself entirely to research work.

KOOSTER, Harold A., has been elected librarian of the Westfield (Mass.) Athenaeum in succession to George L. Lewis.

LEAF, Harriet W., Carnegie certificate 1915, has been appointed assistant to the supervisor of story telling, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and assistant instructor in Story Telling, Carnegie Library School.

MADAN, Falconer, since 1912, chief librarian of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, has resigned. Appointed in 1880 as sub-librarian, he spent his first ten years on a continuation of Coxe's Catalogue of Greek manuscripts, on catalogues of all manuscript accessions of 1885-90, of the Clarendon Press manuscripts deposited in the Bodleian Library, and of MSS. Bodley and MSS. Bodley Adds., the last two of which were suspended after the work had made some progress. He also prepared an index to the manuscripts of the Bodleian Library hitherto the history of Oxford. From 1890 until his appointment as chief librarian in 1912 he worked on the "Summary Catalogue of the Manuscripts of the Bodleian Library hitherto

Uncatalogued in Print in the Quarto Series" of which three volumes have appeared.

MILLER, Zana K., who was acting editor of *Public Libraries* during Miss Mary E. Ahern's absence in France, was appointed on September 1st to the position of librarian of Library Bureau, with headquarters in the library department at the Chicago office. Miss Miller will assist in bringing about a closer contact and co-operation between Library Bureau and various libraries, whether public, school, college, special or professional. She will endeavor to determine wherein Library Bureau service may be improved upon and to ascertain what supplies need to be added or modified to meet changing conditions and to make recommendations for standardization, based on actual investigation of various library requirements.

RANDALL, I. Marie, Simmons 1914, has been appointed instructor in Library Science, Simmons College, Boston, Mass.

SHAW, Caroline C., Wisconsin 1915, has been appointed organizer, Iowa Library Commission, Des Moines.

SCHUMACHER, Margaret, Washington 1916, has been appointed head of the Circulation Department in the University of Washington Library.

SQUIRE, Eva M., Carnegie certificate 1917, has resigned as assistant in the Naval Operating Base Library, Hampton Roads, Va., to become head of the children's department, Sioux City Public Library, Sioux City, Ia.

TASHJIAN, Nouvar H., Western Reserve 1908, has been appointed librarian of the School of Technology, Watertown (Mass.) Arsenal.

TOWNSEND, Lenore, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh 1915, who has been supervisor of children's work in the Spokane Public Library, has accepted a position as children's librarian of the Hollywood branch of the Los Angeles Public Library, and will conduct the course in story-telling at the Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.

WARD, Annette P., Pratt 1904, reference librarian at Oberlin College, has been made librarian of Alma College, Alma, Mich.

WRIGHT, Eleanor E., formerly of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, has been made librarian of the Normal School at Towson, Md.

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

A portrait and outline of the life of George Watson Cole, librarian of the Henry E. Huntington private library are given in the July-September number of the *Bulletin of Bibliography*.

The article on "Unionism and the Library Profession" by George J. Bowerman in the June *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, is reprinted in the July *Federal Employee*, the official magazine of the National Federation of Federal Employees.

"The Allies Bookshelf" is number 12 in the Bookshelf Series issued by the Newton (Mass.) Free Library. It is an attractive five-page list of juvenile books on the Allies, including the smaller members of the group as Liberia, Panama, Nicaragua, Siam, etc.

The August *Monthly Bulletin* of the Saint Louis Public Library, prepared by Lucius H. Cannon, librarian of the Municipal Reference Library, is "Curfew: Texts of the Ordinances of Some [64] of the Cities of the United States."

"Technical Books of 1918" being the eleventh annual issue of "Technical Books," is compiled by Donald Hendry, Head of the Applied Science Department of the Pratt Institute Free Library. It is arranged by subject, and there is an index of headings as well as an author and title index.

"An Article of Faith," being the address delivered by Hiller C. Wellman, librarian of the City Library Association of Springfield, Mass., before the graduating class of the Library School of the New York Public Library in June, and printed in the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, has been reprinted by the library.

A "Review of Historical Publications Relating to Canada" edited by George M. Wrong, professor of history in Toronto University, H. H. Langton, librarian of the University, and H. Stewart Wallace, professor of history in McMaster University, has been issued in the University of Toronto Studies series. Some two hundred and twenty works are reviewed, these being classed under: 1. Relations of Canada to the Empire; 2. The History of Canada; 3. Provincial and Local History; 4. Geography, Economics and Statistics; 5. Archaeology, Ethnology and Folklore; 6. Law, Education, Ecclesiastical History and Bibliography.

In the June issue of *El Escritorio*, an attractive monthly issued by the National Paper and Type Co. of New York, is a well illustrated article in Spanish describing the St. Louis Public Library and its work, emphasizing its work with children, its service to those engaged in industry and commerce, its relations with the schools, and its facilities for service, either thru its stations or by telephone, to those living at a distance from the main library. This article is one of a series on "Las Grandes Bibliotecas de América"; previous papers have dealt with New York and Washington libraries.

"The standard Index of Short Stories, 1900-1914," by F. J. Hannigan, Chief of the Periodical Division of the Boston Public Library, is the direct result of a library need to supply information constantly demanded by the reading public. Mr. Hannigan first compiled it in card form for his own use in the periodical room of the Boston Public Library. It covers the short stories in twenty-four American Magazines from 1900 to 1914, after which date the stories are available in E. J. O'Brien's annual "The Best Short Stories." His index is by author and title in one alphabet. There are more than 35,000 entries, and over 3000 authors are represented.

"Suggestive Outlines and Methods for Teaching the Use of the Library" (Faxon, \$1.50), by Gilbert O. Ward, formerly supervisor of High School Branches, Cleveland Public Library, is a guide for the use of librarians giving instruction to high school students. In Part I are presented in detail the specific subjects of a course with the reasons for teaching them, lists of lesson topics, lists of object material, references to other books, teaching outlines, exercises, questions, problems, and suggestive forms for question papers. In the selection of subjects, the standpoint adopted has been that of practical utility to the student in his daily work. Part II offers a concise summary of some useful teaching principles and methods, with illustrations of their application in teaching the use of books and libraries. In Part III are assembled over fifteen hundred selected topics from dictionaries, encyclopedias, and common books of special reference, to assist in compiling question papers. There is a selected bibliography in which an attempt has been to include not all possible material, but chiefly that of more permanent form and readily available.



# RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

- FOR THE BLIND**  
New York State Library. List of books in the Library for the Blind, 1915-1919. 68 p. (*Bibliography Bulletin* 63.) Supplement to *Bibliography Bulletin* 55.
- FOR CHILDREN**
- ALLIES**  
The Allies bookshelf. Newton (Mass.) Free Library. 5 p. 16". (Bookshelf no. 12.)
- GENERAL**  
Large print books for children. *Bulletin of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library*. Aug. 1919. p. 95-96.
- SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES**
- AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH**  
Report of the bibliographer: The post-war development of natural agricultural policies and of agricultural research. Assoc. of American Agric. Col. and Exp. Sta. *Proceedings*, 1919. p. 38-51.
- ART**  
Bibliography of fine art. Kellogg P. L., Green Bay (Wis.) 22 p. 16".
- BUSINESS**  
Russell, H. J., *comp.* Books for the business man. *Credit Men's Journal*, July 1919. v. 5, p. 48-49. Same. *Better Business*, July 1919. p. 32-33.
- CARLYLE, THOMAS**  
Ward, Mary E., *comp.* A catalogue of the Dr. Samuel A. Jones Carlyle Collection, with additions from the [University of Michigan] General Library. Ann Arbor: Univ. of Michigan. 119 p. O.
- CHINA. See UNITED STATES—DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS**
- COMMERCE**  
Pan-American Union. Reference list on commerce, exporting and importing. Washington: Pan-American Union, June 1919. 19 p.
- COST OF LIVING**  
Estey, Helen Grace. Cost of living in the U. S.: a bibliography. Boston: Helen G. Estey. 16 p. O. 50 c.
- DANCES. See GAMES.**
- DRAMA, RURAL**  
MacKay, C. D., *comp.* Rural drama bibliography. In: Nat'l Country Life Assoc. *Proceedings*, 1919. p. 112-116.
- EDUCATION**  
*Publishers' Weekly, comp.* The American educational list, 1919. New York: R. R. Bowker Co. 121-320 p. 60 c. n.  
Branom, Mendel E. The project [Method in education.] Boston: Badger. 12 p. bibl. O. \$1.75 n.  
Parker, Samuel Chester. General methods of teaching in elementary schools... Boston: Ginn. bibls. \$1.60.
- EDUCATION, VALUE OF**  
U. S. Education Bur. List of references on the economic value of education. 7 p. (*Library leaflet* no. 4.)
- EXPLOSIVES**  
Explosives. In: U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Mines. June, 1919. p. 9-10. (Price list 58. 6th ed.)
- FISH**  
Everymann, Barton W. The fishes of Kentucky and Tennessee: a distributional catalogue of the known species. Washington: Govt. Ptg. Off. 27 p. bibl. O.
- FREDERICK THE GREAT**  
Young, Norwood. The life of Frederick the Great. New York: Holt. 7 p. bibl. O. \$2.50 n.
- GAMES**  
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## THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

### TECHNIQUE VERSUS SCIENCE: A SUGGESTED REMEDY

Editor, *Library Journal*:

Having specialized in the so called "technical" branches of library work and having had some part in instructing others in these lines, I was much interested in the articles on Library training in the September *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

We have frequently heard the criticism made that the library schools place too much emphasis on technique. To my knowledge there has never been a definition of "technique" as applied to library science, nor have I ever heard a remedy offered for its curtailment or elimination. It is usually, but vaguely, made to include the courses in cataloging and classification. Are these technical courses or have they been so enveloped in technique by catalogers and library school instructors that they have fallen into this category? Is too great stress put upon technique or has detail been so linked with certain subjects as to make them so technical that the science of the subject has been entirely overshadowed? I believe the latter is true. Certainly cataloging and classification are not wholly technical. I cannot conceive of the most efficient mere technician producing a valuable catalog. He might produce one of good appearance, accurate in spelling, punctuation, form, etc., but it might at the same time, be absolutely valueless because it does not reveal the real resources of the library.

I agree that in some cases the library schools have placed too much emphasis on technique, but I believe usually the mistake has been made not in the emphasis given to detail, but rather to the place given it in the curriculum. It seems to me pedagogically wrong to give instruction in spelling, punctuation, capitalization, etc., as a part of cataloging. And likewise it is bad to place the emphasis in teaching classification on notation rather than theory.

If we must have our own particular rules for editing library publications, and I include the catalog as a library publication, why do we not take them out of "Codes for catalogers" and bring them together in a Library "Style book" where they will be accessible to all.

An author is not kept from publishing because he is a poor penman or unfamiliar with the publisher's special rules of style, and li-

brary students should not be kept out of the cataloging field because they show no love for the details which while essential, are surely not the meat of the nut to be cracked.

The knowledge of detail which goes into the mechanical making of a good catalog is just as essential to the person who is writing an annual report, or an article for the newspaper, or making a reference list. The instruction in detail should be segregated from the so called technical courses leaving the student free to go into the science of these subjects. If detail must be made a part of the curriculum it should be taught as a separate subject and not linked with other subjects in such a way as to make them unpopular and uninteresting.

No other branches in library work have such possibilities at the present time as classification and cataloging nor are any branches more interesting when they are studied as a science and not as technique.

MARGARET MANN,  
Chief Cataloger.

*Engineering Societies Library,*  
New York.

### INFECTIO THRU CIRCULATION OF BOOKS

Editor, *Library Journal*:

I believe the amount of danger from books which have been used by persons suffering from infectious diseases is still an open question. As bearing upon the subject, in the specific matter of tuberculosis, the two letters enclosed may be of interest to readers of the *JOURNAL*.

J. I. WYER, JR., Director.  
*New York State Library,*  
Albany, N. Y.

September 4, 1919.

Mr. James I. Wyer, Jr.  
My dear Sir:

Personally I have never performed any experiments with books that have been handled by patients with tuberculosis, but I am under the impression that the danger from books is very slight, if any.

We are publishing within the next few weeks in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, reporting some work that we have done along the line of contagion. I am one of the trustees of the Public Library here, and we have debated numerous times whether or not it was advisable to disinfect

the books as they came in. As far as I recollect, no one has deemed there was any necessity for doing this.

Of course every one up here dines, visits, and mingles very freely with patients with tuberculosis, for when such patients are careful there is less danger than there is with an ordinary population among whom there are some tuberculosis patients who do not know they have it and who are careless. As I said before, I do not like to speak too positively on this subject, because I have no experimental proof of my own to back it up.

LAWRASON BROWN.

*Office of Dr. Lawrason Brown,  
Saranac Lake, N. Y.*

My dear Mr. Wyer:

Books are not apt to be seriously contaminated as they are ordinarily used by persons suffering from infectious disease. Furthermore, the transfer of the inciting agents from a person suffering from an infectious disease to a susceptible person is not apt to take place indirectly, as a result of the contamination of articles handled by the person suffering from an infectious disease. This, however, does not preclude the possibility of an infection taking place thru the transfer of the agents on contaminated articles. This general statement in my opinion expresses the situation as it relates to the spread of pulmonary tuberculosis from the handling of contaminated books.

As regards other articles, the general statement would have to be materially qualified. With proper precautions there is no reason why tuberculosis subjects should not use books that are used by other persons, but in the conduct of a public library it is difficult to be certain that the necessary precautions are taken. I think you are very wise, therefore, at the present time to discriminate in the distribution of your books, so far as it is practicable.

AUGUSTUS WADSWORTH.

*New York State Health Department,  
Albany, N. Y.*

#### LIBRARY CALENDAR

- Oct. 7-9. Iowa Library Association. Twentieth annual meeting, at Waterloo, Ia.  
Oct. 9-11. Keystone State Library Association. Annual Meeting at Ligonier, Pa.  
Oct. 11. New England Association of School Librarians annual fall meeting at the Hartford Public High School, Hartford, Conn.  
Oct. 20-22. Missouri Library Association. Annual Meeting at Kansas City, Mo.  
Nov. 5-7. Indiana Library Association Annual Conference at Evansville, Ind.

#### STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1919.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared J. A. Holden, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement, of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

*Publisher* . . . . . R. R. BOWKER Co.  
62 West 45th St., New York.  
*Editor* . . . . . R. R. BOWKER  
62 West 45th St., New York.  
*Managing Editor* . . . . . ELEANOR FF. DUNCAN  
62 West 45th St., New York.  
*Business Manager* . . . . . J. A. HOLDEN  
62 West 45th St., New York.

2. That the owners are:

R. R. BOWKER Co., 62 West 45th St., New York.  
R. R. BOWKER, 62 West 45th St., New York.  
A. H. LEYPOLDT, (Estate of) Scranton, Pa.  
J. A. HOLDEN, 62 West 45th St., New York.  
F. G. MELCHER, 62 West 45th St., New York.  
S. B. LYND, Louisville, Ky.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are:

NONE.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation, has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

J. A. HOLDEN, *Business Manager.*

Sworn to and subscribed before me  
this 18th day of September, 1919.

LILLIAN F. HAYES,

Notary Public, Kings Co., N. Y., No. 345.

Reg. No. 1156

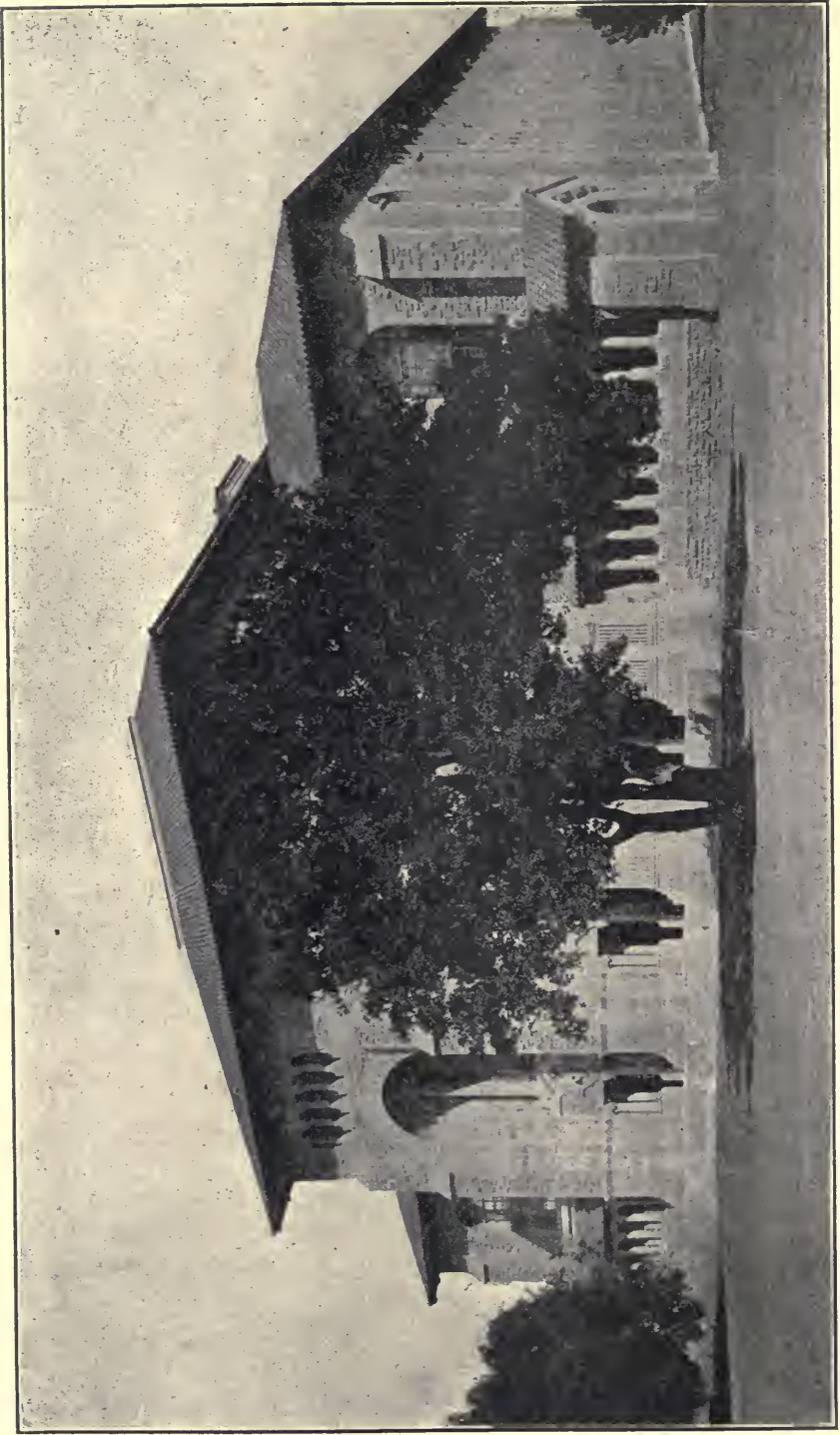
[Seal.]

(My commission expires March 30, 1921)

Certificates filed in New York Co. No. 497.  
Register No. 1450.







THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING AT LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY, STANFORD, CALIF.

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Vol. 44

NOVEMBER 1919

No. 11

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed for the 1920 A. L. A. conference at Colorado Springs for the first week in June. A post-conference trip to Estes Park and other attractive localities in the neighborhood is planned to follow. The midwinter meetings at Chicago will be resumed this year lasting over New Year's day, from Wednesday, December 31st to Saturday, January 3d. They will be especially noteworthy because for the first time in its history the American Library Association will then be convened in special session of the general conference, that the revision of the Constitution as proposed by the Committee on Enlarged Program and passed upon by a special committee on revision, may have preliminary consideration, and that the Enlarged Program may be discussed both in general purpose and in detail. The report of the Committee on Enlarged Program was printed in full in the October number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL which unfortunately was held back by the printers' strike in New York, except for a small part of the edition mailed to distant subscribers in accordance with usual practice. The program should be considered most carefully by every member of the A. L. A. whether or not attendance at Chicago is possible and it will be well if those who cannot attend should express their opinions to the officials of the Association or to others who can be present. The larger the attendance the better will be the send-off for the peace program, whatever that may prove to be after full discussion, and it cannot be too strongly urged that everyone who can come will come.

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THE draft for a new A. L. A. Constitution as presented by the Committee on Enlarged Program, has been passed upon and modified by the special committee on re-

vision appointed by the Executive Board, and is printed in this issue, changes from the original draft as printed in the October number being given in italics. The Committee on Enlarged Program took the Constitution under consideration on the understanding that everything vitally connected with the future work of the Association was within its scope, and its draft has in general been accepted by the special committee consisting of the President, past president and Secretary of the Association, who are especially familiar with the practical working of Association methods. Two salient features are the concentration of the several committees and boards into a single representative board and the replacement of Council functions by reference of important questions of library policy and practice to the Executive Board and direct vote of the Association. The latter feature will probably receive the more discussion on the part of those familiar with the experience of A. L. A. Conferences. It is of good purpose in the intent to make the Association more democratic by obtaining the opinion of all members, and the tendency in recent Conferences to merge Council meetings in general sessions shows the same trend. On the other hand it is doubtful whether a small executive board or a haphazard session of the Association, particularly on the closing day when resolutions are usually presented, would be as effective in determining questions of library policy as consideration by so fully and carefully representative a body as the Council has come to be. The council will be democratized by abandoning the provision for five council-elected members each year, the entire ten yearly elections being by the Association; the question will naturally be raised whether five members thus elected will not suffice in addition to the ex-officio members and Past-president. There should



be much and careful discussion before the new Constitution is adopted and it would be premature to go ahead on some of the proposed lines before the Association, after such discussion, has decided upon the wise course.

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AN impression seems to have been created, especially in the mid-West, that a removal of A. L. A. headquarters from Chicago to New York is an essential feature of the Enlarged Program and that there is to be a determined effort to bring this about. Aside from personal talk among members of the Association, especially those identified with the Enlarged Program, as to the desirability of such a step, there is no foundation for this impression. We are authorized to say that there has been neither decision nor discussion toward that end either in the Committee on Enlarged Program or in the Executive Board. No general sentiment has been expressed in New York or in the East, we believe, in favor of such removal, which would be welcomed only in case it better served the purpose of the Association. There should not be any jealousy of locality either one way or the other, in the discussion which should be approached only with a view to the best interests of the Association. Everything connected with the Enlarged Program, and especially any question of removal of A. L. A. offices, will be thoroly discussed at the Chicago meeting, and it would be unfortunate indeed if there should be an impression that this or that proposal was to be "jammed thru," as the phrase goes, by any group within the Association. That has not been the way of the A. L. A., and we hope never will be.

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THE New York situation as to salaries of library assistants naturally attracts attention, because it sets an example to other cities and to the country at large, which hitherto

has been a bad example. The Mayor had given welcome assurance that the Board of Estimate would give fair and friendly consideration to library needs, as well as to the needs of employees directly in the service of the city. Mayor Hylan had evidently seen the light, and the happy phrases in which he made his announcement are sympathetically descriptive of the usefulness of libraries in the great and mixed metropolis. He speaks of the branch libraries as potential "community centers for the acquisition of knowledge in a wholesome way," and "lighthouses drawing the people to ideals of cleaner living and showing forth advantages that make for social betterment, stimulating the young man and woman to improve their condition in life." The Board of Estimate has responded by a substantial increase in the appropriations for the several library systems beyond those of previous years, but, unfortunately, it has cut the library budgets seriously in respect to salary increases and has limited the increase in the initial salaries of the lowest grades to 20 per cent, making them \$66 per month, or \$792 per year in old New York, and \$60 per month, or \$720 per year, in Brooklyn and Queens. This is sadly insufficient even in comparison with library salaries elsewhere, and still more in comparison with those of stenographers and clerks. Incidentally, it should be recorded that the Federation of Women's Clubs, endorsed by a large majority, the report of its special committee on the New York Public Library system, which gave high credit to the administration of the library, expressed the opinion that it should remain under its own civil service methods, and urged the Board of Estimate to provide for liberal salaries.

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MEANWHILE there is a decided trend thruout the country in favor of better salaries. Forward-looking Cleveland, which

has happily continued Mr. Brett's substantial salary to his woman successor, Miss Eastman, has made the initial salary in the lowest grade what the maximum salary in the graded service had previously been, so that Cleveland library assistants are now paid from \$900 to \$1500, with an actual average of \$1141. A hearing was given in Washington by the Reclassification Commission in respect to staff salaries both in the Library of Congress and the Public Library, Dr. Putnam, as president of the District Library Association, presenting a careful brief as to facts and figures. The specific suggestions as to library salaries were made as sealed proposals, that there might be independent consideration of relative salaries without prejudice from one side or the other, and the Reclassification Commission has wisely taken the hint and asked that all specific proposals should be presented in this way. This is a useful method of avoiding altercation and gives the Commission better opportunity for reaching fair results. The proposed nomenclature in the Public Library at Washington, of which there was criticism, has been changed from Senior and Junior Librarians to Senior and Junior Library Assistants with Library Aids, as the designation for the lowest grade of the classified service—an innovation of interest.

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THE useful work which Miss Guerrier has so successfully initiated in what was called the National Library Service will be continued under the better name of the Library Information Service should the Bill which has been favorably reported by the Education Committee of both Senate and House become law. This service is intended to give all libraries, not least those of universities and schools, all available information that can be gathered at Washington in respect to the nation's business, not alone thru publications of the several departments but also thru telephone or other

personal inquiry. The bureau will naturally be part of the new Department of Education, should that be separated from the Department of the Interior and become of equal rank in the government with the other great departments, as should be the case. Pending the passage of the Bill for the larger purpose, the service has no means of subsistence during the present fiscal year and the prompt passage of the special bill should therefore be urged. The work of this service is quite distinct from that of the office of Superintendent of Documents, both in scope and purpose and the proposal for its establishment carries no reflection whatever upon that office.

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THE present issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL has been delayed by the printing strikes in New York, which caused some 200 periodicals to suspend publication. The early fall developed strikes of great magnitude all over the country, and New York became a hotbed of local strikes, among which that of the printers was the most peculiar. As stated in the circular letter promptly sent to our subscribers, explaining that the October issue was but partly off the press when the strike occurred, the outbreak was made in disregard of the international unions, of which the New York unions were a part, which had agreed with the Printers' League for the adoption in May, 1921, of a 44 hour week. The local printers demanded that the 44 hour week should be put in operation at once and declined arbitration on that point; and they also insisted upon higher wages without waiting arbitration. The pressmen and feeders unions had already become "outlaw unions" thru the withdrawal of their charters by the international union, and Typographical Union No. 6, the New York Union of compositors and one of the leading labor organizations of the country, refused arbitration on the 44 hour week, and many of its members "took a vacation," a new phrase for

a walkout, by way of a sympathetic strike. The "vacationers" were formally ordered back by their own union, but it seemed not to be expected that the order would be obeyed. The employing printers and book publishers were not only between the "devil and the deep sea," but had a three-cornered complication to face, in the tangle between the local unions and the vacationers of "Big Six." The executive council of the American Federation of Labor stood by the international authorities in their conflict with the local unions. This made confusion worse confounded, resulting in the stopping of the issue of periodicals and causing the postponement of many books announced for the fall. In other words, the strike has proved a food strike against the libraries and other consumers of reading. Possibly the outcome of this complicated labor entanglement may be a decided trend toward the open shop, and library staff organizations will scarcely be encouraged to unionize themselves.

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ANDREW CARNEGIE had rounded up his library benefactions long before his death by providing for library extension and other good purposes thru the several organizations which he had created and endowed. Chief among these is the Carnegie Corporation of which James Bertram, for so many years Mr. Carnegie's trusted secretary, has been the active secretary since its organization. To this Mr. Carnegie had set apart at least \$125,000,000 in all, under a wide charter which provided not only for libraries but for many other fields of altruistic endeavor cognate with library work. Previous to its organization Mr. Carnegie had already devoted more than \$57,000,000 for the erection of library buildings chiefly in the United States and Canada but also in Great Britain and in other parts of the world. Besides this he had given \$10,000,000 to the United Kingdom Trust at Dunfermline, his birthplace in Scotland, for libraries

and other altruistic purposes. To the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, which deals with the pensions he provided for college professors, he gave a fund of over \$29,000,000; to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace he made another large gift of \$10,000,000. In his home city, to the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh and the cognate institutions at Allegheny City he had given in all above \$26,000,000. Among his lesser gifts were the \$100,000 endowment fund for the A. L. A., and the gift of the rooms in the Carnegie Music Hall extension occupied by the Author's Club, which he gave despite the protest of counsel that such a gift would form an unprecedented complication in real estate. It seems probable that his total gifts reached \$350,000,000, the great bulk of his immense fortune. All of his giving was planned with great forethought for its ultimate as well as its immediate usefulness. Thus, Mr. Carnegie's monuments, beyond those of any man in the present or past, consist in library buildings the world over, many of monumental character, and in permanent funds, which will continue his good works for generations to come. No more can or need be said, except that his personal geniality and his keen interest in the public causes with which he had identified himself make his memory very dear to friends and associates. There will shortly be published, under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, a modest volume, which was in preparation before his death, under the editorship of Dr. S. N. D. North, scheduling and illustrating his various benefactions. It may be hoped and expected that this volume will be sent to all the libraries which are monuments of Mr. Carnegie's direct generosity, as well as to the great libraries of record. No more extraordinary example of the development of a man of power and influence can find place on library shelves.



## LAYING OUR COURSE\*

BY ADAM STROHM, *Librarian, Detroit Public Library*

ONE of the most original American war posters appearing during the Victory Loan campaign was the figure of an American workman in the American uniform of democracy, namely, overalls. His posture was one of natural ease and unconscious strength; his face was likable with its clear lines, its frank and good natured expression—the graces of the self respecting, self reliant and level headed workman. His greeting was the spontaneous, hearty: "Sure! We'll finish the job."

That is our motto. Let us finish our task! Let us "dig."

The motive power back of our "Enlarged Program" is our devotion to the service of promoting and stimulating sound public thinking, guiding mental and physical energy into fruitful channels and releasing noble impulses and sympathies for their application in human relations.

The welfare and public recognition of the American Library Association are of very incidental consideration in our proposed enlarged activities. Indeed, we will fail altogether, as we deserve to do, if we exploit ourselves or turn our resources, our service records, our professional credits toward selfish ends. We must not be found among the profiteers. Our ranks must be made up of men and women faithful but not famous.

Within our special field of public service certain facts have been vividly recorded during the past two years of our country's share in the world conflict. We realize as never before that the order and liberty of the world must rest upon intellectual and moral principles that are the fruit of human experience and that we must beware of doctrines superimposed by those in power for selfish ends. The masses of the people must have freedom and ample opportunity to learn the errors and blessings of our modern civilization by unrestricted access to the records of

this civilization. The sanity of public opinion, the safety of public instinct depend upon the opportunity of the individual to form his own independent judgment.

The high purpose of our war service was that of inducing the men to read and to furnish generous facilities for independent study and unrestrained mental activity. We desired them to know the front line of human advance in political organization, in social amenities, in industrial efficiency, in business principles and national character, so that they would be ready for action, girded with that self confidence that is bred in an intelligent, self developed mind. We thereby aroused in many a desire to learn, to know, to be equipped for a participation in the happy fulfillment of better things, and to find comfort and renewed vigor in worthy and happy products of the human mind.

In thus bringing to camp our kit bags with the experience and ideas we had accumulated in our years of labor as community servants, we also quickly learned how circumscribed our circle of usefulness had been in the days of yore back home, how localized our outlook, how self centered our policy, how fastidious our self indulgence, how anxious we had been to please rather than to share. We arrived as solemn librarians and graduated into sympathetic mess sergeants serving out books, and we set the tables without the red tape of 3 x 5 place cards or A. L. A. Booklist napkins to protect the innocents.

While mindful of our responsibility we also realized the paramount obligations of meeting the needs that were so pressing, the unsophisticated wants that were presented in such good faith and often with diffidence. We had to meet them on their own level, nobody was to go away hungry, even if there were only hash to serve. This was a service out of the good heart of America who surely loves the common man, and especially loved the private enlightening for democracy in 1917.

\*Paper read at the autumn meeting North Dakota Library Association.

Before long there was borne upon us the humiliating fact that the mental stores of our young fighting manhood were as scanty as our military munitions; that in spite of our free education and our statistics of ever increasing home circulation of library books, a large portion of our citizenship had lived without such means of self education as books, largely because we had failed to reach them. We had preached but we had not practiced; we had never been among them on equal terms of working the thing out together. We were both the poorer for it.

During the past two years we, in the company of these young men and officers of all ages, have been in training. We are emerging from a two years' library school. We have received a certificate of service from authorities in charge that is generous in acknowledgement and good will. Thousands of young Americans may remember their khaki days with kindly appreciation of the lift that the camp librarians gave them in days of stress and drab monotony. The men and women of library war service will go forward in their future task with humble hearts for the great privilege that was theirs and a consciousness of how short was our professional reach in the past and how much remains to be done. Our discharge papers are not to be used for noisy pride—we have been chastened and we have been cleansed in that spirit of service that reckons not the cost and will not be denied.

This new understanding of new trails to explore, of giving service in quarters heretofore neglected is the propulsive force moving the special committee in its program of national service in peace time. But its realization is not within the power of any select group of librarians. Now as before, we are "all in it," and must help with a will. Some may be more actively enlisted than others, but we all belong to the A. L. A. Reserve Corps, ready to respond.

In scrutinizing the various activities listed by the committee we find the first part of the program devoted to the consideration of the aftermath of the war,

the healing processes and the lights of the "rovers" in the federal service. It is unthinkable that we should ignore this opportunity or allow anybody to displace us. We will see it thru.

The second part touches more intimately the status of our profession as a national organization. Above everything else it concerns itself with the auditing of our credit sheet. What has actually been accomplished during the past four decades? Are our methods sound; are we workers competent to take on the larger task, now on the verge of being assumed by our organization? It takes something beside sentiment and good will to succeed. We may gaily enter upon this new adventure, but unless we adopt and adhere rigidly to fixed specifications of professional competency, unless we all feel as one as to the objectives we have in mind, the strategy to be adopted, and are willing to work under united leadership, our taking the field will be futile, we will be moving but not advancing, and our organization will be discredited.

Our right to co-operate and associate ourselves with other bodies, organized for intellectual welfare, will depend upon credentials of our fitness to serve. If we are to help in molding the citizenship of our country we should have a proven knowledge of the growth of our social system and institutions. In short, our usefulness in the future depends upon ascertaining the facts of our own past. We are under its influence and we desire to know if the structure we have erected is sound. This the committee proposes to establish, and nothing could be more timely, more essential, before we get into action.

In an inarticulated degree the committee has no doubt also had in mind the need of keeping alive the fires kindled during the war, of nourishing the spirit of generosity and humanity born in the days of suffering.

Possibly our own sacrifice was but a passing shadow. We had the full measure of its glory without the full benefit of a great sorrow. At any rate night has fallen on some of our best hopes. We are

hungry. Humanity is starving. With the soul of millions steeped in bitter memories, that it is in the better nature to forget, the moral stamina of other millions is deteriorating thru economic raids upon national prosperity, class intolerance and distrust, hero worship and national egotism.

These are days crowded with ideas and loud self assertiveness. America, like the rest of the world, swarms with racial groups, causes, creeds and credulities—religious, political, economic, social—and with organizations for booming them. All the more necessary it is to rally the the loyal forces of the nation to the calm investigation and solution of the problems of modern statecraft, industry and ethics, and harvest the fruit of human experience as we approach the swift transformations of modern society. We must help in creating a rational, consistent, wise public opinion. It is on that the destiny of our republic will rest and not on movements or dogmas. We must mobilize our full energy, intelligence and sympathy toward creating a state of mind by which we shall all become more clear as to our condition, our powers, our duties towards our fellows, our true happiness, by which we may make ourselves better citizens and better men.

The world is aware of our vast material and moral resources. It looks to America for initiative, for leadership. Are we prepared? Are we worthy?

Altruism and self satisfaction are not going to heal the mangled body of humanity. The only leadership which can possibly promote human advancement is that of sound knowledge, liberal ideas and moral integrity. We must know the history, customs and points of view of the peoples we are willing to help; we must know the history of civilization past and present. We must know our own institutions; our intelligence must be equal to the great questions confronting us; above everything else we must know how to govern ourselves. This is the concern and responsibility of the individual and not the function of mere government. We must study if we are to fit ourselves for

the exercise of this great power. It will be a test of the efficacy of popular education and it devolves upon us to make knowledge available to the people of America in a systematic, productive way.

The new grouping of nations, the groping yearnings and released power of human masses make us realize that these are days of immeasurable possibilities.

In our desire and anxiety to erect a stable structure of peace where our national honor will be safe, we must make our promises good, our articles of faith binding. Our national safety must rest on principles that not only in our own history but in the annals of mankind have promoted civilization and the arts of life. The American democracy was launched and has prospered upon ideals of freedom and good citizenship which in their workings show a sum total of steadily growing wisdom and sense of responsibility of our people. True, we commit mistakes, there is an occasional state of confusion with many contradictory tendencies but we are not discouraged because we have learned by now that "in a condition of real freedom man manifests himself not as he ought to be, but as he is, with all his bad as well as his good qualities, instincts, and impulses; with all his attributes of strength as well as all his weaknesses."

Our hope is that with human intelligence maintained at a safe level, victories of virtue, enlightenment and progress will be achieved, not by some superimposed power but by the people themselves. The process may be slow and bewildering but its precipitations determine the vitality of our democracy and our pride therein.

Civilization moves eternally in cycles. The best human efforts have produced from time to time a "new order of things"; this structure is in turn swept away by a new system of institutions, by the creation of new wants, new doctrines, and so human society is forever reconstructed. Is it presumptuous to submit that America has passed thru its Greek period of national growth? We have, as did the Greeks, thrown off the tyranny of custom, caste, and kingcraft.



We have laid new foundations of right and wrong for a nation where men shall not be masters and slaves, but equal brothers; we dare think freely, we have even taken our share in crushing and shattering the power of a foreign host that swept down cruelly upon peaceful civilization. We have given our allegiance to old ideals that touch the elemental in life, a social philosophy of human relations, subtle yet defined.

Are we now on the threshold of the Roman period of our national existence, a stable government of justice and peace supported by all? The Roman ideal was law. They established unity and order and the true greatness of the Roman was "his devotion to the social body, his sense of self-surrender to country, a duty to which claims of family and individual were implicitly to yield and the fulfillment of which was the only reward and happiness a true citizen could need. This was the greatness, not of a few leading characters, but of an entire people during many generations.

"The Roman state did not give merely

examples of heroes—it was formed of heroes; nor were they less marked by their sense of obedience, submission to rightful authority where the interest of the state required it, submission to law and order."

From the Romans we have received the elements of our political life, they have left us the richest record of public duty, heroism and self-sacrifice.

They are our ancestors in the human family of generations struggling for the world's civilization. May we dedicate ourselves to be their worthy descendants. Let us be constructive, let us deal with justice and cultivate a deep social spirit. Bound together into the same service for our common country, we can with pride and confidence believe in its great destiny. We will then be qualified to direct the fortunes of other races because we have learned the fundamentals of patriotism, the higher commands of human duty. We may then be worthy of being among the leaders of nations.

Let us hoist our pennant and lay our course with that noble purpose in view.

## THE RELATION OF THE LIBRARY TO THE TRUSTEE\*

BY FRANK K. WALTER, *Librarian, General Motors Corporation, Detroit*

Increased interest in getting library trustees and librarians to recognize their mutual obligations and mutual opportunities is becoming apparent. This is an encouraging sign. It is an indication that all who are interested in or responsible for the success of libraries must be called upon to do their respective shares in bring about the highest state of library development. The anxiety which is sometimes apparent on the part of librarians both when trustees neglect their duty or when they perform it unwisely, indicates also that much is still left to be desired in many places in the relations between these two parties responsible for the successful conduct of the library.

In this day of cosmic restlessness most of

us are more or less impatient at attempts to define situations or to formulate standards. There can be little question that this unwillingness to approve anything which seems to limit our activities is responsible for many of the destructive tendencies which have arisen in all lines of social, economic and educational endeavor. A certain amount of divine discontent is necessary to progress. Too much discontent or even a small amount of discontent in the wrong place may be a serious obstacle. It is probable that much of the failure of librarian and trustee to work together for the common good of the library is largely the result of ignorance or misconception of their implied duties.

Trustee and librarian alike should remember what a trusteeship really means. It is interesting to trace the idea of "a trust"

\*Read at a meeting of the Connecticut Library Association at Derby, Oct. 17, 1919.

thru the various phrases of our law from Roman times to the present.\*\* In every period, the idea of responsibility is uppermost. It has been summarized as follows: "A trustee, in the widest meaning of the term may be defined to be a person in whom some state, interest or power in or affecting property of any description is vested for the benefit of another." (American and English Ency. of Law 2d ed. v. 28, 28,859) This holds true whether the trustee acts in the interest of a widow or orphan to prevent loss or waste of their estate; whether he be a bank director to whom are entrusted the funds of a community, whether he be on the board of control of a hospital or other charitable institution; or whether he be a school trustee or a member of a library board. The obligation in all cases is two-fold: on the one hand to promote actively the interests of the person or institution he serves and on the other to assume responsibility for the misuse of the funds or the opportunities for service afforded by the particular thing he holds in trust.

If this were realized by public and trustee alike there would be little difficulty as to the personnel of library boards. Banks and business corporations do not willingly allow their control to pass into the hands of incompetents. The result of any such policy can be so easily forecast that the market will at once show what the stockholders and the rest of the interested public think of it. Unfortunately, in the case of educational and social service institutions the damage which almost inevitably follows the selection of unsuitable trustees is less easily seen by the average man. Some years ago, a leading New York newspaper represented a ward leader as saying to his district leader, "I don't know what job to give Clancey. I tried to get him in as messenger at the City Hall, but he can't read enough to deliver the messages." "That's all right" replied the district boss, "Put him on the Board of Education."

In this callousness to public interest, in the low moral standards which even yet

taint our politics and in the false idea of democracy which looks on public position as a "job" instead of a public trust lie the weakness of many boards of trustees of public institutions. Libraries are not alone in being hampered by indifferent and incompetent trustees. In fact, the civic spirit and intelligence in the case of library trustees is probably higher than the average.

It is doubtful whether the alleged indifference of library trustees, as evidenced by their non-attendance of library meetings is worse than in the case of other educational or public service institutions. One will look in vain for many trustees of hospitals at a medical convention, or for school trustees at a meeting of the National Education Association or for college trustees at a meeting of the Association of University Professors or a meeting of the American Mathematical Society. Perhaps the program of the library meeting is at fault quite as much as the trustees.

When he accepts his office the library trustee by implication becomes a legislator for the library in as far as its general management is not controlled by local ordinances or state law. Since the material property of the library is also involved in his trust, he becomes responsible for its safe keeping and its proper use. Since the usefulness of the library is its chief, if not its sole excuse for existence, the trustee is under obligation to promote its usefulness and to see that it is adequately supplied with funds.

Obviously, a man of affairs or a woman of wide social interests, such as the library trustee ought to be, cannot usually give to his trusteeship as much time as would be necessary to conduct in person even a small part of the average library's normal activities. He would not expect to do so in business. He should therefore delegate his work by selecting a suitable librarian as the chief executor.

In many articles on library work, the selection of a librarian is considered the chief duty of the trustee. Many librarians are inclined to claim it the only duty of the library board aside from raising library funds. The librarian more than the trustee, should

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\*\*The history of trusteeship is admirably sketched in the last edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

directly conduct the library, initiate library policy, subject to the approval of the trustees, and be the principal factor in the selection of the staff.

"The function of the trustees is legislative, that of the librarian administrative" says Melvil Dewey. "The librarian has no right to ask the trustees to let him do as he pleases, nor have the trustees the right to usurp executive functions."

Many would question the statement that the trustees have not the *right* to assume executive functions. Few would question the wisdom of their leaving most of such functions to the librarian. If, however, non-participation in library affairs arises from the trustees' indifference it is a misfortune to the librarian as well as to the library. Frequent meetings of a library board do not necessarily mean lack of confidence in the librarian tho they may mean it. It has for many years been an opinion rather generally held, that the trustees of one of the best known libraries of the country had virtually limited the librarian to the functions of a highly paid secretary with little power either in planning or executing policies involving anything but minor details. This attitude was prompted by neither malice nor ignorance. It was a survival of the early days of the library when the minority of the community, not the majority, was interested in its use and when the reading tastes of its readers were homogeneous enough so that the popularity of any book or class of books could with considerable accuracy be forecast by a library board of cultured citizens. The trustees failed to recognize the fact that a large library of to-day has many activities and many problems unknown to the library fathers of 1876 and that committee government in an institution of this type is as inadequate and antiquated as a general town-meeting would be as a legislative to-day for a city of a half-million or more people. Frequent formal meetings of trustees are not always essential. The librarian of one of the best administered moderate-sized libraries in the country seldom has more than three or four board meetings a year, except when emergency arises. This does not mean indifference in

the trustees or arbitrary action on the part of the librarian, quite the contrary. The city is small enough for each trustee to see city conditions as a whole and the board is accessible enough for the librarian to see the trustees and to get committee action individually when questions arise which require reference to the library board. She does not bother her board with non-essentials, even tho she realizes that the trustees in the last analysis are the responsible parties by whom her own powers are delegated. The trustees for their part have all confidence that any real problem will be submitted to them for action and they have little or no inclination to meddle as long as things go well.

It is well to remember that there are two aspects to the case. The trustee may be a busybody but it sometimes happens that the librarian is supersensitive. Inability to accept criticism gracefully is quite as likely to be a weakness of the able executive as of the mediocre or incompetent. Highmindedness and undue sensitiveness may easily go together; but the librarian who is afraid to submit his actions to official scrutiny is not in a healthy professional condition. The library whose trustees are not willing to allow the librarian freedom within limits which imply responsibilities for results instead of methods is not one to be desired by the live librarian.

It may perhaps simplify the matter somewhat to consider it an application of the Golden Rule. The trustees delegate to the librarian certain duties which imply initiative. Initiative of any kind is impossible without freedom of action sufficient to do the duty adequately. To accomplish his duty, the librarian (unless he or she be the entire library staff) must have assistants to whom certain duties must be assigned. This implies a measure of freedom on the part of the assistant, but no librarian would be willing to tolerate an assistant who would demand immunity from supervision or criticism. On the other hand, no librarian who insists on keeping in his own hands all details of the library management and of making his assistants mere personal messengers can expect to build up a com-



petent staff or to keep in his service any but the incapable, the spiritless, or those whom domestic ties keep in their home town.

In several lines it becomes the librarian's duty to make the trustee directly responsible. In the first place, the trustees are legal custodians of all library assets and are held responsible for library deficits. All general matters of finance must therefore be approved by them. They should invest the library funds. They should lead in all campaigns for increased appropriations or other means of financial support. The librarian should, of course, be expected to submit to them regular budgets and should be allowed reasonable discretion in the disposition of funds. He may even appear, as the boards accredited representative, before city councils or other bodies. Nevertheless, as a direct beneficiary, he is seldom in as good a position to make an effective appeal for library support as the trustees are. They are, in theory at least, working in the interests of others rather than for themselves. Moreover, as representative of different interests, they may be supposed to be able collectively to exert more influence than an individual could.

In the second place, the trustees should be fully informed of any change in library policy and their official consent obtained before any radical change is inaugurated. If a librarian does not possess the confidence of his board enough to secure its approval of his projects, it will avail him nothing to try to force thru his project without their approval. Even tho the board be mistaken, it may be wisdom and not cowardly compromise to withhold his reforms until he has convinced those with whom his official relations should be the closest. If he insists on his own course, he must remember that power and penalty for misuse of power usually go pretty close together and he must be willing to take the consequences. Ajax defied the lightning. He furnished a theme for artists, sculptors and poets but you remember what his net result was.

The amount of detail which should be brought before a board will not be the same in any two cases. Indeed, it may vary greatly at different times in the same place.

In several cities and towns in an adjacent state the purchase of a stepladder or a broom must be approved by the trustees and their formal action on the critical matter solemnly submitted in a printed report to the sovereign voters. In larger places, matters directly submitted to the trustees are confined to important general policies or to the detail which is temporarily important. In the small town it is often an advantage to have the selection of books purchased by the library directly supervised in detail by the trustees. In the city of even moderate size, such a policy is usually questionable, while in the few large cities in which it has been tried, it has proved a serious handicap to the general effectiveness of the library. In this matter of selecting questions for consideration by the board, common sense rather than a rule is required. It is, after all, primarily a question of personality and only secondarily one of training and experience.

The moral support the right kind of a library board can give a library and its librarian can scarcely be overestimated. Regrettable and humiliating as that fact may be, in relatively few communities has the library intrenched itself so strongly that the librarian can safely ignore any legitimate means of support. The library board is the stabilizing force on which the library ought to depend in emergencies. The popular confidence which may be promoted by a board which is broadminded and acting in the public interest is illustrated in the following excerpt from the Report on Retrenchment and Reorganization in the State Government of New York, which has just been made public. In its section on "The Department of Education" the report states: "It will be noted that the recommendation for retaining a large Board of Regents elected by the Legislature as the head of the Education Department is an exception to the principles laid down at the beginning of this report. These principles would provide that the educational system of the State in order to be responsible and responsive to the people should be under the direction and supervision of one man appointed by and subject to removal by the

Governor. This is the ultimate organization toward which the State should aim. However, we have had to take into consideration the fact that there is thruout the State a very strong conviction that the present administration of the department of the Board of Regents is successful and that a high type of citizen has been elected to membership in the Board. There is also a strong feeling on the part of a large percentage of the people of the State that district representation in the administration of the Department of Education is absolutely necessary. An attempt to change the Constitution or manner of election of the Board at this time, would jeopardize the program for reorganization of the Department and of local education."

This should be the aim of the library board: to gain so much public confidence that "ripper legislation" and real reform would alike hesitate to abolish it or to limit its legitimate official functions.

In every case, intelligent action on the part of the board implies an intelligent grasp of library matters. In most cases this must be gained second-hand from the librarian. He may educate the board thru personal talks as individual problems arise, thru prompt transmittal of information regarding the work of the library and by his attitude at board meetings, at which he should always be present. This campaign of education for library trustees must be persistent but inconspicuous. It must never be apparent that the librarian deliberately is educating his board. He must simply keep them exposed to information on library topics. His procedure must be infection or contagion and not direct medication or inoculation, and this will require interest and knowledge on the part of the librarian himself.

All of the previous considerations have been based on the assumption that the library trustee realizes his responsibility, that he is interested in library matters, that he is intelligent enough to judge correctly disputed points of library policy and to delegate to the librarian details and policies which are primarily executive. Unfortunately, in some instances, most of these as-

sumptions should be put in the subjunctive as contrary to fact. Library trustees are sometimes indifferent. They are sometimes lacking in good judgment and they are sometimes busybodies rather than administrators, and executioners rather than executives. This is merely saying that they are typical human beings, sometimes good, sometimes bad, and more often a mixture of the two in varying quantities. (The same thing, by the way, is also true of librarians).

In such cases, the solution of the problem is not easy. The individual members of the board as well as its general character are usually typical either of the general quality of the community of which the trustees are representative citizens or of the kind of men the community selects for its appointing officers. Raising the level of a community and elevating its political ideals are both long, thankless tasks. So is genuine education of any kind. The librarian must scrupulously refrain from any political activity intended either to remove objectionable trustees or to secure the appointment of better ones.

The only safe and sane way, slow tho it be, is making the library so much a part of the community that appointment to the board will make a man conspicuous. The average man will try to live up to his responsibilities if those responsibilities are evident to the public at large. Publicity of the right sort will stimulate a trustee to do his duty as nothing else will. It may seem a vicious circle to say that the trustee is responsible for the library and the library is responsible for the trustee but it is true. Motion in any part of a circle sets up motion in the whole circumference and it makes little difference which starts the progress, trustee or librarian. Neither should be independent of the other.

There are conditions under which progress seems impossible until the personnel of the library board is changed. In such cases nothing but patient, unflagging effort on the part of the librarian or his withdrawal from the field will be of much use. Which course shall be taken in any individual case, only the librarian can decide.

# THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN BRITISH RECONSTRUCTION\*

BY SOPHY H. POWELL

With few exceptions, the American Library Association filled the requests of every soldier. In the same fashion, the British agencies, such as the Red Cross Library at Surrey House, the British Prisoners of War Book Scheme, and the Camp Libraries never refused a request. The books sent to prisoners of war in Germany were all those asked for by the men. A card index of borrowers was kept at the home office in London, showing what each prisoner had wanted and what had been sent, so that the new supply for the same man could be satisfactorily filled, and would not conflict or duplicate what he already had. What public library furnishes this sort of service? And what will all these readers find when they come home? This article is an attempt to answer the question in the case of England.

The Central Library for Students, created in order to serve the needs of the Workers' Educational Association and of University Tutorial Classes (a kind of University Extension work) by furnishing books to members of these groups of students, lends any book requested, free of any charge except postage, to any accredited student in the United Kingdom. This is, of course, to be a permanent lending library for England, Scotland and Wales. It is supported so far by voluntary contributions and by some temporary grants from the War Office to which it is giving special assistance. The comparatively limited area of the United Kingdom makes this method of lending books eminently practicable. No books under five shillings in cost are supplied, the idea being that it is the more expensive books which are beyond the reach of the poor student, and which should therefore be lent to him. This library is now in a pleasant old house in Tavistock Square,

and to an American librarian, would seem very like home. The Dewey classification is used, the books are charged by something resembling the Newark charging system, and there is a general enthusiastic adoption of the card index both for records of borrowers and books. The library also makes it a point to answer difficult questions such as would come to the reference desk of an American library. Of this organization, which in its first year (1915) circulated 1046 volumes, and in the year ending February 1919, 11,337 volumes, the report on reconstruction says:

"Our opinion, reinforced by the opinion of representative librarians, is that the Central Library for Students should be regarded as the nucleus of a much larger Central Circulating Library. Such a library is necessary in the first place to supplement the book collections of local libraries by supplying on loan local demands for larger and more expensive works than public libraries can provide, and for books of a more specialized character than local libraries are justified in obtaining. Even in the case of the large public libraries only one copy could be provided of such advanced and specialized works, and there is need of a reservoir from which further copies can be drawn in case of need. By means of a Central Circulating Library, local libraries would, without expense, be able to satisfy special, temporary, and changing demands upon them. . . . Also the Central Circulating Library should meet the needs of individuals for whom no other provision is available. Individuals residing in districts where no public library exists might make application for books or for information and advice thru the medium of the Local Education Authority, or, as in America, direct to the Library. The Central Circulating Library would also be a source of supply for purposes of group study where many copies of certain books were needed. It should, however, be no part of its function to supply quantities of cheap textbooks, and it should not supply books prescribed for examinations."

This seems to combine the services of the state library commissions in some of our states. But the committee has still more far reaching recommendations:

"With the assistance of experts, the Library should organize the supply of bibliographical

\* Great Britain. Ministry of Reconstruction. Third Interim Report of the Adult Education Committee. Libraries and Museums. H. M. Stationery Office, Kingway, London, W.C.2. Price 3d.



information and advice, and should index periodical literature in co-operation with other libraries and agencies. Altho we have had the supply of books mainly in mind, we think the Library should provide on loan maps and charts and other essentials to group study.

"We have insisted in this report upon the importance of mobilizing the resources of libraries to ensure their maximum efficiency. . . . We have suggested that the resources of existing libraries be pooled. Some such arrangement is necessary. It could only be effectively carried out thru a central organization which the Central Circulating Library should supply. The existing libraries would be more fully used, unnecessary duplication of books would be avoided, and funds set free for fresh purchases. This proposal implies a general catalog, which it would be the duty of a Central Circulating Library, acting as a clearing house, to compile and keep up to date. The suggestion is a practicable one and the system has been worked in Germany for some years.

Such a Central Circulating Library would call for the co-operation of public, central, technical and other libraries and of the authorities and voluntary organizations engaged in educational work. We recommend that the Central Library for Students, now established at 20 Tavistock Square, London, should be asked to undertake these larger functions and to become the Central Circulating Library. The various interests concerned would, of course, be closely associated with its working. We think that its income should be derived from the subscriptions of local authorities, voluntary organizations and individuals. In addition, the Library should be subsidised from public funds by an annual grant from the Board of Education."

This is an important suggestion, and likely to be acted upon, for this library has a large fund of good will among government officials and local authorities. It gets round the difficulty of the public library in England, which on account of the inadequate penny in the pound local rate, is too poor to be very useful. Here, then, is one way in which the newly aroused interest in books is already being met.

American readers are now familiar with the Whitley Industrial Councils. Briefly, these councils are composed of representatives of employees and employers in each branch of industry. Thirty-eight such councils are already organized. The Committee suggests that each council should make a book survey of its industry, with a view to gathering material about the

industry in a place accessible to all who could profitably use it. This is the Business Branch idea on a large scale.

Universities, technical colleges and institutes, professional associations and other libraries will in varying degrees be found to contribute toward the library needs of the industry. It may be that the sum total of this provision is adequate to meet normal needs; in which case the problem is one of mobilising these resources and rendering them available to those who desire to use them. . . . But whether in any industry the available supply of books is adequate to meet the normal demands or not, a central library organization in each industry is necessary.

Its first function would be to establish and maintain a library to supplement existing libraries. It should keep, with the co-operation of the various libraries concerned, a catalog of works available in these libraries; and it should be the medium thru which applications for the loan of books from these collections should be made. It should lay down in consultation with the libraries concerned the conditions under which books may be borrowed. This central library should contain the results of recent research both at home and abroad, foreign technical works on subjects of interest to the industry, complete files of British and foreign trade journals and copies of relevant official publications of this and other countries. Such a central library might become an intelligence department for the industry, and should in this, as in other connections work in close touch with the research association of the industry.

A central library would need adequate accommodation. It may be that many of the city companies, who in various directions have in the past assisted the trade from which they originally sprang, would willingly provide a home for the library. In other industries, perhaps, a professional association might offer accommodation. Where an industry is strongly localized, as the pottery industry, satisfactory arrangement might be made with a local techni-

cal institution or public library to provide accommodation.

The report goes on to say, in a foot note, that the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust has purchased the library of Louis Solen, a collection of 4000 books on pottery and placed it in the National Pottery School at Stoke-on-Trent, which, by the way, is one of Arnold Bennett's Five Towns. It is available for all students, whether working in potteries or not. The Ceramic Society's library is housed in the same building.

Such a survey as mentioned above was made by the Glass and Optical Instruments Sub-committee of the Committee of Scientific and Industrial Research, which reported that there was a serious deficiency of advanced works in English on geometrical and technical optics. Accordingly, the proper department was authorized to have a translation made of certain standard works, to print and bind such translations and to sell them at standard prices. The report on this side of library reconstruction closes with this very significant statement: "The proposals we have made aim at a development of the technical sides of local public libraries by a close association with the local education authority and participation in Board of Education grants, by rendering accessible to students other libraries containing technical literature, and by providing for a central library in each industry, aided by state grants, to act as a central clearing house, to supplement the existing libraries, and to work in close touch with the Research Association for the industry. Our object has been to avoid unnecessary duplication, to obtain the greatest possible assistance from the libraries already available, and to knit the technical library system with technical education and industrial research. *We are convinced that a comprehensive library policy is necessary to sound industrial development and that, therefore the formulation and application of such a policy is an indispensable part of industrial reconstruction.*"

The italics in the above quotation are my own. This is probably the first time that a government report has recognized the really

large part that libraries might play in reorganization of industry.

After commenting on the inadequacy of the penny in the pound limit, the report seriously considers the advisability of uniting educational and library administration. Forestalling the usual library argument, that there is a fundamental distinction between the library and the school, the report says: "The first argument, however, rests upon a sharp distinction between the library and the school which should not, in our opinion exist. A school is a more complex and many sided institution than the argument would appear to assume, and its functions are too narrowly confined by the phrase "training in an atmosphere of restraint or discipline." The class-room is but part of a school. Other institutions—the workshop, the gymnasium, the playing fields, and the library—are essential features, each of them making its peculiar contribution to that self-development which is claimed to be an end of the library. The school, in fact, is a community which fulfills its end thru a variety of agencies of which the class room is one and the library another.

"The antithesis between the teacher and the librarian is also, in our judgment, too sharply defined. Powers are trained by their exercises, and the printed book is an integral part of the equipment of the school. If the librarian deals with the printed record, it is but as a means of self-development in the scholar. In other words, the library is part of the educational fabric, just as much as the art room or the school clinic. The school and the teacher will perform their true function only in so far as they enter into the closest co-operation with the library and the librarian. . . . Both school and library will be immeasurably strengthened when the artificial line of demarcation is obliterated.

"The provision of children's rooms in libraries, the assembling of books bearing upon the work and interests of students, library lessons and other developments and proposals will forge strong and necessary links between the school and the library;

but it is difficult to see how this intimate relationship can be generally established unless there is an organic connection arising from a single policy based upon the complex needs of the pupil. Under certain circumstances the frank interchange of experience and inter-relation of interests may be possible with dual control. But it is at least open to doubt whether they will be generally and permanently attained without a common administration."

The report then discusses the library contention that its function begins where the schools leave off. This, of course, is less valid than ever under England's new education act, which is not just an act for the education of young people, but aims to make education the concern of everybody in the community. The school will continue to function until the child is at least eighteen, if the provisions of the Act are carried out, and classes for adults are already established. Consequently, this report suggests that "it is true that we cannot outgrow the library; but it is equally true that we cannot outgrow the school, in other words, we cannot outgrow the need for systematic education. The whole purpose of our inquiries into the adult education has been directed towards formulating recommendations based upon this truth. Our inquiries, further justify the view that there is a growing recognition of the need for education and an increasing desire for it on the part of men and women."

The plea that libraries exist for the general culture of the reader, in a way that the schools do not, is thus answered by the report: "The unsystematic and recreative reading which the libraries have stimulated do not, however, it seems to us, provide any argument for maintaining the public libraries as an independent municipal service. Education is not to be regarded as a process, necessarily formal and even unpleasant, nor as purely systematic training within the walls of an institution. The line between education and recreation or between reading with a definite object and reading for pleasure cannot be drawn in actual prac-

tice. The library is primarily a cultural agency and with the development of education, the proportion of serious students and trained readers will undoubtedly grow very considerably and the fulfilment of their needs will be a more important part of the work of the public library than hitherto. The recreative uses of the library will by no means disappear, but this does not in our opinion provide a just claim for keeping the library system organically separate from educational administration.

This union of administration has been a much-debated question in the United States, and if the report of the Committee is acted upon, the result in this country will no doubt be followed with interest by American librarians. It may be added that as there is more individualism and less co-ordination and co-operation here than in the United States such a scheme is not likely to be adopted except as a part of the new departures made necessary by the new education act. With the library as a part of the school system, the position of the librarian might be improved, as the report suggests. Considering the growth of technical library schools in the United States, about half of which do not require a college degree for admittance, it is interesting to find this committee recommending that "such training should preferably be provided in universities and colleges and not in independent specialised institutions. It is particularly desirable in the case of those who are to undertake the supervision of libraries, that they should possess wide interests and a broad outlook—qualities which may be best attained in institutions attracting students preparing for different occupations and professions."

As to rural libraries, some of their needs are already met by the Central Library For Students. If there is a group of students who will use a number of books for some time, they are usually borrowed through their local library authorities from the Central Library in London. Aside from such aid, the Education Committees of the County Councils have in some cases established library centres from which they



send out what in the United States would be called traveling libraries. One for Staffordshire maintains 182 centers in schools. The collection is not limited to children's books, but includes books for adults in the community and for the teachers. A recent paper mentions a scheme for rural libraries to be adopted immediately for Wiltshire. The librarian of the Croydon Public Libraries will have charge of the organization, which will be financed by the County Council.

With the new Education Act in effect, these rural libraries would have the benefit of the new interest and above all of new funds. Here again the report, as in the case of town libraries, urges that "the certain weighty objections may be adduced to the transfer of urban libraries to local education authorities, it appears to us that there is a particularly strong case for requiring county education authorities to undertake the establishment and control of public libraries within their area. . . . It is clearly impossible in most rural communities to appoint full time librarians except for the central libraries, and the utilization of the services of the village teachers is an obvious way of meeting the difficulty." As the school will naturally be the center of local distribution in most cases, the machinery of educational administration could be used for library purposes. Even where village institutes already exist, or spring into existence, it would still, in our judgment, be desirable on general grounds that administration should rest with the county education authority."

Such, in outline form, is what England is already doing and what she is planning to do, to meet the greatly increased demands for books. We in the United States, who have been priding ourselves that we were ahead in such matters may yet have to come to the mother country for advice. There is not just such an organization in the United States as the Central Library for Students, which is well worth the attention of American librarians and educators.

One other aspect of the book supply question here is often ignored in American dis-

cussions of English public libraries and of English reading public. That is the extraordinary number of cheap reprints of good books, especially perfectly wholesome and popular fiction that is available. The report of this committee rightly puts fiction in a place more important than that usually accorded to it by American librarians. For example, they say, "Very much of what is best and most elevating in English literature takes the form of fiction." There are literally hundreds of cheap editions of good novels at one shilling and sixpence, and at two shillings and sixpence on sale at all tube stations and in big railway stations. Besides novels, the collections at Waterloo and at Victoria, two of the largest railway stations, contain the best illustrated books for children, such as the Rackham, H. M. Brock and Caldecott illustrated books and the Beatrix Potter books, and serious reading such as history and travel of England and the continent. The Everyman Library is, of course, conspicuous. There are many more paper covered reprints of serious works for sale at a low price on the newsstands than in the United States. Certainly a casual visitor to English public libraries would get the impression of a meagre book supply and an inadequate staff as regards numbers. But the public library is not the whole story. Where in the subway stations in New York or in the Grand Central or the Pennsylvania railroad stations will one find a complete set of the Everyman Library?

The reaction of the soldiers to the books they received in prison camp, in the fields and in hospital has given the free supply of books a tremendous impetus in England. The work of supply has been mostly in the hands of untrained workers, most of whom are now missionaries for the free libraries. The government itself thru the War Office is playing librarian on a large scale, and now the Ministry of Reconstruction has put the public library where it belongs, as a part of any serious or effective rebuilding scheme, for the entire country and on a comprehensive scale.

# EUROPEAN WAR CLASSIFICATION

BY GRACE OSGOOD KELLEY, *Chief Classifier, John Crerar Library.*

ONE of the concrete problems before our libraries at the present time is the handling of the great volume of published material on the war. It is in the hope that the experience of the John Crerar Library in its development of a war classification may be of service to others, that I give our scheme.

We do not claim entire originality in its production but have adapted for our own use certain features of the Dewey Decimal Classification, of the Library of Congress scheme and of the Lyons "Catalogue du fond de la guerre." Its strongest point of recommendation is that after a year's practical use in the handling of some 3000 books it has proven fairly adequate. Where it did not meet with the exigencies of the demands made upon it, it has been whipped into shape and is constantly being expanded as occasion requires. It is a workable, dynamic thing and is standing the test well.

The library is not making a special collection on the war. We have regarded it from an historical point of view as an im-

portant event looming large at present but in course of time subsiding in its relative importance to a place along with the other great conflagrations of history. With this in mind we have shelved under our special scheme only those books which treat of the war in general, and also those upon special topics connected directly with the war when these are regarded as contributions to its history. On the other hand books treating of the effect of the war on particular subjects are shelved with the subject with added entries under the special scheme, a practice that is made possible in a classed catalog. Thus, a strategical study of some phase of the war would be shelved under 355 with added entry in the war scheme. The effect of the war upon socialism would shelve under socialism with proper added entry. In this way the books are grouped with their related subjects on the shelves, but the classed card index comprehends a complete record of all our war material.

- 940.92-.94 War Classification
- 940.9201 Philosophy, theory of the war, militarism
- 2 General histories, outlines, syllabi
- 3 Dictionaries, cyclopedias, war-names
- 39 Bibliographies
- 4 Addresses, sermons, essays, letters
- 48 Poetry, fiction, music, cartoons
- 5 Periodicals
- 6 Conferences, congresses, societies
- 7 Expositions, study and teaching
- 8 Collections, misc. illus. material, pictorial works
- 9 War celebrations, anniversaries, etc.
- M 92 Biographies, general personal narratives, portraits
- 949.921—929 General, political, diplomatic, legislative and administrative history. Questions at issue
- .9211 Causes. General history leading to the war
- 2 Pan-Germanism
- 3 Pan-Slavism
- 4 Questions of responsibility
- 5 Preliminaries. "The twelve days." Diplomatic documents and correspondence preceding the outbreak. Declaration of war
- 6 Other diplomatic and official documents (*e. g.*, between neutrals and belligerents)
- 7 Secret treaties (*e. g.*, Treaty of London)
- 8 Territorial claims, "unredeemed" and disputed territory, submerged nationalities
- .922 International legal aspects. Maritime law

- 1 Neutrality, neutral states and the war  
 2 Blockades, war zones, freedom of the seas  
 3 Contraband, interference with commerce, prizes  
 4 Confiscations, forced contributions, sequestration, requisitions  
 5 Violation of international law and customs (*e. g.*, atrocities), destruction of property, plundering, mutilation of historical treasures, deportations and massacres of civilians  
 6 Prisons and prisoners, internment, concentration camps, refugees, hostages, repatriation  
 7 Secret service  
 8 Enemy aliens, German-Americans, German propaganda  
 9 Claims, indemnities, reparation for damages  
 940.923 Peace. General discussions during and after war  
 1 Problems of reconstruction, readjustment  
 2 World federation, League to enforce peace, League of nations, etc.  
 3 International cooperation, internationalism  
 4 War after the war, imperialism  
 5  
 6 Influence and general results, prophecies  
 7  
 8 Negotiations between belligerents  
 9 Final settlements  
 940.924-929 Individual countries div. geog. like 940-999  
 .92401 Entente, allies  
 .92402 Central powers  
 .92403 Neutrals  
 940.93+ Relations of special interests and classes. Aspects  
 Divide like the classification. Use this place in so far as possible for added entry only  
 Examples:  
 Philosophical aspects 940.931  
 Clergy .932621  
 Catholic church .93282  
 Pacifists .931724  
 Economic aspects .9333+  
 Income tax .933362  
 War savings stamps .933363  
 Food supply .933381  
 Labor of women .933314  
 Jews and the war .93296  
 For International legal aspects see 940.922  
 For Peace discussions during war see 940.923  
 For Military aspects see 940.94  
 940.94+ Military and naval aspects  
 .9409 Military geography and maps  
 .941 Questions of general organization (*e. g.*, colonial armies), recruiting, casualty lists, etc.  
 .942 Administrative and other services  
 1 Medical service, surgeons  
 2 Nurses, Red Cross, hospitals, ambulances, VAD  
 3 Relief work, CRB, war service, bureaus, American fund for French wounded  
 4 Recreation for soldiers, canteen, YM, YW, ALA, KC  
 5 Chaplains, priests  
 6  
 7 Transportation, postal service, messengers  
 8 Commissary, feeding of soldiers  
 9 Military spy system  
 940.943-.949 Land, naval, submarine, aerial operations, including regimental histories  
 .94308 Collections of official reports



.9431	Western and Italian fronts
2	German
3	Belgian
4	Anglo-French. Allies
41	England, Ireland and colonies
2	French
5	American
7	Italian-Austrian
940.944	Eastern front
1	Russo-German (-Austrian)
2	Russo-Austrian
.945	Balkan front, Salonika army
1	Servia
2	Bulgaria
3	Montenegro
.946	Turkish
1	Turko-Russian
2	
3	Dardanelles, Gallipoli
4	Mesopotamia. Persian Gulf.
5	Syria, Palestine, Jerusalem
.947	Colonial
1	German African
2	German Asiatic
3	Egypt
940.948	Naval and submarine operations
.9481	Anglo-German
2	English
3	German
4	Franco Austrian
5	Russian
6	Egyptian Turkish
7	Italian
9	Other
940.949	Aerial operations
1	English
2	French
3	German
4	Russian
5	Italian
6	American
7	Other

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#### FREE PUBLIC MOTION PICTURES

The Bureau of Commercial Economics, Washington, an altruistic organization exhibiting educational films all over the world, has started a nation-wide campaign to get free motion picture theaters into factories, department stores, mining towns, country crossroad centers, lumber camps—every place where there are workers.

It has some 21,000,000 feet of film on almost every conceivable subjects. All these pictures will be loaned without charge to those who will exhibit them free to

audiences.

In order that thousands instead of hundreds of business men and organizations may become borrowers of these films, the bureau is sending out questionnaires, the answering of which will enable the bureau's engineer to advise as to the equipment most suitable under the circumstances, how best to adapt the work shop, church, hall or factory lunchroom for motion picture exhibitions, and any other questions the individual case requires.

## A PLAN FOR A NATURE LIBRARY

By C. EDWARD GRAVES, *Librarian, Minnesota Historical Society*

NATURE literature, meaning in a general way by that term what Mr. Theodore Roosevelt has described as "the literature of appreciative love of nature and of hardy out-of-door life" is a class of literature whose resources have been thoroly explored by only a few favored initiates. In fact, only within recent years has there been developed any consciousness of the existence of a clearly-defined class of this kind of literature. Judging from the widely different types of books that critics carelessly label with this convenient catchword of classification, there is still much vagueness of popular idea in regard to it. It is true, however, that one of the notable literary movements of the last half-century has been the gradual evolution of a distinct type of writing which for want of a more specific name must be called "nature literature," having for its principal theme the beauty and attractiveness of the natural world, as distinguished from the human. Gilbert White was the isolated forerunner of this movement, Thoreau and Jefferies the actual originators, and John Muir, John Burroughs and William Henry Hudson the leading spirits in its modern development. A host of other writers are now following in the footsteps of these leaders and the crescendo of this movement is bound to take rank along with the modern renaissance of poetry as one of the distinguishing features of twentieth century literature.

The movement has reached its highest development in the English-speaking countries, especially in the United States, where the gradual opening up of the wonderlands of our national parks has been a great stimulus to interest in nature subjects. It is therefore most appropriate that the establishment of the first institution designed to embody the spirit of this movement should take place in America. Moreover, on account of the rapid industrial development of the country and the alarming cityward trend of population, there is a great need of en-

couraging any tendency toward an interest in subjects that will take people away somewhat from the nerve-racking turmoil and deadening conventionalities of city life to the restfulness and refreshment of the quiet spaces of nature. Even the country dweller, tho living in close and constant contact with the wonders and beauty of the fields and forests, needs to be stimulated to an active study and contemplation of the natural phenomena around him, if he is to avoid being overcome by a sense of monotony with a consequent mental lethargy. Believing that a better acquaintance with and appreciation of nature literature with its gospel of peace and beauty and wholesome out-of-door activity will do much to remedy the situation, the writer has conceived and worked out a plan for an institution, that he has called for want of a more specific name a "nature library." It is in reality much more than a library, as will appear from the following description, tho the library is the nucleus of the institution.

The idea is that it shall be a reference library of nature literature in its widest sense: the writer has satisfied himself after many years of study and observation, that there is enough of this kind of literature in existence, if a certain amount of the technical and scientific literature of the different branches of nature study is included, to fill a good-sized library, and no doubt it will be turned out in ever-increasing quantities during the coming century. The distinguishing feature about it is that it shall be located, not in a city where it would be entirely out of harmony with its surroundings, but in a rural setting in the midst of beautiful natural scenery which would be altogether appropriate to the character of the institution. If possible, the grounds should be extensive and of varied topographical character. They should be left in their natural state in so far as practical, with very few artificial improvements

except the construction of the necessary walks and driveways. As an illustration of the practical advantages of an acquaintance with nature literature different species of our native wild flora might be planted and encouraged in suitable locations throughout the grounds, nesting sites and other arrangements for attracting the birds might be made, non-destructive forms of animal life might be encouraged, and other activities engaged in with the same end in view.

In order to have a maximum of usefulness, the institution should be located not very far from a large center of population in a portion of the country served by good roads, and the winter climate should not be so severe as to discourage the use of the institution during that season of the year. However, the greatest amount of good accomplished would be not thru a large popular attendance, but thru publicity work, strengthened by the appeal to the popular imagination that the uniqueness of the plan would make. There are in this country a great many organizations whose interests center primarily in a love of nature, though often in a specialized form, such as mountaineering clubs, Audubon clubs, botanical clubs and so forth. There are many other people, not members of any of these organizations who have just as sincere a love for nature but who have no rallying-point for their interests. Such an institution would co-ordinate and focus this sentiment from all over the country, and would thus be in a position to exert a powerful influence in awakening the interest of the general public in nature subjects. A monthly or weekly bulletin might be the best organ for this publicity and educational work at first, and later, if successful, it could be converted into a magazine that would do for nature-lovers and writers of nature literature what the *Bookman* is doing for book-lovers and the literary people in general.

The present time is peculiarly opportune for the establishment of such an institution. The coming century is bound to witness the development of a greater interest in all things relating to nature. For one thing, the natural reaction from the intensified

emotions brought out by the long-continued period of warfare will inevitably tend to lead people's thoughts back toward the peace and simplicity of nature. For another thing, many of our returning soldiers, formerly addicted to habits of indoor amusement and recreation, will no doubt be attracted more and more to the out-of-door life that they have learned to enjoy in their training and campaigning experiences. These returning soldiers are very aptly described by Mr. Archie Austin Coates in a recent poem as "Men coming back to their desks, but nevermore blind to the stars . . ." The result will be not merely an increased interest in the more formal out-of-door sports, such as baseball, tennis and so forth, but more tramping and camping in the fields, forests and mountains. An intelligent direction of this newly-found interest will help to insure the permanency of its good results, and this proposed institution would be the rallying-point, a kind of mother-institution, for this work all over the country. In doing this work, it would be distinctly entitled to a claim as an active reconstructive agency, thus being thoroughly in accord with the spirit of the times.

Another great service that this library could render would be the compiling of bibliographies and indexes to make better available the vast mass of this literature at present hidden away in unknown and almost inaccessible nooks and corners of libraries and bookshops. Because the existence of a distinctive class of nature literature has not in the past been recognized by librarians and literary critics, it has never been adequately indexed or catalogued. Gathering it together under one roof will afford a fine opportunity for this work which should be of inestimable benefit to authors and investigators.

The possible adaptations and developments of the plan are theoretically almost unlimited, and practically would be limited only by the size of the endowment fund. Special departments might be established, such, for instance, as a department of landscape art, which would include out-of-door



photography, especially nature photography, painting, and landscape architecture of the natural or informal school. The library would be the nucleus and center of all this work, but courses of lectures and instruction in the field by experts might well be offered as an additional attraction. These could be short intensive courses, on the same principle as the summer Chautauqua plan. Expert instructors and students would probably be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity offered to make use of the library and out-of-door laboratory for field work, while at the same time enjoying a vacation from their regular routine. This idea has already been worked out on a small scale by the National Association of Audubon Societies at their School for Applied Ornithology at Amston, Connecticut, where three short courses on bird study and field ornithology, applied ornithology and nature photography were given for the first time last summer. The extensive application of the idea by an institution embracing all the different branches of nature study would be a great and unique undertaking.

The prospectus of the plan as described above was recently mailed out to many prominent nature writers and nature lovers all over the country in an effort to crystallize sentiment on the subject. The replies were almost without exception enthusiastic in their approval of the idea. Among others, Walter Prichard Eaton, Gene Stratton-Porter and Enos Mills have taken an especially helpful interest in the plan. A list of the more prominent people who have written strong letters of approval would include such well-known authors as Stewart Edward White, Dallas Lore Sharp, Ray Stannard Baker (David Grayson, *pseud.*) Major A. Radclyffe Dugmore and Herbert K. Job, two of the best known nature photographers in the world; T. Gilbert Pearson, Secretary of the National Association of Audubon Societies; E. W. Forbush, Massachusetts State Ornithologist; Stephen T. Mather, Director of the United States National Park Service; Prof. Liberty Hyde Bailey; P. S. Ridsdale, Editor of

*American Forestry*; Jens Jensen of Chicago, and William Tyler (Wilhelm) Miller of Detroit, two of the leading landscape gardeners of the country; Dr. D. T. Mac Dougal, Director of the Desert Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution; Dr. C. Hart Merriam, the well-known scientist of the Smithsonian Institution, and many other prominent people.

This result was not altogether unexpected, since the plan is one that appeals especially to people who are thoroughly interested in nature and out-of-doors subjects. Librarians, however, and even the nature lovers among them, have a rather different viewpoint, and the author of the plan would very much like to receive criticism from any of them who are interested. The question of financing the enterprise is one that will eventually have to be dealt with, but if the idea is generally conceded to be a sufficiently worthy one, that is, if the amount of good to be accomplished is sufficient to justify any expenditure involved, financial means will surely be found sooner or later. The principal points at issue, therefore, at the present time, are theoretical and technical in nature rather than practical. For instance, one prominent librarian makes the following criticism: "The tendency of modern libraries, it seems to me, is towards consolidation and against the creation of libraries for special purposes unless there is some overwhelming reason for them. I should even go so far as to say that in every large city, all collections of books should be concentrated in one spot. The value of each book to the public is multiplied many fold simply because of its proximity to other books. For this reason, altho I strongly approve the making of such a large collection of nature books as you suggest, it ought, I think, to be made by some large public library and housed in the central building of this library." The answer to this criticism is that the value of nature books would be multiplied many fold because of their proximity to the different forms of nature described in the books. In other words, an out-of-door laboratory

is needed where the practical can be joined up with the theoretical and the visible with the imaginative, and where the institution can acquire an individuality that would be denied if its book collections were merged with collections of books of fiction, languages, engineering, medicine and other equally foreign subjects.

This argument, however, is not intended to discourage the formation of such collections by public libraries. In fact, it is even possible that the institution in some modi-

fied form might be established as a branch of a public library in an appropriate suburban or park location. Thus located, it would make an excellent Roosevelt Memorial; the Greater Chicago Roosevelt Memorial Association recently gave serious consideration to such a plan. The love of nature is one of the most healthful influences in our modern civilization, and public libraries can accomplish much good by emphasizing in every way possible books that encourage the growth of this feeling.

## THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

BY CHARLES E. BABCOCK, *Acting Librarian.*

BETWEEN 1826, when Simón Bolívar, the liberator of Northern South America, assembled a Pan-American conference in Panama, and 1889 when James G. Blaine, then Secretary of State of the United States, invited the American Republics to send delegates to meet in Washington, D. C., and form the "First International American Conference," so little work had been done towards collecting books in any specially provided location relating to the American republics, that the delegates from the southern countries felt such a collection should be made and enacted a resolution, "That there be established, at such location in the city of Washington, as the Government of the United States may designate, to commemorate the meeting of the International American Conference, a Latin American memorial library, to be formed by contributions from all the governments represented in this conference, wherein shall be collected all the historical, geographical, and literary works, maps, manuscripts, and official documents relating to the history and civilization of America, such library to be solemnly dedicated on the day on which the United States celebrates the Fourth Centennial of the discovery of America." This resolution, approved April 10, 1890, was amended on the same date, to, "baptize this library with the name of, "The Library of Columbus." Inasmuch as this

name was afterwards found to conflict with the name of another library, the Second International American Conference held in Mexico in 1900-01, changed the name to the "Columbus Memorial Library," as it is known to-day. The United States government, in accordance with this resolution, designated the organization then known as the International Bureau of American Republics now the Pan American Union to be the location for this library, and the subsequent conferences held in Mexico in 1900-01, Rio de Janeiro, 1906, and Buenos Aires, 1910, continued it as a division of the Pan American Union. Provision was made in the Conference's resolutions for each republic to send for deposit copies of its official and other publications.

The first librarian was Dr. José Ignacio Rodríguez, a Cuban by birth, and one of the best known and scholarly Pan Americans of his day, and who guided the affairs of the library in its infancy, organizing and constructing until his death in 1907. One of his greatest wishes was to see the realization of the resolution of the Conference at Rio de Janeiro in 1906, which, "Resolved, 1, The Third International American Conference resolves to express its gratification at the realization of the project of establishing a permanent center of information and of interchange of ideas among the republics of this continent as well as a building suitable for the library in memory of

Columbus. . ." This building, the present building of the Pan American Union, provides for the library an extensive stack-room of five floors, occupying nearly the entire north wing. In addition to the stack-room, which is provided with modern steel stacks from the Art Metal Construction Company, the library contains all the modern and customary furnishing of an up-to-date special library.

From a mere collection of books it has grown, under the administration of the present Director General of the Pan American Union, Mr. John Barrett, to be one of the most important special libraries within its field and now contains, 42,303 volumes and pamphlets; 159,214 catalog cards; 1,527 maps; 110 atlases; 1,429 lantern slides; 21; 704 photographs, and 3,692 negatives. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, the library received 3,305 requests for information, 1,274 separate periodicals from all America; and made 20,258 press clippings. These figures, while not large even for a small public library, for a special library giving attention largely to only one-half of one of the world's hemispheres indicate interest in things Pan American.

Many of the periodicals received, particularly the official and other daily newspapers, scientific journals government bulletins, and literary magazines of special importance, have their more important articles indexed on cards and the periodical is bound for permanent reference. In some cases complete sets of official newspapers are filed, and a ten years' file of some of the daily papers are available. Not every paper received is bound, but enough to give the future student the day by day contemporary history of Latin America as written in its daily newspapers.

Owing to the unique organization of the Library it is necessary to maintain a fundamental classification or grouping by countries, and under each country the usual subject classification found in any large library is used. The scope of the library within its field has been extended until each country is now represented by an individual collection somewhat more comprehensive than even provided for by the original reso-

lution establishing the library, making in all twenty-one small libraries forming the whole.

Current illustrated magazines are given places on the tables of the general reading room, directories of all the principal cities, both general and telephone, have been secured and are kept up-to-date; a press clipping desk is maintained affording a valuable source for current news items; and every publication relating to Latin America that can be obtained is added to the library. The library is particularly strong in government reports from the several departments, and laws; the collections of history and description are rather complete; while the literature and economic conditions of each country are well represented.

While the library is for reference purposes primarily, it is open to the general public, and students, business men and others are afforded every opportunity to make full use of the material collected. Reading tables are provided and personal attention from the library's staff is assured every visitor.

During its existence many duplicate books have been received and these are being used to maintain an inter-library exchange of duplicates between the library and the libraries in the other republics of America. This exchange was inaugurated in 1912 and 1913 by personal visits to the more important Latin American libraries by members of the staff of the Pan American Union and by correspondence, and to-day includes many of the larger libraries in South America. This exchange is yet to be fully developed but the ground work already accomplished will provide an almost unlimited source for books for future development.

To make the library useful in the practical growth of commerce and industry, and not to neglect the needs of writers, students, scientists, lawyers, travelers and others, and to fulfill the intention of the resolutions of the International American Conferences has been the principal thought in gathering together the collection forming the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union.



## RECENT MOTION PICTURES BASED ON BOOKS

These pictures have been selected for listing by The National Board of Review of Motion Pictures.

**Adele**, 6 reels, United Picture Theatres of America. Star—Kitty Gordon.

War drama based on Adele Bleneau's novel, "The Nurse's Story."

**The Divorcee**, 5 reels, Metro. Star—Ethel Barrymore.

Brilliant screen version of W. Somerset Maugham's English society comedy-drama "Lady Frederick."

**The Enchanted Barn**, 5 reels, Vitagraph. Star—Bessie Love.

Romance from the novel of the same name by Grace Livingston Hill.

**The Eternal City**, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky, re-issue. Star—Pauline Frederick.

A notable screen rendition of Hall Caine's novel.

**His Parisian Wife**, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky. Artcraft. Star—Elsie Ferguson.

Family drama, from the novel by Andrew Soutar.

**The Lion and the Mouse**, 6 reels, Vitagraph. Star—Alice Joyce.

**A Man in the Open**, 6 reels, United Pictures Theatres of America. Star—Dustin Farnum.

Screen version of the Canadian adventure story by Roger Pocock.

**Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch**, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky: Paramount. Star—Marguerite Clark.

From the story by Alice Hegan Rice.

**The Midnight Stage?** 5 reels, Pathe. Star—

Western drama picturized from the play in which Henry Irving starred; this in turn adapted from the French play, "The Lyons Mail."

**Outcasts of Poker Flat, The**, 6 reels, Universal. Star—Harry Carey.

The widely read Bret Harte's stories "Outcasts of a Poker Flat and Luck of Roaring Camp" merged into one western frontier melodrama.

**Treat 'Em Rough**, 5 reels, Fox. Star—Tom Mix.

Western melodrama founded on the book "The Two Gun Men" by Charles Alden Seltzer.

**The Vagabond**, 4 reels, Pathe. Star—Henry Krauss.

Adapted from Jean Richepin's poem, "Le Chemineau."

**Faith**, 5 reels, Metro. Star—Bert Lytell.

Adaptation of the story of the same name by Richard Washburn Child.

**The Virginian**, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky: (re-issue). Star—Dustin Farnum.

Fine screen version of Owen Wister's novel.

**Westerners, The**, 7 reels, Hodkinson-Pathe. Star—Roy Stewart.

Border Melodrama from the book by Major Edward White.

**The Wicked Darling**, 6 reels, Universal. Star—Priscilla Dean.

Underworld melodrama of considerable merit, adapted from the story, "The Gutter Boss."

## THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF BRAZIL AT RIO DE JANEIRO

THE finest library in South America, says the *Maine Library Bulletin*, is the National Library of Rio de Janeiro, founded in 1808, by the Prince Regent of Portugal, Dom João, later the Brazilian King João VI, who, coming to Rio as ruler, brought with him the Portuguese Royal Library of 60,000 volumes.

"This excellent collection of books has received notable additions since, Dom Pedro II having added 50,000 volumes from his own collection, and Dr. Julio Benedicto Ottoni, the Brazilian manufacturer, donating the famous Brazilian collection. According to the law of the country, a copy of every work published in Brazil must be forwarded to the library. The result has been a worthy collection of books and literature, including 360,167 printed books, 569,643 manuscripts, 6876 geographical maps, 123,182 pictures and 28,709 coins and medals. It is said that

the languages in which the books of this library are printed include 14, and the study and devotion given to the collection and modern arrangement by the librarians has added greatly to the value of the institution, especially for reference purposes.

"This literature is housed in a building on the Avenida Rio Branco, opened in 1910, a century after the library was originally established. It is doubtless the best equipped institution of its kind in the whole of South America. The building stands by itself, and follows the modern method of division into sections. The main reading hall accommodates 136 persons, and there is a special room for those who wish to read the papers and reviews. Not the least interesting to the visitor are the old and valuable editions, and the drawings of old masters which have made the building a veritable museum of art."



#### AN OUT-OF-DOOR BULLETIN BOARD

THE attractive bulletin board here illustrated is the idea of Miss Marian P. Kirkland, who finds that it brings excellent results to the Cary Memorial Library, Lexington, Mass.

The following description was given in *The Use of Print* of June 27. "The cabinet erected near the sidewalk on the lawn of the library is a frame of Mission oak eight feet high, six feet wide. The base is of red tapestry brick and the roof is of red tiles. The bulletin board and the display cabinet with its plate glass front is five and a half feet long and three feet high and five inches deep, and is fitted with electric lights and adjustable shelves, which, when removed give space for bulletin or poster material. As these glass shelves may be removed when books are not to be displayed three arrangements are possible: All the space filled with books; one-half of the space filled with books and the other half with poster material; and all bulletin material.

Here are shown rare books and special volumes, music, books in fine bindings, recent books on special subjects and new additions.

To secure as much permanence as possible the cabinet is placed on a concrete

foundation in which are embedded iron supports attached to both sides of the frame.

"It is," writes Miss Kirkland, "particularly pleasing to note the attraction which it has for the laboring man and to note too, that thru this interest people are coming into the library who have never been in before and are calling for books which they have seen displayed in our outdoor cabinet. . . . Another outcome seems to be developing which I had not anticipated. I often see old friends greeting each other and holding informal receptions in front of it and others not so well acquainted meet there and discuss the books displayed. This I believe is a spirit worth fostering. To keep the interest alive we change the display each week. It surely is helping our people to know something of the resources of the library in a concrete manner. . . . We now have since these photographs were taken a granolithic approach and later on we shall put shrubs around the approach to prevent the grass being worn off along the edges."

A member of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Hallie C. Blake, cooperated in a generous spirit in making the realization of the idea possible. The architect of the building, Mr.



Willard D. Brown, contributed the design and the working drawings. The photographs here reproduced were taken for the library by Mr. E. H. Sargeant of Lexington and the poster here shown on the bulletin board is by Sam Brown who has a home in Lexington.

Two views of the bulletin-board are shown here, the first giving a good idea of the attractiveness of the bulletin-board which is built so as to harmonize with the style of the library building, and the second showing more clearly the details of the construction.

The head cataloguer and the head of the order department of Yale University Library have been given the rank of assistant professors.



### LIBRARIES AND THE NATION

By JOY E. MORGAN

How many Americans are without free public library service? How much would it would cost to provide them with libraries in charge of expert librarians? The Bureau of Education has in hand material for a bulletin on "Free Public Libraries" that answers these questions for each of the 2964 counties in the United States, for each of the 48 states and for the entire country.

The tables containing the material showing 14 facts about each county are most valuable and, when the bulletin is published, which we hope will be soon, should be made the basis of effective publicity in each of the various states.

Even more valuable still, especially to those who are taking a national view of the library situation and are concerning themselves with the movement to provide library service for every man, woman and child in America, are the charts and tables which show graphically the library situation in the nation as a whole. According to one of these tables a mill tax levy on the assessed value of the property of the country would raise \$69,093,006 which represents the amount of money that might well be spent annually for free public library service. The recorded income of all free public libraries is \$16,559,941 which is less than one-fourth the



amount needed to provide an adequate service. Of the 2964 counties only 794, or 27 percent, have a library of 5000 volumes or over. There are 4230 free public libraries containing 43,491,332 volumes, serving a population of 41,180,591, or 45 percent of a possible 91,641,215 as shown by the population statistics from the 1910 census. There are 1600 free public libraries having 5000 volumes or over, containing a total of 38,015,586 volumes and serving only 39.8 percent of the population of the United States.

According to these figures 60.2 percent of the population of the United States is without free public libraries, which, according to recent estimates of population, is at least 60,000,000 people. When one considers that over 60,000,000 people in a nation that is committed to universal public schools and to compulsory education live in communities that do not provide the means of continuing the education that their children are forced to begin, the need for library extension is apparent. The need is still more apparent when one realizes that most of these people live outside the cities in the smaller towns and in the open country where magazines are few, where bookstores are infrequent, and where almost the only opportunity that they are likely to have for securing the latest and best books must come from the public library. The overwhelming need is more apparent still when one stops to think that the lives of these millions of people are laid in an age when methods of living, industrial processes, in fact the whole civilization has become so highly complex and so elaborately specialized that the keeping fit of the citizen to hold his place in the complex structure may not wisely be left to chance.

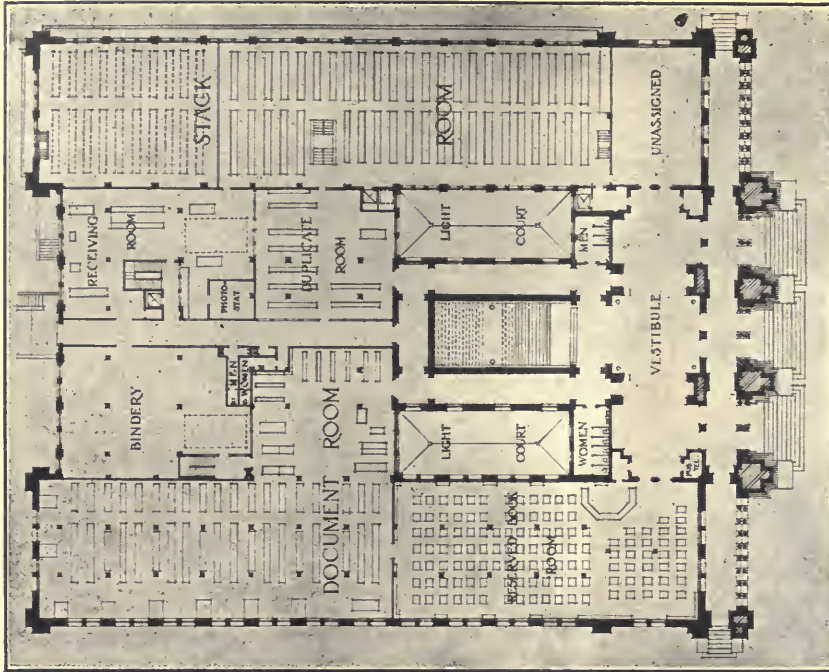
The situation created by the growing complexity of modern life is recognized by many differentiations in our school systems. There are schools of many grades and kinds training for the professions, for industry, for the farms and for business.

Although we have recognized the need of school training for specialization by the creation of multifarious schools and

courses, sufficient weight has not been given to the fact that changes in our manner of living, in our public affairs, and in our industrial methods and processes are so rapid and varied that almost before the individual has completed his school course many of the things he has learned have been superseded or modified by new points of view, by more recent discoveries or by new ways of doing things. To be intelligently active as a citizen and intelligently productive in his profession or vocation the individual needs the new points of view. He needs the new methods of doing things to fit him to hold his own in the competition that seems ever to be growing keener. To keep abreast of the times he must depend upon books and journals which are being published at such a rapid rate that the job of knowing about them and organizing them for use is the work of an expert who can give full time to the difficult task. The Library of Congress added 16,088 volumes to its collections from the entries in the copyright office in the year 1918 alone.

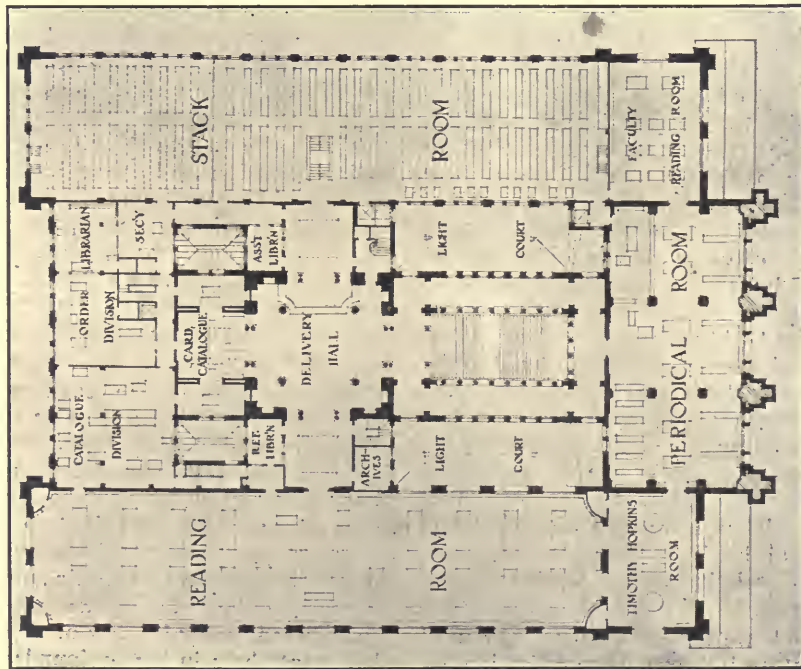
That the states need the help of a national agency in solving this problem of library extension is shown by the fact that of the 48 states 30 are now rendering library service to less than 50 percent of their population, six are rendering library service to less than ten percent of their population, and one to less than two percent of its population. Thirty-nine of the states provide less than 50 percent of their population with the type of service than can be rendered by libraries of 5000 volumes or over, and ten states provide less than ten percent of their population with such service.

This problem is the concern of the whole nation. Education is at the heart of the nation and the modern world political situation demands of us a great national civilization, which in turn demands from all our citizens intelligence and efficiency. The Enlarged Program of the American Library Association must help to equalize library opportunities. It must lend a hand to any locality or to any state that wants help in laying foundations for an adequate library system of its own.



THE GROUND FLOOR

LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY LIBRARY



THE MAIN FLOOR

# THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING AT LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY

BY GEORGE T. CLARK, *Librarian*

It is a fact worthy of comment that in California where for years library construction has been almost exclusively confined to Carnegie buildings costing from \$10,000 to \$20,000 there should have been completed since 1911 three monumental buildings at an aggregate cost of about \$3,000,000, while plans for a fourth to cost nearly \$2,000,000 are now under-way.

This unusual activity was initiated by the University of California with its Doe Library. The San Francisco Public Library followed, and now Stanford University has completed and occupied its long projected building, while at Sacramento State Librarian Ferguson is using his spare moments to expedite progress on the new state building which is to house the library and the Supreme Court, and for which detail plans are being prepared.

The Stanford Library has been erected according to plans formulated by the architects Bakewell and Brown of San Francisco. It will be the central feature of a new quadrangle immediately to the east of the original quadrangle which was built according to the designs prepared for Senator Stanford by the firm of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge. The new library is naturally in the Romanesque style adopted for the original university buildings. It faces to the west, and has a frontage of 180 feet and a depth of 235 feet. It is three stories in height with a basement and also a mezzanine floor. It is of steel frame construction with reinforced concrete floors and roof slabs and with walls of buff sandstone and brick. The stack is on the south and is seven tiers in height, the fourth or central of the building. The grouping of the tier being on a level with the main floor rooms is shown on the accompanying plans. Rather unusual features are the Reserved Book room, The Documents division, and the Seminar library. The

former is on the ground floor and is equipped with individual desks for 124 readers. The books for collateral reading in connection with lecture courses will be placed on the open shelves. In addition to state and federal public documents the Library has an unusually good collection of British sessional papers, dominion documents of Canada as well as documents from other foreign countries. There is ample space for readers, and the division has shelf capacity for 40,000 volumes. The Seminar library is on the top floor and is reached by a secondary stairway starting from the Delivery hall near the loan desk so that ingress may be supervised from that point during quiet periods when no attendant may be stationed in the Seminar library. The floor cases are so placed as to form a series of alcoves each large enough for an eight foot table and chairs for readers. The material required for study in connection with the various seminar courses will be placed in this room grouped in the alcove of the respective teaching departments. Thus History will have one or more alcoves, Economics another, English another, and so on. The advantages of departmental arrangement will be preserved altho all the material will be kept in one room under supervision. The classes will meet in adjacent rooms and such books as are required at a session will be taken there for the time being.

The Library has an ultimate capacity of 750,000 volumes altho shelving has so far been installed for only about one half that number. The building has been so placed that it can be extended to the north, east or south to meet whatever needs the future may develop.

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Libraries are as the shrines where all the relics of saints full of true virtue and that without delusion or imposture are preserved and reposed.—BACON.



## LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

### POSITIONS WANTED

Senior assistant librarian, experienced in law, genealogy and general reference work, wishes for family reasons, to hear of an opening in the East. *Address:* J. L. E. care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Graduate librarian, ten years experience in general and special work, recently returned from a year in France, desires position, business or special library preferred. *Address:* M. R. care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Library school graduate, fifteen years chief librarian in city of over 30,000, wants similar position in city, university, high school or special library. Reads and speaks French, German and Italian. Experienced in Americanization work and in a technical library. *Address,* K. Z., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

### POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted a library assistant, experienced. *Address:* Anne Pierce, Librarian, Carnegie Library, Charlotte, N. C.

Children's librarian wanted for the Kellogg Public Library, Green Bay, Wisconsin. State training and experience. *Address:* Deborah B. Martin, librarian.

Wanted librarian to take charge of a department library, salary \$1300 per year. *Address:* Librarian, Iowa State College Library, Ames, Iowa.

Wanted: General library assistant, one with some experience in work with children given preference. *Address,* JESSAMINE WARD, Plumb Memorial Library, Shelton, Conn.

Children's librarian and first assistant wanted for the Public Library, Virginia, Minn. For particulars address: Grace M. Stevens, librarian.

Wanted: An assistant with experience at the circulation desk as an assistant in the circulation department of the Bridgeport Public Library. Salary \$60 to \$65 a

month. *Address,* HENRY N. SANBORN, Librarian.

There is an opening in the Engineering Societies Library for a person with some experience in cataloging. *Address:* Margaret Mann, 29 West 39th Street, New York. (Engineering Societies Library.)

Wanted, assistant cataloger, library experience and training in cataloging, knowledge of typewriter required. Salary, \$1100. 3 weeks vacation with pay each year; sick time allowance. *Address:* Purd B. Wright, Public Library, Kansas City, Mo.

Wanted: An adequately trained cataloger of some experience. The library staff consists of only two, so the cataloger must do half of the loan desk work. Salary \$1200 for nine months work with a faculty rank. *Address,* ELIZABETH FORREST, Librarian, Montana State College, Bozeman, Mont.

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The California State Library has on file information illustrated with views and plans concerning most of the 197 library buildings thruout the state. In the July issue of *News Notes of California Libraries*, information is given about those buildings which have been erected since 1906, with some examples of plans and exteriors of various styles of branch buildings. Fuller information regarding heating, ventilating, cleaning and other matters will be supplied to anyone interested.

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If the Library has any purpose at the close of the war more active than any other, it is to assist returning soldiers and sailors to prepare for re-entrance into civil life.

### NOTICE

Doris U. Yaeger, 129 West 86th Street, New York, will send to any library which will pay packing and transportation charges, a complete set of the American Cyclopaedia in 16 volumes, 1883.

### LIBRARIANS' SALARIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

At the first hearing before the Joint Committee on Reclassification of Salaries in the District of Columbia, the necessity for increased salaries for library workers was presented by a committee consisting of George F. Bowerman, librarian of the public library, chairman; Herbert Putnam, librarian of the Library of Congress and president of the District of Columbia Library Association; H. H. Meyer and C. W. Collins of the Library of Congress; Clara Herbert, of the Public Library; Claribel R. Barnett and Alice C. Atwood, of the Department of Agriculture; Laura Thompson, of the Children's Bureau; M. N. Smull, of the Bureau of Education and Miss Tousley, of the documents office. Charles C. Williamson, chief of the economics division of the Public Library of New York City, was present in behalf of the American Library Association.

Sealed proposals for salary schedules for the library workers of the District were presented by Dr. Bowerman in the brief read to the Commission. Each commission member was provided with a copy of the brief, and read it with the speaker. These schedules, Dr. Bowerman explained are "the minima we think necessary under present conditions to secure competent service and to retain it."

Dr. Williamson presented to the commission figures on salaries paid in libraries in New York tending to bear out the statements of the local librarians.

The library service covered by the classification schedules, comprising about 600 positions, includes only employees rendering professional or semi-professional service. It does not include merely clerical service, nor on the other hand specialists in certain fields whose work, tho attached to a library, does not involve library science or technique.

The reasons for making sealed proposals were explained by Dr. Putnam as:

"They have been compiled without the benefit of the information bearing on the employment policies of the government.

"They have been compiled without consultation with the other 'services,' or agreement upon policies or criteria that might be urged by the government employees generally.

"They cover but one-half of 1 per cent of the total positions to be considered.

"If the schedules be too low their present publication would prejudice every other service; if they seem too high their publication might bring upon the commission the criticism of encouraging the employees to exaggerate their case.

"In any case a present publication would provoke discussion which would be quite premature, and might prove inconvenient.

"Their publication would deprive the commission of the advantage or recommendations from the other services shaped independently of any submitted before them."

### THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE

At a meeting of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs held at the Hotel Astor, New York, on Friday, October 31st, the report of the Committee on Libraries was received. This committee was appointed by the Federation last May, to consider the following resolutions which had been presented at the spring meeting:

"RESOLVED, That this Federation registers its hearty approval of the present administration of the New York Public Library; that it condemns any effort to replace the present system in New York City by civil service; and asks the city to make larger appropriations for its support in future; and be it also

"RESOLVED, That a committee wait upon the Mayor and upon the Board of Estimate and apportionment and present a copy of these resolutions and this request.

"RESOLVED, That the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs urges that the city cause an investigation to be made, with the object of determining whether the Circulation Department of the New York Public Library be placed under Civil Service rules and regulations, and that this body appoint a committee to wait on the Mayor, the Comptroller, and the other members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and present our requests."

The Chairman, Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, reported that the Committee has held several meetings and has thoroly studied the Library. She quoted the figures as to salaries, etc., as obtained from the Library Administration, and presented the following:

"RESOLVED, That the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, registers its hearty approval of the present administra-

tion of The New York Public Library; that it disapproves any effort to replace the present system in New York City by Municipal Civil Service; and it asks the City to make larger appropriations for the Library's support in the future."

This resolution was adopted by the Federation by a vote which, owing to the confusion in the room at the moment could not be accurately determined, but which has been estimated as being between three and four hundred in favor of the resolution and one hundred and sixty seven against.

Another resolution referring to librarians which was presented by the Committee on Resolutions, but which, owing to lack of time, was postponed for consideration at the next meeting of the Federation reads:

"RESOLVED, That we protest against the system of removing women without reason, and advocate opening all positions in library work from Librarian of Congress down to that of page, to men and women equally and for equal pay."

### THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE A. L. A.

#### The President's Official Call

To Members of the American Library Association:

At the session of the Executive Board of the American Library Association, held in Richfield Springs, N. Y., September 9, 1919, it was voted, in view of the necessity for amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws, made necessary by the proposed enlarged program for A. L. A. library service, that the president be authorized to call two special meetings of the Association for the purpose of considering proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws and such other matters as the president may name in the call, one meeting to be held in Chicago and the other later, at some point on the Atlantic Coast.

The president of the A. L. A. hereby calls a special meeting of the American Library Association to be held in Chicago, Illinois, January 1, 2 and 3, 1920, to consider a proposed revision of the Constitution and to have as the basis of this con-

sideration the report of the special committee appointed to make recommendations for revision; and also to consider all matters connected with the proposed enlarged program for American Library Association library service.

In considering the proposed enlarged program, the Executive Board of the Association may ask for a vote on some of its features in order to obtain some definite approval or disapproval of them by the Association at large before the Board itself takes definite action regarding them.

A large attendance at the special meeting is urged and it is hoped members of the Association will be ready to pass judgment on these important questions now before the A. L. A. Two sessions will be held on January 1, morning and afternoon, and sessions on the mornings both of January 2 and 3.

CHALMERS HADLEY,  
*President.*



# CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

## A PROPOSED REVISION BY THE COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF CONSTITUTION

In preparing this proposed revision the Committee has availed itself of the suggested draft made by the Committee on Enlarged Program.

*Alterations and additions from the draft printed in the October LIBRARY JOURNAL are given in italics.*

### Object

1. The object of the American Library Association shall be to promote library service and librarianship.

### Membership

2. *Members.* Any person or institution may become a member on paying the annual dues.

3. *Honorary Members.* Any person may be made an Honorary Member with full privileges of membership by the unanimous vote of the Association at any meeting.

Sec. 4. *Contributing and Sustaining Members.* Any person or institution may become a contributing or a sustaining member on payment of the required annual sums.

Sec. 5. *Life Members and Fellows.* Any person may become a life member or a life fellow by paying the required amounts.

### Meetings

6. *Annual Meetings.* There shall be an annual meeting of the Association at such place and time as may be determined by the Executive Board.

7. *Special Meetings.* Special meetings of the Association may be called by the Executive Board, and shall be called by the President on request of forty members of the Association. At least one month's notice shall be given, and only business specified in the call shall be transacted.

Sec. 8. *Votes by Institutional Members.* The vote of an institutional member shall be cast by the duly designated representative whose credentials are filed with the secretary. *In the absence of such designation or of such delegate the vote may be cast only by the chief librarian of the institution.*

Sec. 9. *Quorum.* Fifty members shall constitute a quorum.

### Management

Sec. 10. *Executive Board.* The administration of the affairs of the Association, including its publishing activities, shall be vested in the Executive Board, which shall consist of the president, vice-president, treasurer and eight other members. The members of the Executive Board, other than the president, the vice-president and the treasurer, shall be elected *as hereafter specified.* *At the annual meeting of 1920 there shall be elected by ballot four persons to serve as new members of the Executive Board. Immediately after their election they shall divide themselves by lot into two equal classes, of which the terms of the first class shall expire in 1923 and of the second class in 1924. At each annual meeting thereafter two members shall be elected to the Executive to serve for four years.*

Sec. 11. The Executive Board shall have power to fill all vacancies in office *except that in the case of the death, resignation or inability to serve of the president of the Association, the vice-president shall become president.*

Sec. 12. *Meetings of the Executive Board may be called by the President at such times and places as he may designate; and shall be called upon request of six members of the Board.*

Sec. 13. *Quorum.* Six members shall constitute a quorum of the Executive Board.

Sec. 14. *The Executive Board shall prepare and adopt an annual budget and supplementary budgets within which all its appropriations shall be made and no expense shall be incurred in behalf of the Association by any officer or committee in excess of the authorized appropriation.*

Sec. 15. *Policy.* No question involving the policy of the Association as such shall be voted upon by the Association until said question has been referred to the Executive Board, and a report thereon made by the

Board to the Association; but the Board shall make a report upon every question so referred to it not later than at the next session of the Association held after such reference.

*Sec. 16. Votes by Correspondence.* Approval in writing by a majority of a Board or Committee shall have the force of a vote, if conducted under the conditions to be specified in the By-Laws.

#### *Officers and Committees*

*Sec. 17.* The officers of the Association shall be a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and assistant treasurer. The president and vice-president shall be elected at each annual meeting of the Association. The secretary, treasurer and assistant treasurer, who shall be a trust company, shall be chosen by the Executive Board, shall hold office at its pleasure, and receive such salaries as it shall fix.

*Sec. 18. Officers.* The president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and assistant treasurer shall perform the duties usually pertaining to their respective offices.

*Sec. 19.* The Executive Board shall appoint all other officers and standing committees and shall fix the salaries of all paid officers and employees.

*Sec. 20. Terms of Office.* All officers and all elected members of the Executive Board shall serve until the adjournment of the meeting at which their successors are chosen.

#### *Council*

*Sec. 21. Membership.* The Council shall consist of the Executive Board, all ex-presidents of the Association who continue as members thereof, all presidents of affiliated societies, fifty members elected by the Association at large, and one member from each state, provincial, or regional library association or club which complies with the conditions for such representation set forth in the by-laws. The elected members shall be chosen ten each year by the Association, to hold office for five years..

*Sec. 22. Meetings.* The Council shall hold at least two meetings a year, one of which shall be at the time and place of the annual meetings of the Association. Other

*meetings shall be called upon request of twenty members.*

*Sec. 23. Duties.* The Council shall consider and discuss library questions of professional and public interest, and shall from time to time issue reports thereon; and it may by a two-thirds vote adopt resolutions on these or any other matters of library policy or practice.

#### *Endowment Fund*

*Sec. 24.* All receipts from life memberships and life fellowships, and all gifts for endowment purposes, shall constitute an endowment fund, which shall be invested and the principal kept for ever inviolate. The interest shall be expended as the Executive Board may direct. *The endowment fund shall be in the custody of three trustees, one of whom shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting, to hold office for three years from the date of his election and until his successor shall be elected. No money from the endowment fund shall be invested or expended except on check signed by a majority of the trustees.*

#### *Affiliated Organizations*

*Sec. 25.* (This section not yet framed by the Committee.)

#### *By-Laws*

*Sec. 26.* By-Laws may be adopted and amended by vote of the Association upon recommendation of the Executive Board or of a special committee appointed by the Association to report thereon. *Any by-law may be suspended by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting at any meeting of the Association.*

#### *Amendments*

*Sec. 27.* This Constitution may be amended by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting at two successive meetings of the Association, provided that notice of the proposed amendments be sent to each member of the Association at least one month before final adoption.

#### **BY-LAWS**

##### *Dues*

*Sec. 1. Amounts for Annual Dues.* (a) *The annual dues of the Association shall be*

two dollars for individuals and five dollars for libraries and other institutions, payable in advance in January. (b) On payment of \$25 annually any person or institution may become a contributing member; on payment of \$100 or more annually any person or institution may become a sustaining member.

Sec. 2. *Life Members and Fellows.* On payment of \$25.00 any individual member may become a life member; on payment of \$75.00 a life member may become a life fellow; on payment of \$100.00 any individual member may become a life fellow.

Sec. 3. *Unpaid Dues.* Members whose dues are unpaid at the close of the annual conference and who shall continue such delinquency for one month after notice of the same has been sent by the treasurer, shall be dropped from membership.

Sec. 4. Each new member shall be assigned a consecutive number in the order of first joining and paying dues. A delinquent member rejoining and paying his arrears of annual dues shall receive his original number.

Sec. 5. *Fiscal Year.* The fiscal year of the Association shall be the calendar year.

#### Nominations

Sec. 6. At least three months prior to the annual meeting of the Association the Executive Board shall appoint a committee of five, no one of whom shall be a member of the Board, to nominate the elective officers and other members of the Executive Board, trustees of the Endowment Fund, and members of the Council.

This committee shall report to the Executive Board, which shall after adoption of the report publish its nominations in the Bulletin at least one month prior to the annual meeting of the Association and shall place such nominations before the Association on a printed ballot which shall be known as the "Official Ballot." The Board shall also include on such ballot other nominations filed with the secretary by any five members of the Association at least twenty-four hours before election, provided that with the petition containing such nominations or noted upon it, shall be filed the

consent of the person or persons so nominated.

No person shall be nominated as president, or vice-president for two consecutive terms. No more than the required number of nominations shall be made by the committee. The position and residence of each nominee shall be given on the official ballot.

#### State Representation in Council

Sec. 7. Each state, provincial or regional library association or club having a membership of not less than fifteen members, may be represented in the Council by the president of such association, or by an alternate elected at the annual meeting of the association. The annual dues shall be \$5.00 for each association having a membership of fifty or less and ten cents for each person additional where membership is above that number. The privileges and advantages of the A. L. A. conferences shall be available only to those holding personal membership or representing institutional membership in the Association or to members of affiliated societies.

#### Sections

Sec. 8. A petition for the establishment of a section shall be referred to a special committee to be appointed by the president, which shall report to the Executive Board on the desirability of such section. The Executive Board shall have power to discontinue a section when, in its opinion, the usefulness of that section has ceased.

Sec. 9. Any existing organization of librarians having not less than twenty-five members may on vote of the Executive Board become a section of the Association.

Sec. 10. Sections may, if they so elect charge annual dues, limit their own membership, issue publications, and in general carry on activities along the line of their own interest, accounting for their own funds solely to their own members.

Sec. 11. No authority is granted any section to incur expense on behalf of the Association as such or to commit the Association by any declaration of policy.

Sec. 12. Provision shall be made by the Executive Board for sessions of the various sections at annual meetings of the Association, and the programs for the same shall be



prepared by the officers of sections in consultation with the program committee. Sessions of sections shall be open to any member of the Association, but no person may vote in any section unless registered as a member of the same. The registered members of each section shall, at the final session of each annual meeting, choose officers to serve until the close of the next annual meeting.

#### Standing Committees

Sec. 13. The standing committees of the Association which are to be appointed by the Executive Board shall be as follows: auditing, a committee of three, to audit the accounts of the Executive Board, secretary, treasurer, assistant treasurer, trustees of the Endowment Fund and all committees having expenditure of money; editorial, a committee of five whose duty shall be to secure and pass upon material for publication by the Association, especially catalogs, indexes and other bibliographic and library aids; public documents; co-operation with other educational associations; library administration; library training; international relations; book buying; bookbinding; federal and state relations; publicity; library work in hospitals and charitable and correctional institutions; work with the foreign born; standardization of librarians; and certification of librarians; travel; co-ordination; work with the blind; program, a committee to consist of the president, secretary and one other member to be appointed by the president; on the improvement of the conditions of library workers.

Sec. 14. The Executive Board shall at each annual meeting of the Association appoint a committee of three on resolutions which shall prepare and report to the Association suitable resolutions of acknowledgment and thanks.

#### Votes by Correspondence

Sec. 15. Votes by Correspondence. Approval in writing by a majority of a board or committee shall have the force of a vote, provided not more than one member expresses dissent. If one member dissents the vote shall not be effective until such member has had opportunity to communicate his

views to the other members and a second vote has been taken. If two members, on the second mail vote dissent, the action shall fail.

CHALMERS HADLEY, *Chairman.*

W. W. BISHOP

GEORGE B. UTLEY

#### PROMPT SERVICE AT THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY

The average time required to fill calls during the year 1918 was 4.52 minutes as against 4.53 in 1917.

The record of the causes of failures to supply books called for is as follows: at bindery, 446; otherwise unavailable temporarily, mostly burned or stolen and not yet replaced, 32; in use by another reader, 715; withdrawn from general circulation, 47; not found on shelves, 416; errors of library assistants or records, 175; total, 1831. The total is 1.20 per cent of all the call slips presented. Excluding the first four causes as unavoidable, the avoidable failures were 0.39 per cent. For 1917 they were 0.43."

#### LIBRARIES IN SOVIET RUSSIA

"The following figures represent roughly the growth in the number of libraries. In October 1917 there were 23 libraries in Petrograd, 30 in Moscow, besides a hundred book distributing centers. A similar growth in the number of libraries has taken place in the county districts. In Ousolsky *ouzed* for example there are now 73 village libraries, 35 larger libraries and 500 hut libraries or reading rooms. In Moscow educational institutions, not including schools, have increased from 369 to 1,357."—ARTHUR RANSOME in "Russia in 1919."

To read well, that is, to read true books in a true spirit, is a noble exercise, and one that will task the reader more than any exercise which the customs of the day esteem. It requires a training such as the athletes underwent, the steady intention almost of the whole life to this object. Books must be read as deliberately and reservedly as they were written."—THOREAU.

## RECENT TENDENCIES IN STATE PUBLICATIONS

BY DENA M. KINGSLEY, *Division of Documents, Library of Congress*

There is an enormous amount of energy expended in turning the legislative wheels which keep the governmental machinery of these United States running smoothly. In a country as big as ours, all manner of problems arise—all sorts of laws must be framed and administered—regulations are constantly being formulated and amended to meet changing conditions—plans are continually being tried out for the social and economic betterment of the citizen. The official chronicles of the countless activities of this nation form a valuable fund of information at the disposal of libraries. A glance thru the *Monthly Catalogue of U. S. Public Documents* gives ample proof of the lively interest which the executive departments of the federal government take in the life of the country. This interest would seem to extend to every phase of human endeavor, but being in the nature of a parental one, the federal documents reflect that character to a great extent. Uncle Sam is a very indulgent parent, and seems ever ready to assist his large family with good counsel, hearty encouragement, and financial aid. But aside from this protection, assistance and guidance of the central government, which we do not underestimate, each state must work out its own salvation. This is a law of nature guaranteeing progress, and a state is no exception to the rule. Because of this fact, state documents as a whole differ in their perspective from federal documents. Federal documents may offer fundamental working plans, theories, essential principles, innovations, etc., but state documents invariably record the application of these plans and innovations to their own immediate needs. The practical individual lays great stress on the value of experimental knowledge, and consequently will value the records of experimental knowledge as contained in state documents.

The history of the development of a state is to be found in its documents, and it is certainly good business policy to make use

of the resources at hand. A library need reach out no further than the boundaries of its own state to find official literature with many possibilities of usefulness, for public interest in any subject is rarely confined to one locality. Rather will it be conceded that public interest spreads rapidly, and that welfare movements inaugurated in one section of the country act as a stimulus to the surrounding territory.

The interests of the community should govern the librarian in his selection of documents. They should be considered from the standpoint of useful tools. The up-to-date librarian will have a working knowledge of the kind of information likely to be found in each class of documents represented in his own file. This is not difficult to acquire, and is very helpful in aiding inquirers to locate information. The majority of inquirers are not thoroly familiar with documents, and for that reason need more help in using them. Documents should be classified before placing them on the shelves so that they will be grouped with private publications dealing with like subjects. No pains should be spared to make them *easily* available to the public.

Second only to a good choice of documents is a good file of them, and a good file is a complete one brought up to date. Practically all executive departments, boards and commissions, and state institutions are required by law to give an accounting to their state legislatures, either annually or biennially. In addition to this, many of these offices issue serial publications in the form of numbered bulletins or circulars. The plan of issuing serial publications seems to be growing in favor. Fully two-thirds of the state documents appearing in this country to-day are issued in that form. In a few states, notably Indiana and Ohio, it has been thought best to cut down the printing of reports to a minimum. These states now issue a yearly publication containing condensed reports

of state officials to take the place of the separate reports formerly issued from the state departments. Indiana claims to have saved more than \$20,000 per year to the state by publishing a year book instead of separate reports. In the Library of Congress, where over a thousand state documents are received each month, what is known as a "continuation record," is kept of all annual and biennial reports and serial documents received. These records show the approximate date of issue, and are checked up each month in order to give assurance that the files are complete, and that publications are being received at the earliest date of issue.

There is a tendency on the part of many states to establish what is known as central distributing agencies for state documents. This plan has many advantages. It eliminates much duplication of work, centralizes responsibility, reduces expense, and is systematic. In the carrying out of this plan, however, one disadvantage is apt to arise. Usually the state distributor follows the method of making only annual or semiannual shipments of documents to libraries. On this account many documents are delayed considerably in reaching the public, and their scope of usefulness thereby materially impaired. The demand for reference material is always greatest at the time a scheme is being developed. It is one of life's little tragedies that many excellent government publications never reach the hands of those individuals who would receive the most benefit from them, or else reach them too late to be of any great practical value.

A number of states issue official check lists of their own state documents. California, Ohio and Wisconsin issue them in monthly form; Illinois and Arizona publish annual lists. In 1918 the Philippine Library and Museum published a very comprehensive list of Philippine documents for the period of 1900 to 1917 inclusive. The work in all cases has been thoroughly done and is indeed praiseworthy. The monthly check lists are especially helpful. The Division of Documents of the Library of Congress, as you

doubtless know, issues a *Monthly List of State Publications*. Great pains is taken by the editor to make it as complete a list as possible. The work, however, is done on such a large scale that there is always some anxiety felt for fear that a valuable state document may be overlooked for the moment, or fail to be listed as soon as it makes its appearance. In the case of those states issuing their own check lists, this anxiety is entirely removed.

Even before the war, which brought in its wake conditions calling for strict economy and efficiency, this country had learned the value of good business management. We took great pride in our big private business enterprises. We had made a success of them. We had brought them to a high point of efficiency. What more natural than that we should turn our attention next to our legislative and executive departments to see whether they too were functioning properly, and to extend to them the benefits of scientific management which we had learned to appreciate in private business. State expenditures were increasing, state institutions multiplying, state departments each year calling for more and more appropriations. Last but not least, our tax bills were mounting up steadily, and a high tax bill is warranted to arouse a good bit of interest. Practically all state governments have felt this effect. The universal cure applied has been the creation of temporary commissions composed of public spirited business or professional men, usually serving without compensation. These commissions are generally empowered by law to make investigations or surveys of conditions, which are in turn reported back to the legislature. After this, with the facts in hand, remedies suggested by the commissions are usually applied to put the organization on a sound basis. The tendency to create such commissions to cope with special problems is steadily growing. When as a result of the studies of these commissions on administrative efficiency the official organs of the state government are rearranged, the difficulties of the libra-



rian are increased as a consequenc. In Illinois for instance, the rearrangement of the state bureaus requires a new apparatus of cataloging cards. In spite of the work involved in recataloging these documents, there certainly will be a great advantage in having material on related subjects appear in one set of publications.

It is desired to take advantage of this opportunity to lay before you one of the difficulties met with in the preparation of the *Monthly List of State Publications*. In making catalog entries for this list we use a very brief imprint, merely place and date. It is assumed that a state document is necessarily published by the state. There is, however, a twofold purpose in giving the place of publication. First, to identify the book, and second, to show where to apply in case the reader wishes to secure copies of the publication. Most states make provision for housing their executive departments at the state capital, but the executive departments contribute only a portion of state literature. Many state boards, institutions and commissions are located outside of the state capitals. So we can not assume that all state documents are published at state capitals unless authorized to do so by written statement. It so happens that many states let their printing contracts to firms located outside the state capital. These firms put their names, place of printing, and date on documents and do *not* mention place of publication or publisher. Now comes an old, well-established cataloging rule to stir up strife, viz., that in cases where the place of publication and publisher are not mentioned specifically on a book, the printer's name and place should be substituted. Hence confusion in our imprint line. In living up to this rule this is what often happens. The publisher is assumed and the place of publication is concealed, for the printer is the only person who has supplied the cataloger with a written statement in the book as to location. The printer whose name and place of business appear on the title page has nothing to do with the sale or distribution of the document he has printed. The state of Con-

necticut furnishes such a happy example of a model title page for state documents that I wish to call attention to it. The imprint on the front of the title page reads as follows: Hartford. Published by the State. Date. On the reverse of the title page is found the name and location of the printing firm. This is certainly a simple arrangement. It adds greatly to the dignity of a document if it is made clear that it is an official publication with all the authority of the Commonwealth. A number of states have adopted similar plans and if they could all be uniformly induced to do so, it would simplify greatly the work of catalogers who have the handling of these publications and who wrestle with such technicalities. It would add dignity to the appearance of documents, and weight to their statistical value, and would be in line with other movements for the good of the cause.

To return to the subject of this paper and to sum up the recent developments in connection with state documents, these are: first, a great increase in the output of periodical publications; second, a tendency to diminish the number and size of the annual and biennial state reports (which comes as a result of earnest effort directed towards simplification of state administration); third, the correlation of publications on related subject matter due to the consolidation of the publishing offices and bureaus.

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"In 1808 Napoleon formed the idea of having a traveling library. . . . The proposed library was to form about a thousand volumes. The books were to be of small duodecimo size, printed in good type and without margins in order to save space. They were to be bound in morocco with flexible covers and limp backs. The boxes for their conveyance were to be covered with leather and lined with green velvet and were to average sixty volumes apiece, in two rows. A catalog was to accompany them, so arranged that the emperor could readily find any desired volume."—CHARLES A. SHRINER in "Wit, Wisdom and Foibles of the Great."

## THE LIBRARIAN AS CENSOR

In an article in *The Bookman* a few months ago, John Cotton Dana puts, "with some hesitation but with no modesty, a few words on the stupidity of bigotry in a librarian, and on the sinfulness, in a librarian, of permitting his own pet fancies, creeds, doctrines, and certainties to affect his book selection, and to make of him a missionary to his community instead of a hospitable Keeper of the Inn of All Comers and a tactful purveyor of all the ideas of all mankind."

"The gist of the whole affair of censorship," he says, "lies in this: A community decides to own in common a few of the world's millions of books; it engages an expert to select them; this expert, in accepting the position of community librarian, sells his services as such expert to the community; having thus sold his expert services he is in honor bound to use them in gathering (by inclusion or choice, and therefore and at the same moment by exclusion and rejection) the books his expertness designates as best fitted to form the library of the community that has hired him. Obviously his first duty is to make his selection such as will be grateful to the community; and quite as obviously he will, in preparation for this difficult task of fitting his book selection to the community, study that community's tastes, needs, educational status, and its bias in religion, politics, and personal behavior; and finally, and quite obviously, he will so censor his own purchasing as to keep from the shelves books which he thinks the community does not need; books which he thinks will not add to the community's pleasure or help it to be wiser and better, and books which will, by their presence, arouse such antagonisms and discussions as will curtail the use made of the library and so reduce its influence for happiness, wisdom, and good conduct."

This does not mean that the librarian rejects books of which he does not personally approve or selects books which uphold his personal doctrines." The censorship which is the outcome of this usurped power to use a community's money to promote his own personal views is entirely reprehensible, no matter how "moral," "loyal,"

religious," "constitutionally sound," "patriotic," or "acceptable to the majority" may be the opinions or theories the librarian may hold and try, by skillful selection of books, to promote. This form of library censorship, though exceedingly rare in fact, is in the opinion of a few always threatening to manifest itself.

"The community wants a complete, well-rounded encyclopædia library. The librarian is in duty bound to try to get it. No considerations born of his own theories on morals, politics, government, art, or religion should affect him." . . . He will, compromising where necessary try to "get for his community—subject of course to purse limitations and to the theory that a library should grow up well-balanced and not one-sided—all the best presentations of all facts and theories whatsoever, and all fairly accredited imaginative portrayals of life; but should check his efforts by a skilful anticipation of what his community will quietly accept."

The storms thru which the librarian passes are usually due to the protests of individuals in the community who did not grant that both sides of a question ought to be represented, and these are usually weathered easily enough by the librarian who clearly sees "catholicity as the life blood" of his censorship and "tact its methodology."

"The city librarian of La Grande, Ore., is conducting a campaign to stimulate greater interest in American subjects on the part of the native born. He states that 'many of the native born are equipped with no more thorough knowledge of the history of the United States than the hazy recollections of the grammar school.' He contends that many Americans can do much to Americanize themselves by reading at least a little about American history.

"It is almost self-evident that librarians throughout the country can render a real Americanization service by featuring books on American ideals, biography, and history."—From "Americanization" published by Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, Washington, August 1, 1919.

# LIBRARY WORK

## Notes of the Development in Library Activity

### INFORMATION SERVICE

Helping industry. Some functions of the library. George Reyburn. *Natal Advertiser*, Durban, Natal, July, 1919.

"We intend shortly to commence a service of commercial and industrial news. . . . We receive some two hundred technical and commercial magazines by every mail. These we intend to index weekly. Let us suppose there is a firm in Durban interested in wattle bark. There are practically no books on wattle bark, but there is a good deal of information published from time to time in technical magazines. That information we will have, and we propose to send a postcard to every such firm whenever an article on any aspect of wattle bark appears. We want those firms to apply to be put in the list."

"Most big firms take in their own magazines, and are thus kept in touch with their own affairs, but even those firms which take in their own magazines may be considerably helped by this service, because, for example, a tobacco-making machine may come out in *Engineering*. That article we will have, and the tobacco firm will not. The information may save that firm a large sum of money—and indeed has in actual cases under our own notice. We, therefore, ask every firm that wants to be kept up-to-date, to use us, to hand in their lists of subjects, and to take full advantage of our offer."

### AMERICANIZATION

Making Americans. How the library helps. Josephine Gratiaa. *St. Louis Public Library. Annual Report, 1918-1919. p.77-89.*

". . . The first step the Library takes to attract the foreigner is to provide books in his native tongue—the classics as well as the popular books of his own country, translations of American works, books about America and books for studying English." Books on America in his own tongue help the foreigner to keep in touch with his children and to prevent that growing apart of the foreign families which is one of the most pathetic of the minor tragedies connected with the making of Americans. "The native recreational titles help to bridge over the hurt of homesickness which must come to these aliens. They make new homes more

homelike. Last, but not least, their presence in the library proves that Americanization is a different national policy from the Germanization of Alsace-Lorraine, or the Magyarization of Hungary. The business of selecting the foreign collections brings the Library into close touch with the local leaders of the different nationalities, who are always consulted for advice and suggestions. The fact that a priest, rabbi, or other respected person has had a hand in the making of the collection dispels any element of distrust which the foreigner may feel concerning the Library. Besides the feeling of confidence which such consultations engender, the leaders are good advertisers of the Library. The foreign newspapers especially are useful, and the Library keeps files of these newspapers, which are much in demand.

Keeping in mind the need for the foreigner to understand English, both because this knowledge will help to prevent accident and make for increased industrial efficiency and also enable him to understand something of American ideals, the Library circulates freely among teachers and individuals, easy primers.

The next step toward Americanizing the alien is naturalization. Provision of books thru which the immigrant may learn of the principles of American government is only one of the Library's activities.

Thru close co-operation with the U. S. Naturalization Bureau, the Library has been brought into touch with many of these prospective citizens. When the foreigner applies at the Naturalization Office for his papers, he is given a card of introduction and directed to the nearest Library agency. In this way the man makes his way to the Library, often for the first time. During the past year, at the Soulard Branch alone, 79 such cards were turned in by Hungarians, Croats, Germans, Slovaks, Bohemians, Greeks, Austrians, Albanians, Ruthenians, Poles, Jews and Serbs. In some cases, where it is evident the man is in need of a great deal of individual instruction and help, his name is taken and later forwarded to the Assistant in the Y. M. C. A. Industrial Department, so that he may be enrolled in one of the English or Citizenship classes, which



are dotted over the city. At other times, a little explanation given by the assistant at the desk is all the man needs—often merely the explanation of a difficult word, help in telephoning or assistance in writing a letter in English.

In the comprehensive scheme of Americanization of the Women's Council, a Library Committee, with a member of the staff of the Public Library as chairman, has been appointed. The business of the Committee has been to furnish lists about different countries, to be sent to the editors of foreign newspapers or other intellectual leaders for appraisal, so that the lists will not include in their final form titles, which in the opinion of its own people misrepresent a nation. If there are any lacks in the Library's resources, recommendations for purchase are sent to the Library. The revised lists are to be printed in each of the foreign and English newspapers in the city.

The Library endeavors to help the Council by advertising its home English classes, and the Y. M. C. A. Industrial Department Works in close co-operation with the Library.

A Chinese evening held last Spring (one of a long series of "foreign evenings") brought to the library many Chinese families.

The auditorium is open for meetings of groups, clubs and other organizations. This in return brings invitations to the "library teacher" to plays, bazaars and entertainments and enables her to meet her neighbors socially.

Individual study is given, by specialists as far as may be, to racial groups: Albanians, Czecho-Slovaks, Bohemians, Slovaks (of Hungary), Greeks, Hungarians, Italians, Jews, Jugo-Slavs, Serbians, Croatians, Slovenians, Lithuanians, Poles, Roumanians, Russians, Spaniards, Syrians and Ukranians, and the short accounts of these peoples living in St. Louis and in the Library's work with them, with which the report concludes will be of help to other libraries in their Americanization work.

#### GIFT BOOK DISPLAYS, IN LIBRARY AND BOOKSTORE

Book dealers are usually glad to display the finest of literature and will welcome the interest of the librarian who seeks their aid in conducting Christmas gift-book displays. The librarian on the other hand can help the public in its selection of books during the shopping season. "The Asbury Park (N. J.) Library," says the *Maine Library Bulletin*, "has made arrangements to co-operate in a very real manner. The librarian accompanied the manager of a local bookstore to New

York City when he went to purchase his Christmas stock and she will be in the book department of the store two hours a day during the Christmas sales to aid and advise bookbuyers."

Last year the Detroit Public Library released a member of its staff to help in book selection and arrangement at the store of Messrs. Crowley, Milner and Co., booksellers, and at Seattle Gertrude Andrus helped in selection and arrangement at the Bon Marché while another librarian helped to sell.

In connection with Children's Book week in November Elizabeth Knapp, Chief of the Children's Department of the Detroit Public Library, gave a series of talks on the selecting of books for children, in the auditorium of one of the department stores in Detroit. Three book stores and two department stores, anxious to make available books recommended by the Library, reserved throughout the week a table, an alcove or some shelves for the display of books which the Children's Department of the Library especially recommended for purchase. Literature on better books for children published by the Library was distributed at the book stores during the week.

#### POSTERS—MOUNTING AND CATALOGING.

How to catalog war posters, Milton J. Ferguson, *The Occasional Leaflet*, Nov. 1919, p. 121.

Very large posters have been cut before mounting on a medium weight unbleached sheeting and placed on the mounting cloth with a space of about 1-16 of an inch between the edges, the cloth forming a hinge which provides for folding the poster to a convenient size for filing. A filing cabinet has been made which consists of twenty trays, three and one-half by five feet, and three and one-half inches in depth. It is estimated that these trays will accommodate three folders, each folder containing ten posters. The folders are made of heavy paper hinged with cloth.

The posters have been assigned the D. C. class number 741, divided by country. They are cataloged under European war, 1914—Posters, subdivided by country and subject. Each card gives the size of poster, the legend and a brief description of the drawing and color. A card is made for the designer, when known.

The shelf list card gives call number, legend and size, and is filed by subject. The call number is written on the back of each poster, also on its folder.

# THE LIBRARY WORLD

## New Hampshire

As a result of an act of the Legislature, approving the sum of \$2,000 to be paid out of the Treasury of the State for the use of the Public Library Commission for the fiscal year ending on August 31st, 1920, and a like sum for the year ending on August 31st, 1921, the Commission has now a field worker in the person of Miss Grace E. Kingsland, executive secretary to the Commission, with headquarters at the State Library Building in Concord.

## Massachusetts

*Boston.* Two more of the series of panels by John Singer Sargent in Boston Public Library have been installed. These represent "The Synagogue" and "The Church."

*Stockbridge.* The Association Library has had a display of local plant life, which has been such a success that it is proposed to repeat this yearly thru the interest of the boys and girls of the neighborhood, and to make a special exhibit of local noxious weeds with reference to their eradication. The exhibit was placed on a beautiful table belonging to the library, made of a cross section of an elm tree over 100 years old, which had stood in front of the post office. A. J. G.

## New York

*New York.* The following grants, substantially reducing the amounts asked for by the library trustees, have been made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the three library systems of Greater New York for 1920: New York Public Library, \$993,385 (of which \$672,701 is for personal service); Brooklyn Public Library, \$632,119.32 (\$398,107 for personal service); Queens Borough Public Library, \$223,731.50 (\$131,574.67 for personal service). This will give a minimum of \$792 for junior library assistants in the New York Public Library, and of \$720 in the Brooklyn Library, as compared with \$660 and \$600 respectively for 1919.

## District of Columbia

*Washington.* By reason of insufficient force, the Public Library has decided to close on Wednesday afternoon and evenings.

## Delaware

*Wilmington.* The Free Library has received an important addition in the collection of books belonging to F. J. Hilbiber.

The collection is an extensive and varied one, rich in Americana and Delawareana. There are also many books by Delaware authors, some of which were not printed in the state.

## Kentucky

*Louisville.* The Free Public Library circulated, during the year ending August 31, 992,321 volumes from 444 centers in 213 buildings. The number of centers increased by twenty-two during the year. \$98,752 was spent on maintenance (an increase of \$4854), \$19,193 on books, and \$58,343 on salaries (an increase of \$7,102).

## Ohio

*Toledo.* The Municipal Reference Library which is now in Toledo University will be taken over shortly by the City Commission of Publicity and Efficiency.

## Michigan

*Detroit.* Beginning with the first of July the minimum salary in the Detroit Public Library was made \$990 per year. This figure applies to high school graduates receiving an appointment after nine months in the training class. The apex of staff salaries is \$3,000, paid to one of our heads of departments. Beginning with the first of September last, an additional high cost of living percentage bonus has been granted on salaries up to \$1,700; twenty per cent. increase on salaries up to \$1,200; fifteen per cent up to \$1,300; ten per cent up to \$1,500; five per cent up to \$1,700, thus making the minimum compensation practically \$1,200 per year. This percentage bonus is paid irrespective of the character of the service rendered. It is paid on a separate check and may be withdrawn if living conditions change materially.

A. S.

## Illinois

*Chicago.* In spite of conditions resulting from the war, the public library circulated during the year ending May, 1919, 7,407,999 volumes, being an increase of ten per cent over the total for 1918-1919. These were distributed thru 1,585 agencies (1,260 last year), including 1,336 schoolroom deposits (1,015 in 1918-19). The largest gain is found in the use of the branches, the circulation in these having increased by over eleven per cent., altho but two new branches were opened. Local taxation contributed \$856,061 toward the expenses of the library (an increase of \$221,589 over that of last year). Books, pe-

riodicals and binding cost \$174,379, as compared with \$152,310 in 1918-19; salaries, \$453,571 (\$389,975 last year); rent, heat and other maintenance have decreased in cost from \$123,836 to \$113,302. Fines (paid to the tax pension fund) amounted to \$29,410.

#### Wisconsin

The Wisconsin Free Library Commission was established in 1895, the first official county traveling libraries were created in 1901, and a state appropriation made in 1903. The state system now reaches 1653 different communities and, during the past two years, sent out 4095 collections to schools, factories, lumber camps, stores, etc. Fourteen county traveling library systems are now in operation. These supply 364 stations. In eleven of these counties the librarian in charge of the work is the librarian at the county seat. Parcel post to individuals has grown to be an important part of the state traveling library work, and for long distance reference work the Commission has a study club department. The county traveling library law provides that a county board of supervisors may establish a board of libraries consisting of five members, which in turn shall appoint a librarian. The salary of the librarian, however, is limited to \$50 per annum, so that a great part of the work is left to be done by volunteers.

#### Colorado

*Denver.* A flat increase of \$15 a month to every member of the Denver Public Library staff has been granted by the Library Board. This makes the salaries of junior assistants range from \$65 to \$85 a month, senior assistants from \$95 to \$105 a month, and heads of departments from \$115 to \$165 a month.

The Denver Real Estate Exchange and the Denver Public Library will conduct a campaign for a community house in Globeville, Denver's foreign district. The librarian of the Denver public library has drawn plans for a building to house on the first floor, library quarters and an auditorium, the latter with a flat floor for community dancing and light gymnasium. The second floor will have two rooms for class uses, a sewing room and a kitchen for demonstrating purposes. The U. S. Naturalization Office and the Extension Department of the University of Colorado have agreed to co-operate with the Denver Public Library in Americanization work and other activities in this building.

Plans are being drawn for the eighth and

ninth branch library buildings. One of these will be erected in Park Hill, a section of Denver with a population of 12,000 people. The other branch will be located in Elyria, near the social center building in the stockyards district. C. H.

#### Washington

*Tacoma.* The Tacoma Public Library has been granted an appropriation of \$50,602 for the year 1920, as compared with \$45,750 in 1919 and \$40,441 in 1918. This income is mainly derived from a tax levy of eight-tenths of a mill, as compared with seventy-five-hundredths of a mill in 1919 and .668 in 1918.

The trustees have recently authorized a revision upward of the salary schedule so that for 1920 it will be as follows: Heads of departments, \$105 to \$150; heads of divisions, branch librarians and first assistants, \$90 to \$100; senior assistants, \$77.50 to \$90; junior assistants, \$60 to \$80.

#### Oregon

*Portland.* Beginning with January 1, 1920, the following salary schedule for employees of the Library Association of Portland will go into effect.

A. Department heads, \$1,500 to \$3,000.

B. First assistants, heads of divisions, branch librarians, high school librarians, \$1,200 to \$1,800.

C. General assistants, I and II, \$1,080 to \$1,500.

I. High school, college and library school.

II. High school, library school or one year experience; or college and satisfactory experience; or college and Portland training class.

General assistants III (high school and Portland training class), \$960 to \$1,500.

Salaries will be increased \$10 per month on January first of each year until \$120 per month is received, thereafter not less than \$5 per month until the maximum is attained. Not all assistants will begin at the minimum; not all assistants will go to the maximum. The value and quality of the work will determine the increase.

Pages will receive remuneration as follows: Head page, \$600-\$960; full time pages, \$540-\$780; half time pages, 25c. per hour day service, 30c. per hour evening service; substitutes, 30c. to 50c. per hour. First increase of \$5 per month at the end of four months; second increase at end of year; yearly thereafter.



# LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

## AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

A meeting of the Executive Board was held at Richfield Springs, New York, in conjunction with "New York Library Week," sessions being held on September 9, 10 and 11.

Present: President Hadley (presiding), Messrs. Hill, Milam and Strohm (last session only), and Misses Doren, Eastman and Tobitt; also Secretary Utley.

Resolutions on the deaths of Andrew Carnegie and Charles H. Gould were adopted, and announcement having been made of the death of the wife of the Treasurer of the Association, the Secretary was instructed to express to Mr. Roden the sincere sympathy of the Executive Board in his bereavement.

The principal business before the various sessions of the Board (six in all) was the consideration of the report of the Committee on Enlarged Program (Frank P. Hill, Chairman; John C. Dana, Carl H. Milam, Caroline Webster, Walter L. Brown). The Chairman stated that the report presented at this time was a preliminary one and the committee hoped to complete its work and present its final report before the midwinter meeting in Chicago. Each of the several recommendations was independently considered and acted upon. The preliminary report was duly approved by the Board. The report in full is printed in the October number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Taking under consideration the execution of the plans set forth in the enlarged program, the Board voted to appoint Carl H. Milam as Director, under the Executive Board and the Committee on Enlarged Program, to carry out and put into execution the recommendations of the Committee as adopted by the Executive Board. Mr. Milam subsequent to his appointment as Director of the Enlarged Program presented his resignation as a member of the Executive Board, and John C. Dana was appointed as a member of the Executive Board to serve for the unexpired term of Mr. Milam.

Recognizing the necessity for immediate publicity for the enlarged program and the forthcoming financial campaign and the need of the capable services of one qualified to obtain satisfactory results in that field, the Board voted to request the Committee on Enlarged Program to engage the service of Charles H. Compton to serve in connection with the work of the enlarged program. It

was voted that the question of publicity for the enlarged program be referred to Messrs. Milam, Dana, and Compton.

The Executive Board voted to instruct the Director and the Committee on Enlarged Program to indicate to the librarians of the country that the recommendations approved at these meetings, September 6 to 13, are for the most part tentative, and that suggestions and criticisms will be welcome from everyone.

The Board voted to hold the 1920 conference of the American Library Association at Colorado Springs, provided terms satisfactory to the President and Secretary can be secured; and if not, that the selection of the time and place be left to the President and Secretary.

It was voted that the date of the Chicago midwinter meetings be the week of Monday, December 29, to January 1, inclusive.

## THE MIDWINTER MEETING

The Chicago midwinter meetings, omitted the last two years on account of the war, will be resumed this season—the dates, December 31 to January 3, inclusive.

*Called Meeting of the A. L. A.* A specially called meeting of the American Library Association, the first, it is believed, in the history of the organization, will be held to consider the enlarged program and the proposed revision of the constitution and by-laws. The official call of the president of the Association is printed elsewhere in this number. The preliminary report of the Committee on an Enlarged Program has already reached the members of the A. L. A. (See LIBRARY JOURNAL for October, p. 645-663.). It is intended thru this called meeting to give members of the Association an opportunity thoroly to consider and discuss all phases of the proposed enlarged program and the revision of the constitution. The draft of the latter, prepared by the committee appointed by the Executive Board to make recommended changes, is printed in this number and it is hoped all members will study it carefully in advance of the meetings.

*Meetings.* The Association will hold four sessions (Jan. 1, morning and afternoon; Jan. 2, morning, and Jan. 3, morning.)

The Council will meet on the afternoon of January 1, after adjournment of the general session, and again on the morning of

January 3, if there are matters for it to consider.

The League of Library Commissions, the Association of American Library Schools, the Bibliographical Society of America, the university librarians, the librarians of the small colleges of the north central states, the Executive Board and the Publishing Board of the A. L. A. will hold meetings.

A schedule setting forth time for these various meetings is given below. All meetings will be held in the Hotel La Salle.

*Hotels.* Headquarters will be at the Hotel La Salle, but as that hotel may not be able to supply all rooming accommodations needed arrangements for a possible overflow have been made with other nearby hotels. A list of these hotels with rates is appended.

Reservations should be made directly with the hotel management, and it is *extremely important* that all members planning to be present make their hotel reservations *at the earliest possible date*, for Chicago hotels are very crowded, and unless reservations are obtained in advance it may be difficult to find a satisfactory place to stop. Request reply assuring you that room will be reserved.

*Registration.* Promptly on making hotel arrangements please notify A. L. A. Headquarters, 78 East Washington Street, Chicago, naming hotel at which you expect to stop and probable date of your arrival.

*Information Bureau.* The Chicago Library Club will maintain an information bureau at the Hotel La Salle to give information about meetings, meeting places, location of Chicago points of interest, theaters, opera, libraries, etc.

*Other Meetings.* If any library organizations or groups other than those here scheduled wish to meet, those in charge should confer at once with the Secretary of the Association, 78 East Washington Street, Chicago.

GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Executive Secretary.*

#### *Hotels and Rates*

*La Salle.* (Headquarters. At La Salle and Madison). Single, without bath, \$2.50-\$4; single, with bath, \$3.50-\$5; double, without bath, \$3.50-\$5; double, with bath, \$5-\$8.

*Sherman.* (At Randolph and Clark.) Single, without bath, \$2.50-\$3; single, with bath, \$3.50-\$5; double, with bath, \$5-\$8.

*Morrison* (Madison, near Clark). Single, with bath, \$3-\$5; double, with bath, \$5-\$7.

*Fort Dearborn* (Van Buren and La Salle).

Single, without bath, \$2.25; single, with bath, \$2.75; double, without bath, \$3.50; double, with bath, \$4-\$5.

*Auditorium* (Michigan Ave. and Congress). Single, without bath, \$2-\$4; single, with bath, \$4; double, without bath, \$4; double, with bath, \$6-\$7.

*Congress* (Michigan Ave. and Congress). Single, without bath, \$3-\$5; single, with bath, \$4-\$8; double, without bath, \$4-\$6; double, with bath, \$6-\$10.

*Schedule of Chicago Midwinter Meetings.*

Wednesday, December 31.

Morning, 10-12. Association of American Library Schools; Small College Libraries Round Table; University Libraries Round Table.

Afternoon, 2:30-5:30. Association of American Library Schools; Small College Libraries Round Table; University Libraries Round Table.

Evening, 8-10. Executive Board.

Thursday, January 1.

10-12. American Library Association, General Session.

2:30-4:30. American Library Association, General Session.

4:30-5:30. Council.

8-10. Bibliographical Society. Executive Board.

Friday, January 2.

10-12. American Library Association, General Session.

2:30. League of Library Commissions Publishing Board.

8-10. League of Library Commissions.

Saturday, January 3.

10-12. American Library Association, General Session.

2:30-4:30. Council.

2:30-5:30. Executive Board.

GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Executive Sec.*

#### THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Tenth Annual Conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association was held at Vancouver, B. C., August 28 to 30, with a registration of 105 librarians. Not only were British Columbia, Washington and Oregon represented, but librarians came from Salt Lake City, from Montana, Alberta, California, Illinois, Honolulu, New York City and Idaho.

Addresses of welcome were given by Acting

Mayr Owen and Mr. R. R. Maitland, K. C., to which Miss Mary Frances Isom, of the Library Association of Portland, Oregon, responded. Mr. Ridington then gave his presidential address: "The Challenge of the Present Days."

Other papers contributed were: "Some Effects of the War Upon the Everett Public Library," by Elizabeth R. Topping; "The War Impetus to Technology," by Florence Waller, technology librarian at the Seattle Public Library; "The Salary Question," by William E. Henry, librarian of the University of Washington; "A Three Months' Tour Among University Libraries," by C. W. Smith, of the University of Washington; "Co-operation and Division of Labor in the Collection of War Material in States and Provinces," by Cornelia Marvin, Oregon State Librarian; "Libraries and Readings for School Teachers," by Garnett C. Sedgwick, of the University of British Columbia, and "School Libraries; a Summary of Results and Tendencies," by Mildred Pope, head of the High School Library Department of the Seattle Public Library.

The discussion following these and the interesting three-minute reports from various libraries was keen.

Among the resolutions adopted were: "That the Pacific Northwest Library Association go on record as recommending to the professional training section of the A. L. A. a systematic canvas of the country's facilities for library training, to the end that there may be, first, an adjustment of the function of the various existing schools, training classes and apprentice classes with proper credits for the work of each; second, that the great dissatisfaction and waste of time to the student in training may be obviated by the standardization of credits given for previous apprentice training on practical library work; and third, that there may be a reorganization of the teaching force in accredited schools, which shall demand that the teachers possess some knowledge of pedagogical methods and that they shall be in reasonably close touch with actual progressive library work. And further be it resolved, That the Pacific Northwest Library Association go on record as heartily endorsing the projected plan to establish an A. L. A. Training Board with power to work out and adopt the scheme for the standardization for all grades of library service with the final result of granting appropriate certificates to properly qualified persons."

"That this association request the United States Post Office Department to classify as books all printed matter mailed to or from libraries as loans and to abolish the separate classification as 'pamphlets' of clippings and of books under twenty-four pages; and that the resolution be sent to our senators and representatives in Congress urging their support for the change necessitated by the development of library loans by mail."

That the B. C. L. A. urge the honorable members of the government of British Columbia to establish a national library.

The following officers were elected: President, C. W. Smith, associate librarian of the University of Washington Library; first vice-president, Helen G. Stewart, librarian of the Public Library of Victoria, B. C.; second vice-president, Joanna Sprague, librarian of the Public Library of Salt Lake City, Utah; secretary, Ethel Sawyer, the training class instructor of Library Association of Portland, Ore.; treasurer, Leah Clancey, head of the order department of the Tacoma Public Library.

ELIZABETH TOPPING, *Secretary*.

#### MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

19th Annual Meeting, Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 22-24, 1919.

The nineteenth annual conference of the Missouri Library Association was held at the Kansas City Public Library, October 22-24, 1919. Mary L. Reichert of St. Joseph, as acting president, called the opening session to order.

At the Thursday morning session papers were read by Frances H. Swanwick of Joplin on "The Library and the Community," and by Alice R. Gladden of Carthage on "Problems of the Small Library." I. R. Bundy of Kirksville then read a very able paper on "Some Phases of College Library Work."

Mary Eileen Ahern, Editor of *Public Libraries*, representing the A. L. A., then explained the "enlarged program," evoking a rather spirited discussion. Dr. Bostwick asked for information as to the proposed change in the location of A. L. A. headquarters from Chicago to the East. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, The Missouri Library Association has received with interest the Enlarged Program prepared by a committee of the American Library Association. This Association favors any opportunity to extend the activities and usefulness of the American Library Association, and such a program will



have our cordial support. We are sure that further opportunity for consideration and discussion of details and the suggestion of changes and notifications will produce a result satisfactory to all.

The attendance was 131, the largest of any meeting which the Association has held. A number of very welcome guests were in attendance from the Kansas Association, which had been in session at Pittsburgh the earlier days of the week.

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year: President, Harold L. Wheeler, Missouri School of Mines, Rolla; first vice-president, Alice I. Hazeltine, St. Louis Public Library; second vice-president, Mary Mitchell, Webb City Public Library; secretary; Jane Morey, Sedalia Public Library; treasurer, James McMillen, Washington University, St. Louis.

HAROLD L. WHEELER, *Secretary*.

#### IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association was held at Waterloo, Iowa, October 7-9, 1919. There was a total attendance of 163, of which 137 were librarians, 19 trustees, and 7 visitors.

The meeting was called to order Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 by the President, Mrs. I. C. Johnson, of Oskaloosa. The opening address was given by Dr. C. M. Case of the State University of Iowa, on "The Child and the Book," which was followed by a discussion on children's reading.

Mrs. F. E. Whitley, of Webster City, chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, spoke of the great vogue at present of the word "socialize," and said that the socializing of public libraries was coming as a by-product of the war, and that now since the war is over, the need of socialization is not less, but greater, because of the spirit of unrest that is sweeping over the country.

At 8.30 on Wednesday morning the assistants from the Waterloo Library conducted the members of the Association in various groups to some of the grade schools where they gave a demonstration of story-telling and showed how the Waterloo Library is correlating the story-telling with the work of the schools.

At ten o'clock the meeting was again called to order and the report of the certification committee was then read by Dr. Cora Williams Choate of Marshalltown, and a lively discussion followed, but no action was taken until

the next day, when with two or three amendments the plan as submitted by the committee on certification was adopted. Iowa is proud to be the second state in the union to adopt such a plan. Stated briefly, the plan provides for a board of five members, one of whom shall be the state librarian and one the secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, these to be members ex-officio, and three other members to be elected by the Association. Four grades of certificates will be awarded by the board: Grade A, life; Grade B, five years; Grade C, three years, and Grade D, one year; these certificates to be granted according to the training and experience of the librarian, and the grade of library in which she has served.

In the afternoon the meeting opened with a discussion of some recent children's books by Alice K. Hatch of Davenport, after which Harriet A. Wood, a former Iowa librarian and now Supervisor of School Libraries in Minnesota, gave a most inspiring talk on the Librarian as an Educator.

Frederic G. Melcher, Vice-President of the R. R. Bowker Company, New York City, then presented the plans for the enlarged program of the American Library Association, following which there were round tables for librarians of large libraries, small libraries, assistants, children's librarians, college librarians and high school librarians.

On Thursday morning the meeting was opened with a review of some recent books of non-fiction by Miriam B. Wharton of Burlington. Mr. Melcher then presented an address on the subject of book distribution in America.

At the business session which concluded the meeting the following officers were elected: President, Maria C. Brace, Waterloo Public Library; first vice-president, Anne Stuart Duncan, Iowa State Teachers' College, Cedar Falls; second vice-president, Paula Beuck, Assistant, Davenport Public Library; secretary, Eleanor M. Fawcett, Traveling Library, Des Moines; treasurer, Gentiliska Winterrowd, Des Moines Public Library; registrar, Cora Hendee, Council Bluffs Public Library.

The following were elected to serve on the new certification board with Mr. Brigham, state librarian, and Julia A. Robinson, secretary of the Iowa Library Commission: Nannie T. Stockmann, trustee, Sigourney Public Library; Forrest B. Spaulding, librarian, Des Moines Public Library; Charlotte Crosley, assistant, Webster City Library.

#### UTAH STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Utah State Library Association was held Saturday, October 4th, at the Public Library in Salt Lake City. The following program was carried out: Opening of the meeting by President Joanna H. Sprague, Librarian of Public Library of Salt Lake City; "Principles of Salesmanship as Applied to Libraries," by J. D. Spencer, chairman Library Board of Public Library, Salt Lake City; "The Library and Americanization," by Prof. R. D. Harriman, University of Utah.

The afternoon program consisted of a paper on "The High School Library" by Mrs. Percy Dayre, Ex-Librarian Granite High School Library; one on "County Library Work," by Mary E. Downey, State Library Organizer, and a Round Table on late fiction for the library, led by Esther Nelson, Librarian University of Utah, and Julia T. Lynch, Assistant Librarian Salt Lake City Public Library.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Grace Harris, Ogden Public Library; first vice-president, Anna Pettigrew, Cedar City Public Library; second vice-president, Julia T. Lynch, Salt Lake City Public Library; secretary-treasurer, Vivian B. Wallace, Murray Public Library; executive committee, Annie L. Gillespie, B. Y. Academy, Provo., and Hattie Smith, Agricultural College, Logan.

#### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The Chicago Library Club held the first meeting of the year at the Ryerson Library on Thursday, October 16th, at 7.45 P. M. The meeting was preceded by a cafeteria supper in the Art Institute dining room where about seventy-five members and their friends met. The meeting itself was a record breaker and taxed the seating capacity of Ryerson Library to the utmost.

Miss Masee, the president, presided. Mr. Matthews, librarian of the Boy Scouts, spoke of the kind of books needed by his organization. He was followed by Mr. Sell of the *Chicago Daily News*, who urged closer co-operation between publishers and libraries. Both speakers were inspired by the book fair held at Marshall Field & Co. from October 13th-18th.

Miss Masee then outlined a scheme of work for the club for the coming year. She suggested a survey of library working conditions in Chicago and called on Miss Rich to

speak on the subject. Miss Rich gave her idea of the value and significance of such a survey and closed with the following motion: "Moved that the chair appoint a committee of five to undertake a survey of library work in Chicago, such survey to cover both opportunities for library service and working conditions in Chicago." This was seconded and a lively discussion followed, the speakers expressing widely diverging views. Some thought that the reward for library work was to be found in the time-honored solace of the teaching profession, the benefits their labors conferred on the public, while others went to the opposite extreme and advocated that most modern of remedies, unionization, as a cure for all ills. However widely opinions diverged on the definition of a survey all were in favor of the plan and when the motion was finally put it was carried unanimously. The president appointed Miss Julia Elliott, Miss Kraus, Miss Rich, Mr. Usher and Mr. Levin to form the committee.

The Club had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Joseph Lincoln of Cape Cod fame talk for half an hour on the locality and characters of his books. When he was thru all of us wished that we might claim descent from that humorous and sterling stock.

Miss Ahern spoke on a bill to provide for a library information service in the Bureau of Education (S. 2457 and H. R. 6870) now pending before both houses of Congress. After explaining the importance and need of such a bill she moved that the secretary be instructed to write to Senators Sherman and McCormick expressing the endorsement of the Club and urging them to further its passage whenever possible. This was seconded and carried.

The meeting adjourned after the election of six new members.

#### MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Michigan Library Association was held at Hotel Macatawa, Macatawa Park, September 4-6. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Annie A. Pollard, acting librarian of the Grand Rapids Public Library; first vice-president, W. F. Sanborn, librarian of the Cadillac Public Library; second vice-president, Elizabeth Knapp, chief of the Children's Department, Detroit Public Library; secretary, Mary E. Dow, librarian Public Library, Saginaw, and treasurer, E. Jennie McNeal, librarian Public Library, Lansing, Michigan.

## NOTES FROM THE LIBRARY SCHOOL

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The registration for the present year is 36. The senior class numbers 19, the juniors 17. Four of the seven men have been camp librarians. Misses Harrington, '19, Lounsbury '17, and Topping '11, have returned for their senior year. Five Norwegians and one Chinese student are enrolled. All but three of the students have library experience.

"Notes and samples" collected lately received from Leon Solis-Cohen, B.L.S. '05, and Fanny Hart, Class of 1908, have helped fill the remaining gaps in the "Documentary History" and other files of school material.

Class officers have been elected as follows: Class of 1920—Elizabeth deW. Root, president; Hazel M. Leach, vice-president; Malcolm O. Young, treasurer. Class of 1921—Anna Shepard, temporary chairman.

FRANK K. WALTER, *Vice-Director*.

### PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The school is sending out the triennial questionnaire to its graduates to ascertain the facts about their present positions, salaries, hours of work, etc, and we hope, as the result of this, to be able to have facts, definite, reliable and up-to-date.

Though our course of lectures from out siders does not begin until November, the school has been fortunate in having talks from several visitors—Miss Kostomlatsky, of Portland, Oregon; Miss Cowing, who gave an enthusiastic account of hospital library service, and Miss Ruth Hoffman, children's librarian of "Your Home," Johnson City, N. Y.

An arrangement has just been made by which the new books added to the library are to be placed daily for the inspection of the class, on shelves in the reference department.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Vice-Director*.

### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The session opened with a total enrollment of twenty-seven junior students. The territory represented is perhaps even wider than in some former years, although for the first time for a number of years there is no foreign student. As to educational preparation three have master's degrees, seven have bachelor's degrees, and of the others eleven

have had some formal study in addition to their high school work.

The school was fortunate in the first week of the session having in its form Dr. Hermann Escher, director of the central library at Zürich, who told of library conditions in Switzerland, and Mr. Luis Montilla, a graduate of the school for library training connected with the University of the Philippines, and now head of the cataloging department of the Philippine Library and Museum at Manila.

In connection with the open courses for library workers of experience, which are to be offered in January, February, and March, 1920, there is to be a series of lectures on special libraries and their problems, given by librarians of banking, business, insurance, law, technical, medical, and other special libraries. These speakers will be available for consultation on the part of those who are interested in the problems they discuss, and will advise students as to the libraries at which they may expect to observe particular types of work. The open courses will include also a series of lectures on "Art and the book." There will be opportunity for visits to exhibits, galleries, bookstores, etc.

The program for the open courses as tentatively arranged is as follows: Mondays 9.30, Vertical filing in its relation to library work; 11, Special libraries; Tuesdays 9.30, Reference work; 11, Current events; Wednesdays 9:30, Library and community, 11, Art and the book; Thursdays 9.30, Administration; Fridays 9.30, Children's work and literature (Time subject to change); Fridays 11, School libraries (Time subject to change).

Thru the courtesy of the R. R. Bowker Company and of Frederic G. Melcher, its vice-president, the facilities of the school for examining new books are this year very much increased. A consignment of new books is sent weekly to the school, and made accessible both for assigned reports and for such inspection as the students and faculty may wish to make at odd moments.

Alumni of the Library School who may be coming to New York from a distance, and others who, tho living in the New York district, may have failed to receive a written invitation, are invited to keep in mind the Wednesday afternoon readings and social gatherings, and attend them whenever possible.

ERNEST J. REECE, *Principal*.



**SIMMONS COLLEGE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY  
SCIENCE**

The registration in the Library School has returned to normal, with a geographical distribution unusually wide within the United States and inclusive of Norway and Japan.

Eighteen of the new students have had some library experience, ranging from a few months to over six years. Almost all of the seniors exceeded the required two weeks of practical work this summer, some of them holding positions of responsibility which they might have retained. Their return to college was therefore a test of their college loyalty and of their belief in professional training, and the only loss the class sustained was one through marriage.

One of the interesting developments at Simmons in the last few years is the increasing number of students who are coming from other institutions with advanced standing of one, two or three years, to get the benefit of the vocational training in connection with the usual academic courses. They are given the same standing at Simmons that they would have had in their original colleges.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director.*

**BOSTON UNIVERSITY**

Courses in library economy, which have been given in day and evening sessions of the College of Business Administration at Boston University, since 1917, have been discontinued commencing with the present year. These courses were given with special reference to business library workers under the direction of Ralph L. Power.

The new college of secretarial science of Boston University is announcing in its catalog certain instruction in library economy. Definite instruction in library methods will not, however, be offered until the sophomore year. If there is sufficient demand a short course on sources of information for secretaries will be given the freshman year, similar to the lectures formerly given by Daniel N. Handy, librarian of the Boston Insurance Library Association.

R. L. POWER.

**SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY  
SCHOOL**

Miss Elizabeth Thorne, of the Library School faculty, is giving a new course in the recent literature of continental Europe. It is designed to meet the needs of the two-year students, who, unlike those in the four-year course, do not have time to take the more detailed courses in literature given in the College of Liberal Arts.

The courses in filing given in the new School of Business Administration, which was opened by the University this fall, are in charge of Miss Wandell, of the Library School faculty.

Miss Helen Durfee, B. L. E., 1918, who spent last year in the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, has been made secretary of the Syracuse University Library School and reviser for certain of the courses in cataloging.

Of the fifty students in the Library School, forty-three are taking the four-year course, leading to the degree of B.L.E., and seven are taking the two-year course. In last year's graduating class of twenty-two there was only one two-year student. Some of the older graduates of the School doubtless remember the time when these proportions were reversed and the certificate students greatly outnumbered the degree students.

During the coming year members of the faculty from the College of Liberal Arts will give lectures to the senior class on the bibliography of the following subjects: Ancient history, medieval and modern history, American history, the world war, political science, history of the fine arts, education, biology, philosophy, sociology, political economy, the classics.

E. E. SPERRY, *Director.*

**UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO COURSE IN  
LIBRARY SCIENCE**

The University of Buffalo this year offers for the first time a course in Library Science, in anticipation of establishing eventually a full-fledged school. This has been done with the hearty co-operation of both the city public libraries.

The course is intended to give a broad view of library activities to those who have been working in special fields of library work, to those in schools who are thinking of preparing for library duties, and to others desiring a knowledge of an important field of service with its problems and opportunities. It is not designed to give technical training sufficient to qualify for any definite library position. It is expected that additional courses in reference work and bibliography will be established next year, and probably also courses in book ordering, classification and cataloging.

Those now engaged in library work will be admitted, and those who otherwise satisfy university requirements. Credit toward the Bachelor's degree is given those completing the course who are otherwise properly qualified.

The tuition fee is \$15.00 for the first year. The regular matriculation fee of \$5.00 is charged, but in case any other courses at the University are taken in subsequent years, this fee is not payable a second time.

Instruction will be given by course lectures, special lecturers, special problems to work out, visits to libraries, and other special places of interest, quizzes and examinations. As is customary with other courses about two hours outside work is expected in connection with each class exercise.

The Buffalo Public Library and the Grosvenor Library will take a few pupils upon their respective staff for part time work during the sessions of the library course. The first meeting of the course was held September 30.

JULIAN PARK, *Dean*.

#### CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL FOR LIBRARIANS

The Chautauqua School for Librarians held its nineteenth annual session July 5 to August 16 with three groups of students working toward the year's course on the four summers' installment plan. Classes continued through Saturdays, giving seven school weeks.

The freshman class had regular courses in cataloguing, classification and allied subjects, reference work, organization and story telling.

Courses of the sophomore group included history of libraries and bookmaking, types of libraries, bookbinding, advanced cataloguing, classification and reference work. Classification and general reference work are finished in the second summer.

The juniors had courses in subject bibliography, school and children's work, administration, cataloguing and elective studies in literature and history.

The classes came together for Azanat S. Root's course in the history of libraries and Adaline B. Zachert's course on library work with children, each of these courses including twelve lectures.

There were reports and discussions of libraries visited, library meetings attended and on required reading done between annual sessions of the school. All perplexing problems met between sessions also were noted and brought to the school for class discussion, or solution with teachers of the various subjects.

Development of the students from year to year is as marked as teachers would observe between the grades or classes of any school.

Mary E. Downey, director of the school, lectured daily on subjects relating to the library organization, administration and on the history and types of libraries and book making. Mary M. Shaver, from the library staff of Vassar College, gave the reference and bibliography courses. Jennie D. Fellows, of the New York State Library, taught cataloguing and classification. The story-telling course was given by Mabel C. Bragg, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Newton, Mass.; the course in bookbinding was given by Mae Byerley, of the Arts and Crafts School. Courses in literature and history were under the instruction of Edwin Mims, Vanderbilt University; Percy H. Boynton, University of Chicago, and Prof. Thomas F. Moran, Purdue University.

There will be four groups of students in 1920 and the years following. The work of the senior class will include cataloguing and reference work in public documents, general and trade bibliography, administration and work with high school, normal school and college libraries. The first class will graduate in 1920, when the school will be running a full year course. Those only are accepted who are already in library positions or under definite appointment.

The classes this year represented fourteen states. Types of positions held by the students were: Librarians, college, 3; agricultural college, 1; high school, 5; public, 14. Assistants: University, 1; normal school, 1; high school, 1; public, 18.

MARY E. DOWNEY, *Director*.

#### WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The registration of the Class of 1919-20 represents the following states: Ohio 13 (8 from Cleveland), Connecticut 1, New York 1, Illinois 1, Iowa 2, Washington 1, California 2. Six additional students are enrolled from the Children's Department of the Cleveland Public Library for special courses in Psychology of Reading and Principles of Education, both these courses being given by Prof. Lester Black, of the Cleveland Normal School.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Principal*.

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

For the General Library Course eight students have enrolled; for the Children's Librarians Course, seven, and for the Academic Library Course, Carnegie Institute of Technology and Carnegie Library School, four.

A limited number of graduates of accredited library schools will be accepted for en-

trance February 16, 1920, to the second semester work in the courses in Library Work with Children and School Library Work. Four months' intensive training will be given, the satisfactory completion of which will be recognized by a certificate.

A course in "The Use of Books and Libraries" is being conducted by the principal as part of the required work of the freshman year of the Academic Library Course, given jointly by the Carnegie Institute of Technology and the Carnegie Library School.

Mary E. Baker, head of the Technical Group, has been placed in charge of the new edition of the Classified Catalog of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. In addition to the courses in cataloging and classification, Miss Baker will conduct the work in indexing and filing formerly given by Miss Howell.

The course in reference work, heretofore given by Irene Stewart, will be conducted by Lucy E. Fay.

The school will again co-operate this year with the University of Pittsburgh and the Margaret Morrison Carnegie School thro an exchange of instructors. Edna Whiteman, instructor in story-telling in the School, will conduct courses in story-telling in the University and Margaret Morrison School, and Dr. Jesse Hays White, of the University of Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Irene Farnham Conrad, of the Margaret Morrison School, will conduct courses in the Library School on "Child Psychology" and "Social Agencies" respectively.

The Carnegie Library School Association has formed a local chapter in Pittsburgh, with the following officers: Effie L. Power, president; Eleanor Sibley, corresponding secretary, and Grace Aldrich, secretary-treasurer. The purpose of the chapter is largely social. Frequent meetings are planned during the year.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Principal*.

#### ST. LOUIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The eighteen students who graduated in June have received appointments as follows: two in Evansville, Indiana, one in Ft. Wayne, Indiana, one in Waterloo, Iowa, one in Great Falls, Montana, one in the University of Illinois Library, part time while taking college work, and eleven in the St. Louis Public Library. One did not wish to take a position this winter.

Of the entering class of thirteen members, six have had previous experience.

The Harris Teachers' College announces an extension course of lectures given in co-operation with the St. Louis Library School. The object of the course is twofold: to enable the student to make a larger use of the resources of the library for professional aid and to assist the student in the personal use and enjoyment of the library. Instruction will be given by members of the Library School faculty and will cover the use of library indexes, catalogs, and reference material. Other topics are under consideration.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Director*.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The fourteenth year opened October 1 with an increased enrollment, thirty-seven (six men and thirty-one women) compared with twenty-nine last year. In addition, fourteen are taking the course for teacher-librarians which is offered to juniors and seniors in the College of Letters and Science, who are preparing to teach. Nine states are represented in the regular school. In addition, the four Filipino students are completing the course which they began last year. There are also one each registered from Canada and Norway.

Twenty-three enter with previous library experience, six of these have already taken short courses in library training. Twenty-two have had some college or normal school training. Five seniors in the College of Letters and Science are taking the course.

Two of the men enrolled have been in military service, and chose to receive their vocational training in library work. Charles R. Flack of Edmonton, Canada, had three years' service with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces and is being sent at the expense of his government. Charles J. Macko of Chicago has seen seven months service with the A. E. F. and was assigned to this school by the Federal Board of Vocational Education.

Winifred L. Davis, 1916, who gave the instruction in the Teacher-librarian section during the summer, will take the same work with this class during the year.

Frances M. Hogg, 1916, cataloger in the La Crosse (Wis.) Public Library, has secured leave of absence to serve as reviser for the school during the first semester.

#### SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

When the University of Texas welcomed



its students for the opening of its thirty-seventh year September 29, the first class of a new library school began work. Such a school has for several years been urged on the University authorities by the Texas Library Association, whose members felt that development of libraries in the state largely depended on training its own young people. The changes of recent years show that a comparatively small proportion of the trained librarians who come from outside remain to build up the libraries they are connected with. The passing of the new county library law argues even more strongly than the now existing libraries for locally trained people, to organize and administer these new libraries, which are sure to play an important part in the educational progress of the state.

The new school is beginning very modestly, as is becoming to a new member of the University family, however cordial its welcome. This first year only the technical courses will be given, the book courses being held for the second year. Junior standing is required for registration, and satisfactory completion of the first year's work is required for entrance on the second year's courses. Credit is given for all work toward the B. A. degree.

At the head of the school is Elva L. Bascom, for five years with the Wisconsin Library Commission and instructor in the book selection course in State Library School, who teaches the course in classification and will give the work in bibliography and book selection next year.

The teacher of cataloging and library-economy is Florence E. Dunton, who was on the cataloging staff of the Wisconsin State Historical Library for some time after her graduation from the Wisconsin Library School, and taught in the McGill University summer school. The chairman of the school is the University librarian, John E. Goodwin, who has been planning and working for its establishment for several years. It is conveniently located on the first floor of the library building, in the two rooms recently left vacant by the removal of the registrar's and dean's offices to the new education building.

The school has eighteen students, which is considered a very fair number for a new school requiring junior standing. Not all are juniors, however; two are seniors and seven are graduates of the University. All the students are residents of the state with the exception of one, who comes from Kentucky.

ELVA L. BASCOM, *Principal*.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Los Angeles Library School opened on October 6 with the largest class in its history, 25 regular students, and 16 partial students. Of the students in the regular course 11 are college graduates. The others with the exception of two who have had considerable library experience have had from one to three years of college work. One student is taking the course in the Library School as her senior year in Occidental College, leading to the degree of A. B.

Additions to the faculty include Faith Smith, who will give a new course in work with schools, and the usual current library topics, Elsie L. Baechtold, who will lecture on special libraries, Gladys Perdey, instructor in reference and classification and Albert C. Read, instructor in order and accession.

Elective courses will be offered in story-telling, school libraries and business libraries this year. Miss Haines' courses in trade bibliography and history of books have been extended and three of her "oral clinics" will be required of all students, with additional instruction for those who need practice in public speaking.

The class of 1919 entertained the new students at tea on the first day of school. Melville Kennedy, warden of the Y. M. C. A. hostel at Calcutta spoke to the school on the libraries and educational institutions of India. Other special lectures were given during the month by Mrs. Maud Durlin Sullivan, librarian of the El Paso Public Library, on "Pioneer library work along the border," and by Mabel Haines, statistician-librarian of the California State Immigration Commission, on "The librarian and the social worker."

MARION HORTON, *Principal*.

#### CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The present class of the State Library School is starting work with great promise. One of the lines of work which is arousing most enthusiasm and interest is the course on county library service given by Mrs. May Dexter Henshall, school library organizer. The course will consist of fifteen lectures covering in detail the history and development of county library work thruout the United States, with particular emphasis on present conditions in California. The law will be carefully analyzed, points of administration will be discussed and outstanding features of the work in the different counties of the state will be described. This course

will be followed by a course of lectures on School Library Service, the plan being to give the students a complete view of county library work as it is carried on to-day in California.

In addition to the regular schedule of lectures, several outside speakers have appeared before the class during the month. On October 7, Miss Bessie B. Silverthorn of the Siskiyou County Free Library, Yreka, gave a very interesting account of county library work in that county. On October 28, Rev. Chas. Pease of Sacramento gave a lecture, "The problem of taste." This was the first of a series of lectures along bibliographical and literary lines that Mr. Pease will deliver during the school year.

At a recent class meeting the following officers were elected: President: Lucile Huff; Secretary-Treasurer: Esther Crawford.

MILTON J. FERGUSON, *State Librarian.*

#### THE LONDON SCHOOL OF LIBRARIANSHIP

The syllabus of the School of Librarianship at University College, London, has been issued, and work will commence on Wednesday, 1st October, with the following staff: Director, Dr. E. A. Baker; Lecturers: Bibliography, Arundell Esdaile, of the British Museum Library; Cataloging and Library Routine, W. R. B. Prideaux, of the Reform Club Library; Classification, W. C. Berwick Sayers, of the Croydon Public Libraries; Public Library Law, H. West Fovarque, Hon. Solicitor of the Library Association; Library Organization, B. M. Headicar, British Library of Political Science; Literary History, Dr. R. W. Chambers, of University College Library, and Dr. E. A. Baker; Book Selection, Dr. Baker; Palæography and

Archives, Hilary Jenkinson, of the Public Record Office.

The School was formally opened by the Director and Principal Librarian of the British Museum, Sir F. G. Keenyon, K.C.B., on October 15th.

Lecture courses are given as follows: Monday, 10 a. m., Classification; 12, Literary History. Tuesday, 10 a. m., Latin; 11, Cataloging; 3 p. m., Book Selection; 4, German. Wednesday, 9 a. m., Latin; 19, Book Selection; 11, French; 3 p. m., Library Organization; 5, Library Routine; 7, Cataloging and Indexing; 8.30, Literary History and Book Selection. Thursday, 10 a. m., Latin; 2 p. m. and 4 p. m., German. Friday, 10 a. m., French; 12, Literary History; 4 p. m., Bibliography. The University Libraries, British Museum and other Public Libraries will be used for practical instruction; and there will be eight demonstrations in book-binding during the session.

Public lectures by the Director, faculty-members and others, are given at fortnightly intervals, commencing Monday, 20th October, at 5.30 p. m. These are open to the public free.

The Session consists of three terms, September 29—December 17, January 13—March 26, April 27—July 1. The session composition fee, covering all subjects and admitting to full privileges of one of the University College Union Societies, is £12 12s. od. For one lecture course the session fee is £1 11s. 6d.; for two courses, £2 12s. 6d. . . —*The Library World.*

At the opening of the school the Provost of the University announced that 68 students had already been admitted to the school, and that some 30 of these were taking the full two years' curriculum.—*The Athenæum.*

## AMONG LIBRARIANS

ABERNETHY, Clara, has resigned her position in the Reference Department of the State University of Iowa, to accept the position of head of the Circulation Department of the State College of Washington Library, Pullman, Wash.

ADKINS, Venice A., New York State Library School, '12-'13, has been appointed librarian for the law firm, Breed, Abbott & Morgan, of New York.

ALLEN, Mrs. Philip L., B. L. S., New York State Library School, '11, has been appointed

head cataloger in the library of Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

APPLE, Miriam, Simmons 1918, has been appointed librarian of the Hood College Library, Frederick, Md.

BAECHTOLD, Elsie L., B. L. S., 1915, for three years librarian in the College of Engineering Library of the University of Illinois, has resigned in order to accept the position of librarian in the Science and Industry Department of the Los Angeles Public Library.

BAKER, Arthur E., librarian of the Bor-

ough Library of Taunton, England, author of "A Tennyson Dictionary," "A Concordance to the . . . Works of Tennyson," "A Shakespeare Dictionary and other works, has in preparation a concordance to the poems of Arthur Henry Hallam, to be published by subscription by Elkin Matthews.

BASCOM, Elva L., has gone to Austin, Texas, to take charge of the new School of Library Science, which is an authorized school of the University of Texas.

BATES, Anna L., librarian of the Quincy, Mass., High School Library, has accepted a position in charge of the library of the High School at Hartford, Conn., to take the place of H. Mary Spangler, resigned.

BEROLZHEIMER, D. D., formerly librarian of the Chemists' Club of New York, is one of the assistant editors of the "Condensed Chemical Dictionary," issued by the Chemical Catalog Company, Inc., of New York.

BATES, Anna L., librarian of the Quincy, Elva L. Bascom in charge of the Book Selection and Study Club Department of the Wisconsin Library Commission.

BJERREGAARD, C. H. A., chief of Readers' Division of the New York Public Library, has completed forty years of service in The New York Public Library and on October 22 he was given a remembrance of his service by members of the Astor Staff now in the Library.

BOMGARDNER, Esther, California State 1915, has been appointed librarian of the Flagstaff (Ariz.) Normal School.

BOWLER, Inez, Simmons, has been appointed legislative reference librarian at the Maine State Library.

BOWLES, Verne, New York State Library School, '14, has been engaged as librarian for Street & Company, Kansas City, Mo.

BROWN, Harriet, librarian of Atlanta University Library, Atlanta, Ga., has been appointed librarian of Lake Erie College, Rayneville, Ohio.

BURWELL, Ethel I. New York State Library School, '12-'13, resigned the librarianship of Goucher College Library to take charge of the reference work at the Western Reserve Historical Library, Cleveland.

CHILD, Grace A., for three years librarian of the Gilbert School, Winsted, Conn., is now in charge of the library of the State Normal Training School, Willimantic, Conn.

CUTTER, W. P., formerly librarian of the United Engineering Societies' Library, New

York, is one of the assistant editors of the "Condensed Chemical Dictionary," just issued by the Chemical Catalog Company, Inc., of New York.

CUTTER, Marian, has resigned her charge of the Children's Department and work with schools at the Bridgeport (Conn.) Public Library and has opened a children's book store at 2 West 31st St., New York.

DAVIS, Mildred E., Pratt 1910, who has been children's librarian for three years, has been made head of the circulation department of the Utica Public Library.

DAVIS, Winifred L., Wisconsin 1916, is the new chief of the Traveling Library Department of the Wisconsin Library Commission.

DRURY, Francis K. W., assistant librarian of the University of Illinois, joined the staff of Brown University, Providence, R. I., in September.

EDWARDS, Sarah S., New York State Library School, '15-'16, has gone to the University of Texas as librarian of the Bureau of Municipal Research and Reference.

FINNEY, Florence G., Pratt 1917, formerly of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, has been made assistant librarian of the Carnegie Library at State College, Pennsylvania.

FOLEY, Margaret, for nearly thirty years an assistant in the Newark Free Public Library, died on October 21, after a few days' illness.

GILCHRIST, Donald B., B. L. S., New York State Library School, '15, has succeeded James A. McMillen as librarian of the University of Rochester. Mr. Gilchrist served overseas with the U. S. Field Artillery and as librarian of the American Peace Commission.

Goss, Edna L., formerly head cataloger in the University of Minnesota Library, has been appointed chief of the Catalog Division of the St. Paul (Minn.) Public Library.

HALEY, Lucia, Pratt 1912, for several years librarian at La Grande, Oregon, has gone to the University Library, Missoula, Montana, as assistant and teacher of cataloging.

HUTCHINSON, Adria A., Pratt 1917, who has been at the Charleston Dispatch Office for the past year, has been put in charge of the branches of the Davenport (Ia.) Public Library.

JENNINGS, Jennie T., formerly chief of the Catalog Division of the St. Paul Public Library, has been appointed assistant librarian.



KERR, Mary W. Nicholl (Mrs. W. H. Kerr), of Emporia, Kansas, who has returned recently from the A. L. A. Overseas War Service in Paris headquarters, has recently been appointed Dean of Women at Kansas State Normal School, Emporia.

JOHNSTONE, Ursula K., Pratt Normal Course 1913, has resigned from the office of the British Consulate to take the position of file executive with Haskins and Sells, public accountants, New York city.

JOSSELYN, Lloyd W., has resigned the librarianship of the Jacksonville (Fla.) Free Public Library, to accept the directorship of the Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library.

KING, James, for the past twenty-five years head of the Kansas State Library, died on October 12 after a short illness.

KINGSLAND, Grace E., for the past six years with the Vermont Library Commission, four as assistant secretary and two as head of the Traveling Library Department, has been appointed executive secretary of the New Hampshire Library Commission.

LOWE, John Adams, since 1915 agent of the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts, has been appointed assistant librarian at the Brooklyn Public Library. Mr. Lowe is the author of "Books and Libraries" (Boston Book Co. 1916) and of frequent articles in various periodicals. He has since 1910 edited the General Catalog of Graduates of Williams College, of which he was librarian from 1911 to 1915, and has compiled "Williamsiana," a bibliography of the history of Williams College.

MAC ALISTER, John Young Walker, last year's president of the Library Association, has been knighted in recognition of his public services in war work. Sir John was sub-librarian of the Liverpool Library, librarian of the Leeds Library, from 1887-'98 secretary of the Library Association, and is now editor and consulting librarian for the Royal Society of Medicine. In 1889 he founded *The Library*, which, with Alfred W. Pollard he still edits.

MCCOMBS, Nelson Wilbor, Library School of the New York Public Library, 1917-19, has been appointed librarian of the Federal Reserve Board Library, Washington, D. C.

MILAM, Carl H., New York State Library School, '07-'08, has resigned as librarian of the Birmingham, Ala., Public Library to become director of the enlarged program of the A. L. A.

MITCHELL, Sarah Louise, librarian of the Ryerson Library at the Chicago Art Institute, has been decorated by the French government with the Medal of the Officier de l'Instruction Publique.

NEWBERRY, Marie Anna, Library School of the New York Public Library, 1911-1913, will be in charge of the training class to be conducted for the Toledo Public Library by the City High School, the appointment to date from January 1, 1920.

ROBERTS, Louise, Carnegie Library School of Atlanta, became library extension assistant in the Alabama State Department of Archives and History in October.

ROSS, Cecil A., has been appointed superintendent of the Library of the Business School of Harvard University.

SEARCY, Katherine A., New York State Library School, '07-'08, who has been serving as one of the hospital librarians at Fort Sam Houston, has been appointed head of the Loan Department of the Public Library at Gary, Ind.

SKARSTEDT, Marcus, librarian of the Evanston (Ill.) Public Library, resigned in September to accept a position with the R. R. Donnelley Company, of Chicago.

SMITH, Ora Ioneene, Drexel '03, formerly librarian at the base hospital, Camp Sevier, has returned to the Library War Service and is assisting in the work at the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C.

THOMPSON, Dorothy, head cataloger of the Grand Rapids Public Library, has accepted a similar position at the State College of Washington Library, Pullman, Wash.

WALTER, Frank K., has resigned the vice-directorship of the New York State Library School to take charge of the Information Department of the General Motors Corporation, Detroit.

WEDIN, Jessie, chief of the Traveling Library Department of the Wisconsin Library Commission, has resigned to do work in connection with rural education in Louisiana.

WESTON, Jessie B., Illinois, 1917, has resigned from the staff of the Milwaukee Public Library and has been elected librarian of Coe College, Iowa.

WILSON, Martha, organizer of school library work in Minnesota and author of "School Library Management" (H. W. Wilson Co.), is now school librarian in Cleveland, Ohio.

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

A short bibliographical sketch of Edwin Percy Whipple, critic and librarian, whose centenary occurs this year and who for about twenty years was superintendent of the reading room of the Merchants' Exchange, Boston, appears in the October *Bulletin of the Brooklyn Public Library*. The sketch is followed by a long list of the works by Whipple, which are represented in the Library's collections.

Under the heading "Books and the News," are presented, from week to week in *The Review* (New York), articles mentioning "a few books which should be useful to the reader who wishes to go a little farther into matters of current interest than the newspapers and periodicals will take him. Attempt is made to keep the articles practical by naming only books which ought to be available without much trouble, through publisher, book-seller, or public library. These articles are merely brief, impartial selected lists of books, new and old, which may help make the news of the week more intelligible." The articles are written by the Editor of Publications of the New York Public Library, Edmund L. Pearson.

The July-August number of the *Bulletin of the Library Employees Union of Greater New York* (Editor, A E. Peterson, 463 Central Park West, New York), is devoted mainly to a report of the activities of the union at the Asbury Park meeting of the A. L. A. and especially of the "Union Meeting at the A. L. A." The September-October issue contains some "Facts about woman in the Library Service," showing the number of women among the officers of the A. L. A., among the chief librarians of the largest libraries, in the library war service and in the departments of the New York Public Library, and an analysis of salaries in the New York Public Library and of the salary increases proposed by the Library in the budget for 1920.

The Biography Section of the *Standard Catalog*, issued by H. W. Wilson Co. and edited by Corinne Bacon, "contains about 1,000 of the best bibliographies in print." . . . "About three-fourths of the list consists

of individual biographies entered alphabetically under the name of the biographer. Collective biography is arranged primarily by the Decimal classification 920, 922, etc., and lives of actors, artists and musicians, which, though classified with 700's, are printed with this section. Author, title, date, publisher, price and class number are given for each book, followed by descriptive and evaluative notes." The selection has been made with both the small and large library in mind, the aim being not to list the ideally best book without regard to expense, but the best books that the average frequenter of the public libraries will actually read or study. The price is one dollar for the first copy. Additional copies for the same library are supplied at ten cents each.

"Five Hundred Business Books," compiled by Ethel Cleland, librarian of the Business Branch of the Indianapolis Public Library, was published by the A. L. A. Library War Service in October, "with the desire to be of service to librarians and teachers who are concerned directly with the vocational education of the discharged soldier." The material is arranged under the main heads: Business—General; Commerce; Finance; Bookkeeping; Accounting and Auditing; Factory Organization and Management; Office Practice; Advertising; Salesmanship, Retail Trade and Special Lines; and Insurance—these being again closely subdivided. "If you are not familiar with modern business literature," says John Cotton Dana in the preface, "it will pay you well to run thro this whole list of the subjects with which the five hundred books here listed deal. It will suggest to you the tremendous studies that have been made in recent years in the subdivision and specialization of those managerial activities which guide all our industrial life. It will go far, also, toward convincing you that we have passed the day in which bookishness was thought to be a proper attribute of the student and professor only, and a hindrance rather than a help to the man of affairs."

Libraries requiring extra copies or reprints of any section, may have them, as we have already announced, from George B. Utley, 78 E. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

## RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

- AMERICANIZATION**  
Immigrant education. *University of the State of New York Bulletin*. March 1, 1919. p. 14-21.
- BIBLE**  
Penniman, Josiah H. A book about the English Bible. New York: Macmillan. 6 p. bibl. \$2.25 n.
- CHEMISTRY.** See ELECTROMETALLURGY, METALS, DYES
- CO-OPERATION**  
Bibliography on co-operation. *Foods and Markets*. Nov. 1918. p. 39.  
The co-operative movement [a short annotated list.] *Monthly Bulletin of the Public Library of the District of Columbia*. July 1919. p. 14.
- DYES, COAL TAR**  
Barnett, E. de Barry. Coal tar dyes and intermediates. New York: Van Nostrand. bibl. \$3.50 n. (Industrial chemistry.)
- EARTHS, RARE.** See METALS
- EDUCATION**  
U. S. Education Bur. Library Div. List of references on the junior high school. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off. May 1919. 15 p. O. (Library leaflet No. 5)  
Cubberley, Ellwood Patterson. Public Education in the U. S. . . . dealing with larger problems of . . . education in the light of their historical development. Boston. Houghton. bibls. \$1.80.
- ELECTROMETALLURGY**  
Rideal, Eric K. Industrial electrometallurgy; including electrolytic and electrothermal processes. New York: VanNostrand. bibls. O. \$3 n. (Industrial chemistry)
- EMPLOYMENT MANAGEMENT**  
Selected articles on employment management; with an introd. by Meyer Bloomfield. New York: H. W. Wilson. 9½ p. bibl. \$1.80 n. (Handbook ser.)
- EUROPEAN WAR**  
The War and after (recent accessions). *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. July, 1919. p. 457-470
- EUROPEAN WAR AND CONTRACTS**  
Library of Congress. Brief list of references on the effect of war on contracts (with special reference to the European war.) 5 typew. p. 25 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- EXCAVATION**  
McDaniel, Allen B. Excavation; machinery, methods and costs. . . New York: McGraw-Hill, bibls. \$5.
- FACTORY MANAGEMENT**  
Engineering Magazine Co. Industrial management library: the Newland books on organization, operation and management. 7 p. (6 East 39th St., New York).
- GARIBALDI, GIUSEPPE**  
Trevelyan, George M. Garibaldi and the making of Italy . . . New York: Longmans. \$4.50 n. 23 p. bibl. O.
- GENEALOGY**  
Genealogy. Pt. II. References to books in the Grosvenor Library and the collection of the Buffalo Genealogical Society, and to articles in periodicals
- HOUSING**  
A list of books relating to housing in the Public Library of the City of Boston. Boston: The Trustees, 1918. 22 p. O.
- INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS**  
Industrial councils. A bibliography. In: U. S. Shipping Board. Emergency Fleet Corporation. Industrial Relations Division. Works committees and joint industrial councils. April 1918. p. 248-254.
- INTOXICATING LIQUORS**  
Some useful works. In: United States Brewers' Association. Year Book 1918. p. 110-115.
- ITALY—HISTORY.** See GARIBALDI, GIUSEPPE  
U. S. Labor Dept. Library. Labor and industry: a list of periodicals and newspapers in the U. S. Department of Labor Library. 23 mim. p.
- LABOR—BIBLIOGRAPHY**  
List of labor papers and journals and other periodicals featuring labor matters received . . . in the Department of Labor Library Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off. 1919. 20 p. O Repr. from *Monthly Labor Review*. June, 1919.
- LAND TENANCY**  
Library of Congress. List of recent references on land tenancy. 6 typew. p. 30 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- MEDICINE—PERIODICALS**  
Medical periodicals in Buffalo libraries. *Grosvenor Library Bulletin*. [Buffalo, N. Y.] June 1919. p. 19-21.
- METALS**  
Spencer, James F. The metals of the rare earths. New York: Longmans, 21 p. bibl. O. \$4.50 n. (Monographs on inorganic and physical chemistry.)
- MONROE DOCTRINE**  
Library of Congress. List of references on the Monroe doctrine. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off. 122 p. O 15 c.
- MYSTERY PLAYS**  
Lyle, Marie C. The original identity of the York and Towneley cycles. Minneapolis: Univ. of Minnesota. 5 p. bibl. O. (Studies in language and literature, 6.)
- NEW YORK CITY—STREET RAILWAY FRANCHISES.**  
See STREET RAILWAYS—FRANCHISES.
- OIL INDUSTRY**  
U. S. Mines Bur. Bibliography of petroleum and allied substances in 1916. Bulletin 165.
- PATRIOTISM—BIBLIOGRAPHY**  
Patriotic bibliographies. *The Wilson Bulletin*. June 1916. p. 349-350.
- PATRIOTISM**  
Patriotism and Service. Stories and poems to read aloud. Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. *Monthly Bulletin*. June 1919. p. 318-320.
- PIGEONS**  
Library of Congress. Brief list upon carrier and homing pigeons. 3 typew. p. 15 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- PSYCHOLOGY**  
Goddard, Henry H. Psychology of the normal and subnormal. New York: Dodd, Mead. 5 p. bibl. O. \$5.
- RECONSTRUCTION.** See EUROPEAN WAR
- SAND-LIME BRICK INDUSTRY**  
Library of Congress. List of references on the sand-lime brick industry. 5 typew. p. 25 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT**  
St. Paul, Minn. Public Library. Management: a selected list of books in the St. Paul P. L. 11 p.
- STAGE MACHINERY**  
Gamble, William Burt. *comp.* The development of scenic art and stage machinery. Part II. *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. July 1919. p. 439-456. (To be continued.)
- STREET RAILWAYS—FRANCHISES**  
Carman, Harry James. The street surface railway franchises of New York City. New York: Longmans. 5 p. bibl. O \$2 special n. (Studies in history, economics and public law.)
- TECHNOLOGY**  
New York (City) Public Library. New technical books: a selected list on industrial arts and engineering added to the New York Public Library Jan.-March, 1919. v. 4, no. 1. 16 p. v. 4, no. 2, Apr.-June, 38 p.
- TECHNOLOGY**  
Technical books for small and medium sized libraries. Recommended by Donald Hendry, Pratt Institute Library. *The Library Messenger*. June, 1919. p. 11-20.



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Library of Congress. List of references on the tobacco industry. 7 typew. p. 35 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

TRADE. See COMMERCE

## VIRGINIA

Swem, Earl G., *comp.* A bibliography of Virginia. Part III. [Covering the Acts and the Journals of the General Assembly of the Colony 1619-1776.] *Bulletin of the Virginia State Library.* Jan.-Apr. 1919. 71 p.

## WELFARE WORK—IN INDUSTRY

Bibliography on industrial welfare. *Dallas Survey.* April, 1919. v. 3, p. 4.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPH—GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Library of Congress. List of references on government control of wireless telegraphy. 5 typew. p. 25 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

## WOMEN—EMPLOYMENT

Library of Congress. List of references on vocations for women. 16 typew. p. 90 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

## THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

## MR. PAINE IN "THE SUN"

*Editor, Library Journal:*

Mr. Paul M. Paine, in the Librarian's Corner of *The Sun* for October 19th, announces that "nearly all public libraries are guarded and guided by good women who have never had any extensive contact with the world."

I regret that Mr. Paine's sense of humor is so lacking! From the women of the profession he will in time learn that they have been in contact, not with the world only, but also with the universe, just as has Mr. Paine himself.

BEATRICE WINSER, *Assistant Librarian.*

*Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.*

*Editor, Library Journal:*

I do not like to make comment on any efforts that are being made to get library matters to the front, but it does seem to me that the article that I find in the *New York Sun* of November 23d, called, "To the Apprentices," does not help in putting library service in any strong and substantial light before the public. Why should good space in a largely circulated paper be taken to tell how the apprentices met 'with a pencil newly sharpened to a very fine point and beautiful new pages of a notebook open for first impressions' of the head librarian's friendly words.

Here are two columns of good old material about the glory of library work, but it seems to me that it gives the impression that we are still a profession into which gentle souls with high school training may delicately tip-toe their way, assured of being bravely inspired and civically useful. That is all right, but— Well, do others in the library field think Mr. Paine is hitting it off right?

W. E. B.

*New York City*

## ERRORS IN RECENT BOOKS

*Editor, Library Journal:*

Although it is evident enough that all writers of books make mistakes, we are, I think, developing a new type of writer with the coming in of the half-tone.

Every autumn book stores and public libraries exhibit an increasing number of popular picture books dealing with historical subjects. These books are written largely by hack writers and almost always by men and women who have had no rigorous training in historical research. The result is not merely careless mistakes in a date or a name, but serious errors involving often an entire chapter. Would it not be worth while for you to consider the desirability of a section in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* devoted to a short correction of errors of this kind, so that librarians the count could add a caution in popular books?

You may remember a book on early New England churches, issued two or three years ago. One chapter is devoted to a certain church which is given the wrong name throughout. Another and more recent book describes one famous church, but gives it, throughout the story, the name of another famous church. In two cases which I have in mind portraits are given of men who lived perhaps about 1750, and are labeled as immigrants of the period of 1650. Mistakes of this nature are hard to kill, and as much as I object to attempted corrections in printed books, I think a reference to the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for each error of this nature might be of great value to students. Each librarian knows his own neighborhood, and could no doubt send in corrections from year to year.

Is something of the kind worth trying?

C. K. BOLTON, *Librarian.*

*Boston Public Library.*

## LIBRARY CALENDAR

Dec. 31-Jan. 3. Midwinter meeting of the A. L. A. at Chicago, Ill.

## ERRATA

In the October issue, p. 679, col. 1, line 38, "Army" should read "Navy"; p. 680, col. 1, line 32, "Kooster" should read "Wooster"; p. 682, col. 1, line 29, "Ward" should read "Wead."





AN ATTRACTIVE CORNER OF THE SCHOOL LIBRARY EXHIBIT AT THE 1919 NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION MEETING AT MILWAUKEE



As the time for the A. L. A. meetings at Chicago draws near, discussion centers on the Enlarged Program, which will there be considered. There is the general consideration in its favor that if the welfare work which the A. L. A. had organized in the short period of its service during the war could be developed into times of peace, this would result in equal service to the country and credit to the Association. The Symposium printed in this issue, headed by the statement from the President of the A. L. A., views the proposal from different angles, and illustrate how much may be expected from it, and no one should be discouraged from favoring it because it outlines so many and such varied lines of work. This is, in fact, the key to the plan, and the doubt expressed by critics has been more as to the feasibility than as to the desirability of the plan. The element of discouragement which has been expressed here and there is chiefly in the fact that several of the drives for welfare work which have been made since the armistice have not been entirely successful, altho those of some of the religious denominations and the colleges have produced encouraging results. The Chicago meetings should witness a very thoro discussion of ways and means, as well as of the features of the Program, and out of the discussions should come a united will to do the best that can be done for broader and better service thruout the country.

It is to be hoped that the Reclassification Commission, which is grading and adjusting positions thruout the government service, may not, while giving especial attention to the lower grades, forget the men at the top. Public service is service to the public, and that fact makes many men willing to engage in that service at less remuneration than in private business. The "dollar men" who

came to the help of the government during the war, giving for this nominal consideration services which would justify the highest salary, are, of course, notably in point. But the men at the top in the regular service of the government are notoriously underpaid. When Justice Hughes left the Supreme Court Bench at personal sacrifice of a life position to obey the call of his party, he made no pecuniary sacrifice; his compensation in private life would very likely in a single case reach his full salary as a Supreme Court Justice and his income per year be increased manifold. Many officials of the highest ability have been forced to resign to obtain, in justice to their families, the remuneration which they could earn in private life. The Reclassification Commission does not deal with presidential appointees, the men at the very top, but in dealing with salaries of the next rank, it should be no less liberal than in respect to those of the lower grades of the Civil Service.

A too enterprising manager for the Hearst periodicals has addressed a personal letter to librarians, including the most eminent in the profession, suggesting that they may add to their meagre salaries by pushing the circulation of the publications of the International Magazine Company and taking subscriptions for them. This is a method of increasing salaries which can scarcely commend itself. For to become a subscription agent for this or that periodical would not only interfere with the ordinary duties of a librarian but would be a perversion of the fundamental obligation to be fair alike to readers and reading. To be sure, so high an authority as Mr. Dewey once urged that librarians should enter the book selling field and obtain orders for books, in the general interest of bringing

books into the home. This, even if practicable and desirable, would be quite a different matter from soliciting subscriptions for specific periodicals. It is to be hoped that no librarian will be found nibbling at this bait and that the enticing offer may have the rebuke of silence.

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At the meeting of the Bibliographical Society at Asbury Park Mr. G. W. Cole read a paper on bibliographical ghosts, referring to bibliographical entries of editions of recorded books, which editions were never published but resulted only from errors of record or imagination. There are many actual book ghosts: to wit, books never published at all. Among these are the complete works of Larrovitch, the Russian author, created by the wits of the Author's Club, whose bibliographical record is given with all solemnity as an appendix to the elaborate papers extolling his memory issued by the Authors' Club which will be one of the historic mistifications of the 20th century. Doubtless, a century hence uninformed collectors will still be hunting for these imaginary works. Another historic instance is the ghost of the Angora Goat, a monograph on which was entered in a series of publications by a government department with a specific number, but which was never published, although a monograph on the same subject was actually issued many years later. For this missing link in this series, collectors of government documents have naturally sought in vain. There are probably scores of such ghosts to be found in catalogs or in literary history and a paper collecting them would be of not a little interest, tho of little use. Such a study might perhaps include the remarkable series of imaginary titles invented by Charles Dickens for the book-backs on the doors of his library at Gadshill which included the "Life of a Cat" in nine volumes and "The History of a Short Chancery suit" (referring to "Bleak-house") in forty-seven volumes or more.

WE are glad to note that Miss Baldwin's resignation from the Brooklyn Public Library does not mean that the profession is to lose her companionship and service. For twenty-five years, in the Newark and Brooklyn Libraries, she has been the close personal associate of Dr. Hill, who has relied upon her as in many respects an *alter ego*, and her duties have been of much larger scope than the designation of secretary to the librarian has indicated. This the trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library have fully recognized in regretfully accepting her resignation and making specific and unusual acknowledgment of her service. During the war, Miss Baldwin had been of exceptional help to the War Finance Committee and to Headquarters at Washington, and before taking a vacation from library work, she plans to assist further at Washington in the preparation of a handbook for librarians under the new government conditions of service. She has much at heart the later development of her plans for a school of library administration, originally presented at a meeting of the American Library Institute at Atlantic City, which go far beyond the present scope of library schools, and to this she looks forward as her most important contribution to the profession in which she has been among the most respected and esteemed of the women leaders.

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The American Library Association is not yet fifty years old, but there are those in the field of library work who can rejoice in half a century of library service. Among them is Miss Medora J. Simpson, librarian of the Chelsea Public Library, who has recently completed her half century of work in her chosen field. We felicitate her on behalf of the library profession, and we should like to know how many others in the country can make the same happy boast of fifty years of uninterrupted service in a good cause.

# THE PROPOSED ENLARGED PROGRAM OF THE A. L. A.

## A STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE A. L. A.

The call for two special meetings of the American Library Association has caused so much interest and comment that this opportunity is taken to explain briefly why such meetings seem necessary. Not only has the interest of our members been aroused, but considerable bewilderment and confusion in the minds of many has resulted.

This is not to be wondered at when we realize the speed with which several special committees of the A. L. A. have worked since the Asbury Park conference, and remember also the delay in getting many Association plans in print for the consideration of our members. This has been affected partly by the printers' tie-up in the East and also by the absence of A. L. A. officers at library association meetings in several states this autumn.

The lack of full information as to the whys and wherefores of suggested A. L. A. plans, has given rise to surmise and trepidation which I believe will be dispelled by information. Doubtless there will be a difference of opinion and judgment regarding some features in the proposed A. L. A. activities and the special meetings of the A. L. A. have been called for the specific purpose of securing the judgment of our members regarding them. There may be certain proposals which should be acted on at the called meetings, but the President of your Association does not know specifically of these at this writing, has not embodied them in the official call, and, in any event, action regarding them will not be taken unless agreed to by the membership itself.

First of all, I should like to mention one fear which was encountered during these last two weeks at state association meetings. To be frank, there was a suspicion prevalent in some quarters, that the American Library Association was trying "to put something over on its members." This seemed to be based particularly on the suspicion that the general A. L. A. head-

quarters office was to be moved to New York City.

As President of the A. L. A. this year, I probably know as much as anyone regarding the Association plans and believe such suspicions are unwarranted. Nor can I conceive of any organization such as the A. L. A., which is absolutely dependent on its members for financial support, selection of officers, and execution of plans, which could successfully "put anything over on its members" even if it wished to.

But to be explicit about moving A. L. A. headquarters to New York, or any other city—there are members of the A. L. A. who have always favored New York for headquarters location. There is nothing new in this position and at the last session of the Committee on Enlarged Program at Richfield Springs, N. Y. in September, the proposal to recommend the removal of headquarters was discussed. The President of the A. L. A. was present at this committee meeting and urged that no such recommendation be made, which was agreed to, and no such proposal was embodied in the Committee's preliminary report to the A. L. A. Executive Board which met the next day. Consequently, removal of A. L. A. headquarters is not before the Association. It is entirely possible that those favoring removal of headquarters, may bring this before the A. L. A., which could have been done at any time during the last ten years, but the President knows of no proposal to move our headquarters. If this comes up, it will be decided on the merits of the proposition alone, if I know anything of the quality of the existing Executive Board or of our Association at large. As a member of the Association, I believe our general A. L. A. headquarters should remain in Chicago, but I believe the work before us is far more important than any question as to where this work should be administered.

It is proposed that the continuation of the A. L. A. Library War Service include



work with the Merchant Marine, Coast Guard, Lighthouse Service, and other activities which the Association hopes will be financed with the balance of money in the war fund and be conducted in New York, which is in close proximity with many of these fields of work.

The question has been asked "Why does the A. L. A. propose to continue this work which evidently is not regarded as of sufficient importance to be taken over by the United States War and Navy Departments." This work proposed is not in these departments, the Lighthouse and Coast Guard services, for instance, being under the U. S. Treasury Department, which has not taken over any library work. The A. L. A. hopes to prove this work so valuable that all library work with government employees will be taken over officially. The A. L. A. policy at the Executive Board was held to be the continuation of such work to prevent it from lapsing, but to continue it only until the A. L. A. can be relieved of it.

Another subject which seems to be disturbing is the proposal to revise the A. L. A. Constitution, some members appearing to doubt the necessity or wisdom of change, and others strongly feeling that alterations are greatly needed. The Executive Board evidently believes the Constitution needs revising, for the Board at its meeting on September 9th voted that the President be authorized to call two special meetings of the Association for the purpose of considering proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws. The Association itself evidently feels the need of revising, for at the Asbury Park Conference a special committee was authorized to consider proposed amendments.

In drawing up revisions to the present constitution members will see that the Committee has attempted the following: A simplification of all A. L. A. machinery; more centralization in the A. L. A. Executive Board—an attempt at better organization; the complete democratization of the Council by the nomination to Council membership by the Association at large instead of partly by the council itself; a simplification in provisions for standing commit-

tees and their placement as clearly defined subsidiary activities under the Executive Board of the A. L. A. Since the Committee believes the A. L. A. should more definitely interest itself in the well-being of its members, a new standing committee is proposed—that of the Committee on the Welfare of Library Workers.

Our members may differ as to the wisdom of certain proposed changes in the constitution, but probably no one has ever worked intimately in A. L. A. affairs without failing to see the inadequacy of many provisions in the existing constitution.

So far as the Committee on Enlarged Program is concerned, I believe our gratitude and appreciation are due its members for the work they have done, as shown thru their preliminary report. Personally I know of no peace-time work ever attempted by an A. L. A. committee that approaches it in hard service or in importance. There are and probably will be differences in opinion among us as to the wisdom of certain recommendations made by the Committee for future A. L. A. activities and methods of financing them.

The Executive Board of the A. L. A. at its September meeting voted for carrying out a large proportion of the recommendations made in the Committee's preliminary report. Members of the Executive Board doubtless would have preferred more time for consideration of this important and extensive report of the Committee, but the Board wished to take advantage of the momentum gained by the A. L. A. thru its Library War Service, and also to get the report officially before the Association itself without undue loss of time.

Any A. L. A. Executive Board that is not willing to take the initiative in important A. L. A. affairs and at the same time keep responsive to the consensus of opinion in the Association's membership at large, should be dispensed with. The present Executive Board wishes to do both of these things and for that reason made the call for the two special meetings of the A. L. A.

CHALMERS HADLEY,  
*President 1919-20.*

## WHAT'S LEFT OF LIBRARY WAR SERVICE

*The Army.* On November 1st the War Department took over buildings, books, equipment and personnel, in the camps, posts and forts in continental United States. The A. L. A. was asked by the Secretary of War to continue its service to the troops in "France, Germany, Siberia, Panama Canal Zone, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands and Alaska for a further period of three or four months, or until such time as the Army is in a position to undertake this responsibility."

The Library War Service continues therefore to serve as heretofore the men outside continental United States: to cooperate (in an advisory capacity) with Mr. L. L. Dickerson, Director of Army Libraries, and to ship to the camps books now in stock, on the recommendation of Mr. Dickerson.

Some of the War Service funds in hand will be turned over to the Army to be used, with government funds, in maintaining library service to the end of the fiscal year. It is expected that adequate government appropriation will have been made by that time.

*The Navy.* The Navy is taking over the library work for its stations and vessels everywhere, gradually. The association is therefore releasing gradually. The personnel was formally taken over November 1st but is being paid, for the present, with money provided by the Association. Other funds will be turned over to the Navy later to be used, with government funds, in maintaining naval library service until the end of the fiscal year, after which the government is expected to provide adequate funds. Books and some equipment for naval stations are still being purchased in limited quantities for the naval stations. The books in stock in New York are also available for distribution to naval stations and vessels, on requisition from Mr. C. H. Brown, consulting navy librarian.

*Merchant Marine.* Thru Dispatch Offices, Public Libraries in seaport towns and perhaps thru Red Cross chapters in foreign ports Library War Service will continue to provide for the men of the U. S.

Shipping Board vessels and will extend to other American Merchant Marine vessels, a service as nearly as possible adequate to their needs and wishes.

The Coast Guards and the men in Light-house Stations and on Light ships will also receive some service in co-operation with the Treasury Department and the Commissioner of Lighthouses.

*Hospitals.* There are still several thousand discharged soldiers in Public Health Service and other civilian hospitals. Library War Service will continue to provide for all of these men where it cannot be provided by local agencies.

The printing and distribution of books in Braille grade one and one-half, for the blinded soldiers will be continued. Mrs. Gertrude T. Rider who has direct charge of this work has obtained special gifts or promises of approximately \$3500.

*Discharged Soldiers.* Requests from individual and groups in this class are growing in number. This service will probably be extended to those chapters of the American Legion which cannot get books from local libraries. Library War Service is also being called upon to lend books occasionally to public libraries and library commissions for the use of ex-service men.

*Federal Industrial Plants.* Several such plants are now receiving a limited service from Library War Service and there are others not previously served which are entitled to some attention. As the Association's service is withdrawn, an effort will be made to have the company or the government in each case take over the library on a permanent basis.

It is not always easy to draw the line between war service and general service, but all members of the staff are conscientiously endeavoring to limit our work to those phases for which we can legitimately spend war service funds.

*Paris Headquarters.* Funds have been set aside for the continuance of the Paris Headquarters for at least one more year. The purpose is not only to provide (with the help of the American and English residents of Paris) a collection of American

Books for Americans and others in Paris, but also to provide an outpost of the A. L. A. which will make available to the European countries now establishing or reorganizing their free library systems whatever America has learned about library administration. Some urgent requests of this sort (one from Czecho-Slovakia for example) have already been received.

*Distribution of Books.* Several hundred thousand volumes are available. A general

plan of distribution has been worked out by the War Service Committee. (See Report War Service Committee of the A. L. A. for June 30, 1919). A detailed plan will be worked out at once by L. W. S. Headquarters, with the help and advice (it is hoped) of the Executive Committee of the League of Library Commissions.

CARL H. MILAM,

*Director Library War Service.*

## A. L. A. SERVICE TO THE MERCHANT MARINE

THE question of furnishing library service to the vessels controlled by the U. S. Shipping Board was first drawn to the attention of the dispatch offices shortly after the armistice was signed. The resultant lessening of demand for tonnage caused the Naval Overseas Transportation Service to release many boats. Many of these boats were turned over to the Shipping Board. In some cases the same crews were retained having merely substituted the uniform of the Shipping Board for that of the Navy. They naturally demanded a continuance of the library facilities they had enjoyed while in the Navy. The service to merchant ships so started has grown until it is now planned to care for the library needs of all merchant ships flying the American flag.

There is no section of the Enlarged Program making a stronger patriotic appeal than this project of taking a part in the upbuilding of the American Merchant Marine. It would be an unimpressible person, indeed, who could witness unmoved the almost magical reappearance of the Stars and Stripes in the ports of the world. One of the good things which has come out of the calamity of war has been this great merchant fleet. It will bring us many advantages of a social, commercial and political nature. It must be remembered, however, that while the chance of war has given us back our merchant ships we can hold them only in active competition with the world. We must find a way to meet foreign wages, rates and living standards. Our chief weapon in this struggle must be

the efficiency of American methods and American men.

It is the privilege of the American Library Association to have a part in the solution of this patriotic problem. Any work to be done at its best must be imbued with some of that divine enthusiasm which alone can lift a task above drudgery. Interest in the work at hand is one of the most important factors in the creation of that enthusiasm. Books and reading not only provide for leisure but they create new interests, suggest new lines of thought and broaden the horizon. What a wonderful thing for the new sailor would a voyage to France become, for example, could he but have fresh in his mind thru recent reading, some of the glories of French history, some of the splendors of French achievement. England, Spain, India, China, become places of interest upon only a cursory knowledge of such commonplace things as exports, imports and geography; and a voyage to their shores is rich in adventure when once we dip into their customs, politics and places in world history. The world of sky and water in which the sailor spends so many of his days and nights arouses speculation on the part of the most unresponsive and is wholly transformed with the first hint of familiarity acquired thru reading. The disagreeable night watch is lifted above the commonplace on simply learning the names of a few of the planets—indeed, for many a young sailor, the fact that the stars have names gives the night a new interest. Sailors have told of passing a book of as-



tronomy from hand to hand until it was worn out.

In the narrower and more specific fields of library work with the Merchant Marine we find a constantly increasing demand for practical books bearing on the sailor's duties aboard ship, the duties of the position toward which he is working and, in the case of those who do not wish to remain long in the service, the vocation in which he is interested. Now that steam has definitely replaced sail and oil is fast replacing coal the sailor has more and more leisure. Library books are being used in a large measure to fill that leisure.

But we must furnish more than books. We must provide the **constant impetus** to the use of books that can be given only by real library service. Merely to have the books has been an advantage much appreciated by the sailor, but the time has come when suggestions, advice and aids to individual study are needed to make the service worthy of the organization rendering it. This service can be rendered thru circular letters, book lists, direct contact between American Library Association officials and those of the Merchant Marine (the Shipping Board Training School at Newport News, for example, would furnish an excellent opportunity for instruction in the simple rules of library usage) and thru the establishment of a simple, workable plan of direct loans to sailors.

There should be no question to the right of merchant sailors to the best type of library service. While the nature of their vocation deprives them of the use of existing library agencies yet they help support them. Knowing more about the economic aspects of taxation than formerly we now realize that the ultimate consumer, alone, pays the taxes as well as all other costs. As the sailor cannot avail himself of the educational advantages made possible in part by the money he spends while on shore some national organization must, in justice, provide a substitute, or at least carry to him the service to which he is entitled.

No question of funds should stand in the way of this service now or at some future time. Thousands of manufacturers and traders are vitally interested in the Merchant Marine as well as the more directly

concerned ships chandlers and shipping agents in the various ports. It should not be difficult to demonstrate the value of this work and it should shortly produce the same measure of hearty support which public libraries have obtained from industrial plants having a taste of library service.

As showing the demand for books among merchant sailors it need only be said that there are at the present time more than 120,000 volumes in active use on nearly 1500 vessels. Letters and telephone calls are pouring into the dispatch offices every day asking for more. It remains for the work to be expanded and amplified to its justifiable limits. It must be made to reach all American vessels and sailors. In doing this the American Library Association will but demonstrate that its war-time reputation of doing the obviously practical thing is a deserved one.

Even modern modes of communication have done but little to relieve the monotony and isolation of Coast Guard work. These men are stationed for the most part on desolate parts of our coasts and are required to be on duty summer and winter. There are nearly three thousand men in this service and all of them are above the average in intelligence. They have much leisure and long hours of duty. Such library service as has been rendered to them has been much appreciated and many of them are studying seriously for the first time in their lives. This is particularly true of the men stationed at a great distance from city libraries. Magazines read to tatters and coverless out-of-date books are a familiar sight to those who have had a part in carrying American Library Association service to the Coast Guard.

The six thousand keepers of lighthouses and lightships are even more lonely and isolated than the men of the Coast Guard. During the greater part of the winter season both lighthouses and lightships are cut off from all communication with the outside world for long periods of time. Life on a lightship is perhaps the more trying of the two—certainly it is the more dangerous. These ships ride at anchor many miles off the entrances to our harbors to warn shipping of shoals or other dangers

to navigation. The lights must be kept burning in fair weather and storms and the splendid traditions of this Service demand that nothing short of the complete destruction of a lightship excuse for even a moment's lapse from duty. The men on lightships are on duty for two months at a time and then have one month on shore. Mail is received, weather permitting, not more often than twice a month.

A number of these lightships together with a larger number of lighthouses have been provided with books and magazines. These books are most often sent out thru the lighthouse tenders and supply boats, altho special requests have often been sent

by mail. The work is already bearing fruit in the number of these special requests and in requests for new service. The rapidity with which men in the Lighthouse Service read books is remarkable. One is reminded of the shaggy old keeper of a light in Chesapeake Bay whose light was visited from time to time by the A. L. A. launch. On being asked if he needed any more books he replied that he would not need any for two weeks. It then developed that he had read all but two books of the collection left some time before and had gone thru the entire list book by book at the uniform rate of one book a week.

FREDERICK GOODELL

### RESPONSIBILITY OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES

It is unthinkable that the American Library Association, after serving American soldiers and sailors while in service for more than two years, should not follow these men with such service into civilian life on their discharge.

For two years the American Library Association has bent its every effort to awaken and incite in these men the desire to read, to show them the need for reading and study and to provide the necessary books and facilities. Viewed purely as a business proposition, this work should be "followed up" that the utmost results may be secured from the earlier work done.

That this is the view of the soldiers and sailors themselves is abundantly proven by hundreds of letters received by the Association from former service men now returned to civilian life. These letters invariably refer to the work of the American Library Association in the camp and trench and on shipboard and inquire as to how they may be similarly served in time of peace.

To follow these men with books and magazines, the American Library Association War Service has adopted two principal methods. First it has endeavored to arouse the five thousand libraries of the country to a sense of their full opportunity and responsibility in making suitable and ample provision for returned service men. It has furnished these libraries with

lists of books which have been useful in the camps and it has spread thruout the country a wide campaign of publicity, trying to bring both men and libraries to realize that the other exists.

In the second place, the Association has made every effort to reach the individual soldier and sailor and there are hundreds of thousands of these men who are not within the reach of any public library. It is from such men that the hundreds of letters referred to above have come. The only way in which this latter service can be accomplished is to continue the War Service work of the Association from a central headquarters equipped with a large stock of books, to which may be referred for instant service all such requests from isolated individuals outside the field of any public library. In this work the American Library Association will make every effort to bring the soldier and the library together. But it is inevitable that in many parts of the country, particularly in the South and the West where libraries are relatively few, it is out of the question to expect to be able to give to returned soldiers thru existing public libraries anything comparable to or approaching the sort of service that was rendered by the Association during its two years of work with our soldiers in this country and overseas.

J. I. WYER, JR.

## LIBRARIES IN RELATION TO CITIZENSHIP AND AMERICANIZATION

To make more intelligent, better citizens! Is not this, in a nutshell, the function of a library? Where a large percentage of the population is of foreign birth, the library has still a larger work in instilling into the minds of these people right ideals which make for real true American citizenship.

Foreign people patronize several of the branch libraries of Gary, Indiana, but one branch is one hundred per cent foreign. This branch, The Louis J. Bailey Branch, named in honor of the librarian, is located in the heart of a large foreign district where there are at least forty-five different nationalities. It has a large juvenile patronage. To see, at one glance, the happy faces of sixty or seventy children, who do not have attractive homes, reading and looking over picture books, is alone proof that the library is a great asset to the community. There is a small collection of books in Italian, Polish, Russian, Modern Greek and other foreign languages, it being the aim to furnish good books in foreign languages as well as English. Its growth is hampered by the lack of funds for the purchase of books. The circulation could be ten times greater were there an adequate supply of books.

Realizing that to do the most effective work with foreign people there must be hearty co-operation with all other agencies endeavoring to aid those of foreign birth and parentage. The entire ground floor of this branch is now occupied by the International Institute, which is a branch of the Y. W. C. A. and whose entire efforts are directed to work with foreign women and

girls. Their workers are educated foreign women who go into the homes, carrying to the mothers American ideas, conducting English classes and organizing clubs which meet in the library. The branch librarian, previous to the coming of the International Institute workers, visited the homes of the people. It is the plan now to have the librarian accompany the workers, thus coming in closer touch with the people. She will also be better able to make them realize that the library belongs to them, that she is in sympathy with them and that her one desire is to help them.

One of the most important things in connection with the work with foreign people is that the utmost effort be exerted to assure them that the American people are in sympathy with the many good things they can bring to them and of a sincere desire for a better understanding between them and the American people; that it is a "give and take" proposition and not all "give." Systematic visiting can do much to accomplish this and also direct them to the many advantages of a public library.

There is no doubt that libraries have a most important role to play in Americanizing the foreign people in our midst and in making better citizens not only of people of other nations but of American people as well. The action of the A. L. A. committee on Enlarged Program in placing in the budget \$5000.00 for this work should be most heartily commended.

ORPHA MAUD PETERS

*Acting Librarian*

*Gary (Ind.) Public Library*

## BOOKS FOR THE BLIND

THE enlarged program of the A. L. A. interests me very greatly. For what librarian is not thrilled at the possibilities of a plan which makes the book a factor in our national life? In regard to that part of the undertaking relating to books for the blind, my thoughts are based upon our own experience here in California and may be briefly expressed.

It is evident that the needs of the blind for reading matter must be met from regional, rather than city or even state, libraries. However, sight must not be lost of the fact that the territory to be covered by each of these distributing points must not be too great. Just now the books for the blind from the California State Library are going from China on the west to Nebraska



on the east—tho I naturally make no claim to a complete or adequate service over that vast territory—and the wear and tear thereon are altogether too great. Libraries might therefore be established somewhat after the plan adopted by the old Franciscan padres when they founded their missions up the Pacific Coast to San Francisco: a day's journey apart. Our day's journey has simply been very much lengthened since their time. But if the libraries are too far away from the reader it is not only going to be hard on the books but it is also going to be what is worse—very difficult to find the reader and to keep him interested and growing.

This thought brings me to another experience of ours which has been of the utmost value to our non-seeing borrowers. We have learned that just books, the best of books, in all the types are not enough. The majority of the blind become so after they have reached adult years. They are frequently despondent over their great misfortune, sometimes become soured with the world and are disinclined to do anything for themselves. They need to be made to look upon their sad luck not so much as a misfortune as an opportunity. Successful reading comes after or with the tonic. And the tonic in hundreds of cases in our experience may be administered by the right kind of home teacher. I believe therefore that in the development of an adequate library system for the blind of America attention should also be directed toward the possi-

bilities of employing one or more of these workers who will bring to the readers not only instruction but also inspiration and a will to do and enjoy. We librarians have been accustomed and have delighted to say that a library is not a library without the presence and stimulus of the right sort of librarian. If that thought has any foundation of fact, it is doubly true when applied to books for the blind library and its home teacher.

I note the enlarged program makes a distinction between soldier and sailor blind and civilian blind. Perhaps the segregation of funds was merely for convenience and clearness of the purpose intended. I would say that the question of service to the blind need not be separated, that what is useful or desirable in one case would be equally so in the other. The whole subject is one which is of vast importance, not alone to persons who have lost their sight, but also to the general public. The program should include an effort strong and persistent to educate the public not only as to the needs of the blind but also as to the causes of blindness and precautions which if taken, would prevent it in a great many cases. The blind if sensibly treated may become as generally self-supporting and cheerful as any part of the population; certainly those blind who have caught the vision are more impatient with the street corner beggar type than is the rest of the world.

MILTON J. FERGUSON,  
*California State Librarian.*

## THE LIBRARY IN INDUSTRY

FOR years public libraries have been buying books and periodicals for the use of workingmen and women in their daily occupations. Hundreds of special industrial libraries have been established to do the same thing in even more direct ways. "The use of books as tools" has so long been a slogan that it has now virtually become a commonplace, whose truth is rather generally admitted but whose emphasis has been dulled by repetition.

The need of books for men in industry is more acute now than ever. Whether it be in agriculture, in the factory, the shop or

the executive office, a knowledge of the best methods of producing more goods of better quality is imperative. Only in this way can the rising level of prices be met and the high cost of living be mitigated. More than ever before, the experience of all is needed by each. Waste, whether of time or material is little short of criminal under present conditions. Vocational help thru the library is not only permissible but as necessary as many of the war activities in which the library played so prominent a part.

Industrial corporations are realizing the

need of such service and are liberally backing their own special libraries. The man who reads the technical book or the trade paper, instead of resting content with what he learns from actual shop practice, is developing the initiative and the individuality which have been the chief assets of American industry. Access to this material can be had only thru libraries, for personal purchase of all that is important in any industrial line is beyond the means of the average man.

Wider circulation of really good lists compiled and suitably annotated by men and women who know the subjects treated in the books are highly desirable. Mere lists of titles, unless backed by the books themselves are of little service, particularly in the unattractive forms in which they often appear.

Just now the man in industry needs more than industrial books, essential as they are. Industrial relations are more psychological than mechanical. Morale is as important in the factory and the office as in the military camp. Books and magazines which give both sides of the controverted questions in economics and sociology are as useful practically as the shop manual. Production is conditioned on a sense of social obligation and on self-discipline quite as much as on ability to manipulate machinery

efficiently. Sabotage and slacking will nullify the best planned factory organization and they can be cured only by better thinking and keener consciences on the part of both employer and employee. Even recreational reading which will add its part to increasing popular ability to distinguish between social essentials to be insisted upon and extravagances to be avoided will react favorably on industrial relations.

The only permanent relief from present industrial conditions lies in the proper education of all classes of society. If the library is, as it claims to be, an educational institution for the whole community, it must assume as its duty, the provision and circulation of material which will enable its users to do more work and better work with less effort, as well as those books, periodicals and other matter as will enable them, in their increased leisure, to come to more correct conclusions regarding the duties of society to them and their duties to society. If the American Library Association is to represent the entire library movement of the country it must include this aspect of the social problem in its enlarged program.

F. K. WALTER,  
*Librarian, General Motors  
Corporation, Detroit.*

### BOOKS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Even without full knowledge of what is contemplated under the Enlarged Program, in connection with industrial libraries, it may be urged that, in general, any proposed extension of library service should give careful consideration to work with technical, industrial and commercial literature.

While this literature is not equally important in all communities it is true, quite generally, that industrial literature offers the greatest direct return to the community and from the dollars and cents standpoint constitutes the best library investment. Effective service with this literature, therefore, will go far toward justifying the library in the eyes of the public not now acquainted with the benefits of the library service.

Agencies outside the library field are fur-

thering the dissemination of scientific and technical literature to an extent not generally realized. Every librarian knows that the *Engineering Index* now goes automatically to every member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (nearly 10,000 members scattered thruout all the states of the Union) and, incidentally, to many non-members. But perhaps not every librarian is cognizant of the number of other indexes, abstracts, and booklists now reaching the official membership of various scientific and technical organizations. A number of these projects have become firmly established during the past two years and at least three important new ones are at present under consideration. There is, in short, a noteworthy tendency toward *officially* keeping various organizations in touch

with current literature—a tendency which prevails in many fields covered by the 500-600 classes of Dewey, but which is less apparent in literature outside these classes.

This widespread dissemination of references and abstracts, by creating and stimulating a demand for the literature announced, is preparing a fertile field which, if properly cultivated, the libraries of America may reap with profit. The various projects have originated, and the demand is being developed, without effort on the part of the A. L. A., and adequate recognition and encouragement of the tendency merits ample consideration under the Enlarged Program.

National library service demands not only a greater number of industrial collections, and improved service from existing ones, but also wider dissemination of information from the important libraries. The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh has furnished information of some nature to practically every state in the Union, and within the past month has sent photostat prints as far as China and Chile.

The public library, the corporation library, and the institutional library should each have a part in this national service, and the public will be best served when all libraries in one community work together. The local librarians in charge of special industrial collections are among the most

progressive and most intelligent users of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and both the special library and the public library benefit by co-operation. For example, the Carnegie Library furnishes photostat material to special libraries, this service sometimes exceeding fifty prints for one library for a single month. On the other hand, a large industrial corporation which has with considerable difficulty secured files of a foreign journal telephoned last week offering the Carnegie Library the use of this set in special cases.

The Public Health Service has as one of its most important functions the curing of disease but best justifies its existence by *preventing* disease, and has as its ideal the raising of the standard of health to such a level that the necessity for *curing* disease shall be minimized. Library service does not offer an exact parallel but any national library service will necessitate a broad policy and one of the aims may well be the dissemination of information to such an extent that the general standard of knowledge will be raised. This result presupposes, an active effort to take information to the public, in addition to the important work of answering such questions as are brought to the Library.

ELLWOOD H. MCCLELLAND,  
*Technology Librarian, Carnegie  
Library of Pittsburgh.*

## CERTIFICATION OF LIBRARIANS

I am sure that every librarian in the country is thoroly pleased with the movement within the A. L. A. commonly known as the Enlarged Program.

While some of us may wonder as to the source of the financial means to make the effort a success we all recall the fact that manna has been provided where human intelligence could not foresee its source.

As one of the several phases of the Enlarged Program I am sure it will be found necessary to devise a plan that will provide a larger number of better paid and better prepared librarians.

No Enlarged Program that can be undertaken will produce the best, nor even satis-

factory, results until the central authority can secure intelligent co-operation down the line thru all libraries.

If one may single out a "greatest need" where so many vital ones exist, I think the greatest single need in library affairs is more competent librarians. We shall not get them until salaries are more promising than they have been. Salaries are not likely to be better while well prepared librarians **must compete with** the ill-prepared for salaries that are but little or no better than fair compensation for the poorly prepared or those not at all prepared in any technical or professional sense. A fair and rather exacting certification plan administered by competent officers is cer-



tainly the most effective way so far devised by any profession to prevent or eliminate competition between the fit and the unfit. The fundamental idea, however, in certification is not the prevention of competition between the fit and the unfit, but to protect the people being served from being imposed upon by those who are incompetent. As the layman is not usually able to judge and therefore protect himself and society in general against quacks so the protection must always be in the hands of the better elements of each profession but not for the protection of themselves. Law, medicine, the ministry and education have all been forced to protect society, not their own membership.

When all or any one may enter a profession almost no one is adequately prepared for the duties of the profession. Certification of librarians will not cure all the ills of this profession, but I believe it will be more fundamental toward getting the best into the profession and compensating them in a way commensurate with the preparation required and the nature of the service rendered. When "just any one" was permitted to teach very few did it well and almost none prepared themselves for service in the profession of education.

All our people must see that certification is not in any profession a method of

monopoly as its opponents frequently try to make it appear. I have never known a method of certification in any line proposed before any legislative body that did not have to meet just that accusation and that accusation has usually been sufficiently well indorsed and urged to at least delay if not wholly defeat for the time any effort toward that end.

We must see any certification plan as a protection to society in its own welfare as against the selfishness of the individual interested in non-social, if not even, unsocial ends.

I shall not attempt to enter into details for a plan, that will be easy enough at any time. I earnestly hope that the Committee on the Enlarged Program may work out and propose a plan that can be recommended to all the states for legislation that the entire plan may be to a degree uniform and that the proposed plan may serve as a guide to the several states as they grow to the fundamental idea.

What all can practice without restriction is in no serious sense a profession, and when all can enter those who would elevate the practice to the dignity of a profession will be at least retarded if not wholly hindered.

WILLIAM E. HENRY,  
*Librarian, University of Washington.*

## AN A. L. A. OUTPOST IN PARIS

Times without number I was asked in France and in Germany, "What will be done with the A. L. A. Library in Paris?" Curiously, this question came rarely from our librarians; they were all so deeply concerned with their immediate problems that they had little time to think of other matters. Almost universally, the inquiry came from American soldiers, from Frenchmen, and most frequently from Englishmen.

I confess frankly that during the days of our heavy work with troops, when Mr. Stevenson so frequently expressed the hope that the Paris Library might be made permanent, I heard him listlessly. It was not until there commenced the clearing-up of small American libraries; the re-shipment to the States from France and Germany of

thousands of cases of books; not, in fact, until the future of the A. L. A. Paris Library had been made the voluntary topic of question by all English-speaking people with whom I came into contact, that I began to realize how dependent upon this free library Americans and Europeans had become, and upon what sound arguments of opportunity for service Mr. Stevenson had based his hope of its retention.

I

From time to time, a library in Europe which should be conducted in accordance with the highest standards of American public library practice has been the dream of many far-sighted American librarians. With our entry into the war, and the provision of library service to the American

armies, this dream was made possible of fulfillment.

The center of war library activity in Europe was, naturally, the A. L. A. Paris Library. Of its service to our armies, I shall say nothing here. I would speak, rather, of unparalleled service to American and European civilians, particularly within the past six months.

During the latter part of the summer of 1919, it was necessary for me to be in close contact with our Paris Headquarters. In that time, I observed that no one thing was more important and required more consideration than the requests for books which poured in from every corner of Europe. From everywhere outside of France our various missions, civil and military, in Armenia, Albania, Montenegro, Italy, Russia, England, Poland and elsewhere, requested and required library assistance. Sometimes these Americans had need of individual items, books from which to resolve great problems; at other times the demands were for collections for recreation and general reference. Two facts were paramountly and undisputably clear: one, that the writers had learned to turn to the American Library Association and to depend upon it to meet their needs; the other, that no other source existed from which such books and such service were available.

My earlier conviction was firmly and irrevocably fixed by observations made in Paris, late in September, en route to America. With the general departure of our troops from France, the pressure upon our Paris Library was considerably lessened. As a consequence, our European representative, mindful of the innumerable requests he had received from civilians during the period of actual warfare, informed the public thru the press that the A. L. A. Library would be opened to civilians generally, and extended a special invitation to our English friends. On the occasion to which I refer, I arrived at the library rather late in the evening. I was surprised to find the beautiful reading rooms entirely filled with readers. Many of these were soldiers, but there predominated a large majority of cosmopolitan civilians. Americans, of course, were present, but many faces were

unmistakably English and French. I learned that this was by no means an unusual attendance. Since the general opening of the library, civilians were freely taking advantage of library opportunities heretofore denied them because of the overwhelming numbers of American troops demanding service.

## II

It will not be necessary for me to enumerate here the multitude of forcible reasons for the permanent retention of the A. L. A. Paris Library. I shall note, however, a few of the arguments which came within my personal experience. In passing, and in illustration of the place this library occupies in Paris, I shall note briefly that at a recent meeting of public-spirited cosmopolitans resident in Paris, with the American Ambassador in the chair, there was contributed the sum of ninety thousand francs toward the continued existence of A. L. A. service in Paris.

The service that may be rendered in Paris to the American press, to American men of affairs, to the diplomatic corps of every nation, particularly our own, and above all, to the multitude of American students now present and certain to come in greatly increased numbers to Paris, is immeasurable and of a value hardly to be conceived.

It came recently to my attention that the publisher and editor of a leading French journal of contemporary literature had expressed in a letter to an American most enthusiastic approbation of the A. L. A. Paris Library. This is a solid indication of the influence which a permanent library will have upon the desired reapproachment between American and French intellectuals, upon the acquaintance of English-reading Frenchmen with the spirit and actuality of America, upon the cordiality so desirable and so essential to the existence of the Franco-American alliance.

Here we should have, in the heart of Europe, in the international capital of the world, an outpost of the American Library Association, a laboratory demonstration, so to say, of American library economy, of the meaning of free libraries and of their influence upon the mental growth of a people. We know how admirably the A. L. A. has

been received in France and England. We have heard of the numerous committees and official representatives that have inspected curiously and eagerly the A. L. A. Paris Library, that have asked for detailed information regarding its administration and have availed themselves of its service—a service unparalleled in Europe—when reliable data was necessary to them and essential within a given time. We know, too, the difficulty of installing American systems in Europe—except thru patient reiteration and demonstration.

This, then, is America's opportunity. While I was in Paris, a letter was received from Czecho-Slovakia requesting advice of the American Library Association in the establishment of a free library system within that republic. There have been many such requests from elsewhere; there will doubtless be many more from the new re-

publics. American librarians, indeed all Americans, must realize the opportunities here presented. These facts are revolutionary, no less.

The permanent A. L. A. Paris Library, an American institution, an American Library Association institution, will be a living monument to perpetuate the best efforts of American librarians in the World War; a vivid and eloquent testimony to their vision and their constructive statesmanship; an indication of their place in the march of world progress, of their part in the rehabilitation of Europe and the reconstruction of society.

L. L. DICKERSON,

*In charge Library sub-section,  
Education and Recreation  
Branch of the U. S. War De-  
partment.*

## A CALL FOR MUNITIONS

### An appeal to ALL librarians

Headquarters for the financial campaign for the Enlarged Program have been established at the New York Dispatch Office, 31 West 15th Street, New York City. A small staff of workers has been assembled and there is already a big demand for publicity material. It is, therefore, earnestly requested that librarians send to this address pictures, stories, facts, etc., which are thought likely to be useful in the preparation of newspaper and magazine articles.

Probably the strongest appeal can be made on the features of the Program which deal with business and industrial libraries; citizenship including Americanization; direct service to the Merchant Marine; Coast Guards; Lighthouses and discharged soldiers, and library extension, especially in rural districts.

There is probably nothing of greater interest to the average reader than a story of how an individual has improved himself and increased his earning power and

his worth as a citizen, thru some means within the reach of everyone. There is a great need for just such stories that have come under the observation of librarians and library assistants, showing how an individual or a business concern, or a group of individuals, has thru books and libraries, made a distinct advance in his profession or business ability. Such stories will be "munitions of war" for the campaign.

It has been suggested that many librarians and assistants will know of brothers and friends in the military service, who would be willing to give their experiences and perhaps to some extent their service for the benefit of a campaign, the purpose of which is to make books and libraries easily available to every man, woman and child in America, and to promote good reading.

The sooner this material is sent to the campaign headquarters the more useful it will be.

CARL H. MILAM,

*Director, A. L. A. Enlarged Program.*



# THE LITERATURE OF HORTICULTURE

BY MARJORIE F. WARNER, *Bibliographical*

*Assistant, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture*

HORTICULTURAL bibliography has two important objects: (a) the study of works concerning the cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables, and of plants in relation to landscape, constituting what we call horticultural literature; and (b) collection of data on the history or origins of the plants and processes of horticulture, whether in works of the preceding group, or gleaned from the most diverse sources—travel, biography, general history, manuscripts, old newspapers, and what not—a form of research no less vital than the other, the less frequently undertaken by librarians, and requiring, moreover, selective and critical faculties of a very high order.

I may be unduly impressed with the lack of guides to horticultural literature, but in turning to this field from that of botany, where bibliographical work has received a good deal of attention, it seems to me that the former has been greatly neglected. In the first place, one has to go well back into the past for a comprehensive bibliography of the subject. While many others include it in part, the only general bibliography with which I am familiar is the third section of Seguier's "Bibliotheca Botanica," 1740—not that this contains the largest number of titles, as there are others more extensive, but for his time, Seguier appears to cover most thoroly all the literature of cultivated plants and plant culture, including not only gardening, but field crops and arboriculture, and is withal a most satisfactory tool to work with. Unfortunately the supplement by Gronovius in 1760 adds nothing to its value. I believe there has been no attempt in modern times to cover the entire field of horticulture, as Pritzel's "Thesaurus Literaturae Botanicae" for instance, aims to cover that of botany. We have had selected lists and partial bibliographies: by country, as Mariboe<sup>3</sup> on the Danish, Johnson<sup>4</sup> and Cecil<sup>5</sup> on the English,

Bailey<sup>6</sup> on American, Dochnahl<sup>7</sup> on German (including Austrian) literature; and by subject, as landscape gardening, pomology, floriculture, etc., but no single authority on the literature as a whole, nor anything whatever on some portions of it, although some others have been very competently treated.

Save for some very scholarly work on the history of cultivated plants, the Germans, who are usually so strong in bibliography and history, have on the whole done comparatively little in connection with horticulture; nor has this field seemed to attract the Italians, who in recent years have been making many notable contributions to botanical history and bibliography—their early horticultural literature was, however, very well covered by Filippo Re<sup>8</sup> in his "Dizionario Ragionato di Libri d'Agricoltura." Possibly the most active interest of recent times has flourished in France and England, where during the last 30 years or so, there has been a number of enthusiastic and critical students of gardening literature and history, publishing many notes and articles on authors who are

<sup>1</sup> Seguier, J. F.

Bibliotheca botanica, sive Catalogus Auctorum et Librorum qui de Re Botanica, de Medicamentis ex Vegetabilibus Paratis, de Re Rustica, & de Horticultura Tractant. Lugduni Batavorum, C. Haak, 1740.

—Auctuarium in Bibliothecam Botanicam . . .  
<sup>a</sup> Laur. Theod. Gronovio. Lugduni Batavorum, 1760.

<sup>2</sup> Pritzel, G. A.

Thesaurus Literature Botanicae. Lipsiae, F. A. Brockhaus, 1851. (2d ed. 1872.)

<sup>3</sup> Mariboe, Carl.

Fortegnelse over Dansk Havebrugslitteratur fra 1546-1908. Kobenhavn, C. J. Catos Bog & Sten-trykkeri, 1909.

<sup>4</sup> Johnson, G. W.

A history of English Gardening. London, Baldwin & Cradock [etc.], 1829.

<sup>5</sup> Cecil, Hon. Mrs. Evelyn.

A History of Gardening in England. London, B. Quaritch, 1895.

<sup>6</sup> Bailey, L. H.

List of American Horticultural Books. Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture, v. 3, p. 1523-1562. 1915.

<sup>7</sup> Dochnahl, F. J.

Bibliotheca Hortensis. Vollständige Garten-Bibliothek. Nürnberg, W. Schmid, 1861.

<sup>8</sup> Re, Filippo.

Dizionario Ragionato di Libri d'Agricoltura. Venezia, Vitarelli, 1808-09. 4 v.

interesting either on account of their obscurity or their real importance, or on rare and puzzling old books, beside valuable contributions on the history of cultivated plants. Among the latter may be specially mentioned in the "Histoire des Légumes of M. Gibault", librarian of the French National Horticultural Society, an exceedingly important book in this subject. Some very fine work in this line was done in our own country, however, many years earlier, by the late Dr. Edward L. Sturtevant,<sup>9</sup> whose articles on garden vegetables, etc., are well known and widely used. Dr. Sturtevant's work, following closely after the publication of Candolle's "Origin of Cultivated Plants"<sup>11</sup> was perhaps the earliest of its kind in America, but there has since been considerable research along similar lines. In regard to horticultural literature in the limited sense, however, it appears that almost nothing had been done prior to 1915, when L. H. Bailey's "List of American Horticultural Books"<sup>10</sup> was published in the third volume of the "Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture," preceded by sketches of the history of American horticulture and its literature, and followed by a series of biographical notes by various authors, on persons who have contributed to the literature, the science, or the practice of horticulture in this country. The list of books was in itself a big and useful undertaking, and is so comprehensive that in spite of some limitations it will inevitably furnish the basis for the more critical bibliography, which it is to be hoped the future may produce.

#### CHECK LIST OF AMERICAN HORTICULTURAL BOOKS

One of the most obvious opportunities, therefore, consists in bringing this list down to date, and amplifying it as to earlier titles and editions. I tried for a while to note American books which had been omitted, and discovered a few additional issues, some of them earlier than those listed, but practically no new titles. As I understand that Professor Bailey himself is not making a supplement, this task is open to any library or librarian who will be responsible for it.

and make the information accessible to others. It would be a comparatively simple matter to turn the list into card form (reprints can still be had if it is advisable to start by cutting up the original), which would make it possible to incorporate additions to date in one alphabet, and would also give opportunity for inclusion of critical notes and supplementary information which would be invaluable in the compilation of a more extended bibliography.

Happily for us, American horticultural literature is sufficiently distinct, both as to period, and as to materials and conditions of cultivation in this country, to enable us to treat it independently, which greatly simplifies the task. With American publications eliminated, the literature of horticulture seems to fall naturally into two groups: modern European literature of the same period, that is, from the beginning of the 19th century; and earlier works coming down to the end of the 18th. We need hardly concern ourselves with these groups, however, as it is the American books for which we are responsible to the world, and European horticultural literature, especially that of the last half century, is too voluminous to be satisfactorily handled save in European libraries. Nor does it appear that we can do a great deal with the very old books, as we have too few for purposes of comparison. I have a rudimentary check list of 16th-18th century titles, with many critical and explanatory notes from various sources, but the problems which require examination of the books themselves are too numerous to permit any great achievement without resort to European collections. In the mean time any information I have accumulated is of course available to anyone who wishes to make use of it.

#### INDEXES

Indexes afford a wonderful chance for

- <sup>9</sup> Gibault, Georges.  
Histoire des Légumes. Paris, Librairie Horticole, 1912.
- <sup>10</sup> Sturtevant, E. L.  
[Various papers, the most important being two series under the titles: "Kitchen Garden Esculents of American Origin" in v. 19, and "History of Garden Vegetables" in v. 21-25 of *American Naturalist*, 1885-91.]
- <sup>11</sup> Candolle, A. L. P. de.  
Origine des Plantes Cultivées. Paris, G. Bailière et cie, 1883.

the bibliographer. Few American horticultural periodicals possess even tolerable annual indexes; at the present moment I recall only one, now extinct, which has a really excellent one, e. g., *Garden and Forest*, and European journals are no better. Even the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, pre-eminent in many respects, is most ineffectively indexed, the total absence of authors' names being a serious defect when it comes to locating faulty or incomplete references, while the method of entering under subject varies from time to time, and is never adequate to all requirements. The worst fault I have to find with the English periodicals is that their indexes do not improve with age; several of them have changed their methods of indexing more than once, but to no real advantage. This condition is very general however; for instance, *Gartenflora*, which has at times had fairly good annual and even decennial indexes, varies so much from one volume to another, that one cannot tell how to look for book reviews or personal notices, etc. Several valuable journals have indexes which are practically lists of titles, slightly altered to bring them under leading words, and examples of inadequate indexing might be multiplied indefinitely. Of course the great bulk of some of these series would make the cost of publishing a comprehensive index almost prohibitive, but if it were known that there was an adequate index in card form for some of these sets, there would be many requests for the information it might contain on various phases of horticultural and botanical work. Whosoever would deserve well of posterity could hardly do better than compile a thorough index to the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, for instance, or the *Journal of the French National Horticultural Society*, or *The Horticulturist*, founded and for some time edited by A. J. Downing, or the journal which passed thru so many vicissitudes of title before it was finally known as *American Gardening*. Then, too, many of the publications of our state and local societies and boards of horticulture would be rendered more valuable by thorough indexes, especially

for early issues, but such indexing should be more than mere listing of articles and topics for discussion—it should cover all such minor but significant items as new varieties of plants exhibited at fairs or mentioned at meetings, or original methods of culture which might be presented.

#### CHECK LIST OF PERIODICALS AND REPORTS

In view of the discussion on this program of a check list of agricultural periodicals, it may seem superfluous to take up the matter of such a list for horticulture, but on the other hand, no survey of bibliographical needs and possibilities would be complete without it, and as the conditions may differ to a considerable extent from those affecting the production of an agricultural list, I shall suggest a method of procedure, hoping that it may at least contribute something to the general discussion. Probably most of us have agonized sufficiently over the identification of periodicals, to realize that there is no single place to search for them. Bolton's "Catalogue of Scientific and Technical Periodicals"<sup>12</sup> gives the life-histories of a few horticultural journals, but of course includes no reports or publications of societies or institutions. American periodicals and reports are briefly treated in Bailey's list in the "Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture,"<sup>16</sup> but with scanty information as to series and changes of title. Dochnahl's "Bibliotheca Hortensis"<sup>17</sup> covers German serials down to 1860, but is of little use for bibliographical purposes. The best sources of information on agricultural and horticultural serials are not found in general bibliographies, but in the lists of periodicals in certain collections. The U. S. Department of Agriculture published a catalog<sup>18</sup> of its periodicals as *Library Bulletin 37*, 1901, with supplement in 1907. This is well provided with references and notes, so that, as the Department possesses one of the

<sup>12</sup> Bolton, H. C.

A Catalogue of Scientific and Technical Periodicals, 1665-1895. Washington, Smithsonian Institution, 1897.

<sup>13</sup> U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Library.

Catalogue of the Periodicals and other Serial Publications. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1901. (Library Bull. no. 37.)

— Supplement no. 1 (1901-1905), Washington, 1907.



fullest collections of serials relating to agriculture in the country, its list is correspondingly valuable. Many horticultural periodicals, but few in general agriculture, are found in the catalogue of the Arnold Arboretum Library,<sup>14</sup> and the recently issued first part of the catalogue of the Library of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society<sup>15</sup> includes its excellent collection of serials, tho the titles thereof are unfortunately run into one alphabet with authors of books. Beside these three lists in the United States there are at least two European catalogues which cannot be overlooked: that of the library of the French National Society of Horticulture,<sup>16</sup> published in 1900, and that of the Danish Royal Agricultural High School at Copenhagen,<sup>17</sup> published in 1898, with supplements in 1907 and 1912. This being a classed catalog goes to the other extreme from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, distributing its serials according to their subject, but it includes many titles not found in other collections, and is moreover invaluable as a bibliographical tool. Unhappily I have not been able to see the new catalog of the library of the Royal Agricultural Society of England,<sup>18</sup> which might also throw light on horticultural journals.

I have reviewed existing lists rather fully, with the double aim of coordinating present resources, and indicating the line of departure for something fuller and more adequate than anything now available. With some trepidation I suggest that we have reached the point where it is no less essential to find out what we lack, than to know exactly what we already have; that is, it is the identification and complete description of unfamiliar titles which we seek in all these lists. As a number of the larger libraries have a considerable proportion of titles in common, it seems to one who looks at the literature as a whole, that some part of the vast labor and expense of preparing and publishing many separate lists might be more fruitfully employed on one of wider scope, in which the titles common to many libraries would be complemented by those which are actually

located in very few places. As a concrete instance, Landreth's *Floral Magazine and Botanical Repository*, a fairly well known American journal, is not in Washington, not at the John Crerar, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society or the Missouri Botanical Garden; it is in the Arnold Arboretum catalog, but the only copy I have ever seen personally occurred in the last place where I should have expected to look for it—at the Field Museum in Chicago. So, if the horticultural periodicals and reports could be brought together from the half dozen library catalogs already mentioned, the resulting check list, no matter how clumsy and incomplete, ought to be far more useful than any facilities we now have, in the way of separate lists varying in arrangement and mode of entry. It should not stop here, however, but the titles thus secured, together with printed cards from the John Crerar, Library of Congress, etc., should be compared with the libraries of the New York Botanical Garden, Gray Herbarium at Cambridge, Missouri Botanical Garden at St. Louis, New York and Boston public libraries, and possibly other collections. This task of comparison would be costly in time, labor, and money, and even if the several libraries in question could cooperate by checking their own collections, which cannot be assumed, there is a point beyond which the work could be far more satisfactorily performed by a single person. Besides requiring an individual ambitious enough to inaugurate, and persistent enough to carry it on, the preparation of such a check list certainly implies a library sufficiently altruistic to support the project by granting the time needed for the work by

<sup>14</sup> Harvard University. Arnold Arboretum. Library. Catalogue. Comp. by E. M. Tucker. Cambridge, Cosmos Press, 1914-17. 2 v. (Publications of the Arnold Arboretum, no. 6.)

<sup>15</sup> Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Library. Catalogue. Part I. Alphabetical List of Authors and Titles. Cambridge, University Press, 1918.

<sup>16</sup> Société Nationale d'Horticulture de France. Bibliothèque.

Catalogue. Classé par M. G. Gibault. Paris, Imprimerie de la Cour d'Appel, 1900.

— 1.-2. supplément (1900-1910). Paris, 1905-10.

<sup>17</sup> Denmark. Kongelige Veterinaer og Landbohøjskole. Bibliothek.

Katalog over den . . . Bibliothek indtil Udgangen af 1894. København, Rug. Bang, 1898.

— Tillæg (1895-1910). København, 1907-12.

<sup>18</sup> Royal Agricultural Society of England. Library. Catalogue. By G. E. Mainwaring. London [1917]

the compiler, with perhaps mechanical assistance by other members of the staff, and it perhaps also involves financial co-operation of other libraries in later stages of the work. Aside from the rather mechanical processes of checking and assembling the titles at the outset, the undertaking does not indicate many opportunities for general library cooperation. Obviously such a check list should be based on the most extensive collections of serials, and fullest possible data in regard to each set, but even the smallest libraries may contain rarities not found in the basic lists, and should be responsible for communicating them to the general list, particularly in case of data on very local societies, like the Ross County Horticultural Society of Chillicothe, Ohio, or the Henrico Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Richmond, Virginia.

Owing to its great extent and complexity this particular undertaking is more properly a library enterprise than an individual one. It should be kept in mind, moreover, that it is not only the task of compilation which is burdensome, but the large correspondence which inevitably grows out of requests for information. On the other hand, centralization of the work is indispensable to the printing of such a list—for while I am not at present considering the feature of publication, it should be our ultimate goal—and the consultation and use of the list would be among the most valuable aids in securing its final completeness and most serviceable arrangement. Another important aspect of the work would be to indicate serials either totally lacking or very rarely found in American collections, and organization of a cooperative plan for the purchase of such items among various libraries. The Department of Agriculture, for instance, might appropriately become responsible for the acquisition of very rare horticultural serials occasionally needed by the smaller agricultural libraries, but not in frequent demand. Cooperative purchasing should also take into account the geographical factor; it would seem absurd, for instance, to have two copies of some rare but

important journal located in Washington, and no other in the whole United States.

#### RARITIES IN PERIODICALS

Before leaving the subject of periodicals let me call attention to one of the most difficult as well as one of the most fascinating opportunities: collecting data on early American journals and societies. There are several horticultural journals, mostly very fragmentary it is true, which are not noted by L. H. Bailey,<sup>9</sup> or to my knowledge, anywhere else, and in some cases a single number may be found in one library and another in a distant collection, so that no one knows exactly what or how much has ever been published. There have probably also been many reports and transactions of local societies, of which there is not the slightest record. So elusive is this kind of material that it is not safe to let pass, unless you absolutely know it to be common, any stray issue of an American report or journal, in any library or second-hand book store, or private ownership, or even in a catalog or bibliography, without taking note of it. An interesting example of this kind is *The Magazine of Gardening and Botany*, of which vol. 1, no. 1, January 1834, was published in Baltimore under the editorship of H. F. Dickehut. I have seen only this one issue and have never seen any allusion either to the journal or its editor. Again, only the other day, I noted in a bibliography of Dr. C. C. Parry, a paper published in the *Utah Pomologist*, for May, 1874, a title not in Bailey's list of journals, though given by Bolton.<sup>12</sup>

#### SOCIETIES WITHOUT TRANSACTIONS

Here too, we may mention the horticultural societies which appear to have published few or no reports, but are chiefly immortalized by printed addresses at annual meetings and fairs, etc., while their actual transactions, if any, were in all probability printed in local newspapers. Such was the important society flourishing in New York from about 1824, the Pennsylvania and Maryland state societies started about 1830, and the New Haven County Society in the forties; while even the

Massachusetts Horticultural Society was largely represented by essays and addresses during the first decade or so after its establishment in 1829. Hence the record of what these various organizations did to stimulate the science and practice of horticulture in this country is chiefly to be sought in general agricultural journals or local newspapers. Sometimes valuable information is found in very remote sources, as for instance, an interesting letter by Robert Schomburgk on the horticultural societies of Philadelphia and New York, in the transactions of the Prussian society in 1830. I regret that I have not kept a list of the very local societies, like the Aiken (S. C.) Fruit-growing Society, which existed in 1859, on evidence of an address of that date by H. W. Ravenel, or the Scott County (Iowa) Horticultural Society, before which Dr. Parry gave a paper (noted in the bibliography already mentioned) which was printed in the *Western Weekly* of Davenport, Feb. 21, 1874. Even a bare list of names, it seems to me, would be useful, tho I cannot imagine anyone going to the pains of compiling it without becoming keenly interested also, in accumulating notes on the history of the societies themselves.

#### LITERATURE OF THE SEED AND NURSERY TRADE

Apropos of rare and fugitive material, let me adjure you never to throw away any trade catalogs of seed and nursery firms without consulting the Massachusetts Horticultural Society or the Library of the Department of Agriculture. Both these institutions have in recent years been slowly and painfully collecting just such material as is constantly being destroyed, though perhaps not so recklessly at present as in times past. Even the Department of Agriculture has not been without sin: I recall a set of the *Hamberger Garten-und Blumenzeitung* in some 40 volumes, in the original covers, which had one or more catalogs of plants, bulbs, seeds, etc., with nearly every issue. The person then in charge of binding in the Department Library consigned all these catalogs to the waste basket, and from the safe vantage of many years I dare confess that at that time I should probably have

done likewise, tho the material thus lost was possibly worth **much more than** the periodical itself, which might be duplicated now and then, as the catalogs cannot be.

Some explanation of the utility of trade catalogs may be in order. They are useful in supplying data in many connections: (a) new plants which have been exploited by the trade before receiving botanical recognition, (b) careless use of trade names, which makes it doubtful whether a plant sold and widely known under a given name is actually the botanical species entitled to that name; (c) interest in the date and place of notable advances in plant breeding, production of important hybrids, etc.; (d) origin and history of plants introduced into cultivation from a wild state or from other countries. The uncertainty surrounding the origin or introduction of some of our well-known cultivated plants is surprising, and there is always a chance that some item of information may have appeared in a trade catalog, long before it was taken up by the more enduring literature of the horticultural manuals, or even mentioned in periodicals.

Files of trade catalogs, then, are to be cherished, but on account of their great bulks, and probably rather infrequent use, it seems wise to concentrate them in a few collections, as those of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the Department of Agriculture. The Missouri Botanical Garden also has a considerable file, notable for the possession of a few specially important foreign catalogs, but it has not for a number of years been so closely kept up.

It is not impossible that a systematic attempt may some day be made to do for garden varieties what the *Index Kewensis*<sup>19</sup> aims to do for botanical species, by recording the first occurrence of names of plants brought into cultivation, as Morren and De Vos in their *Index bibliographique*<sup>20</sup> actu-

<sup>19</sup> *Index Kewensis; an Enumeration of the Genera and species of flowering Plants, from the Time of Linnaeus to the year 1885.* Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1893-95. 4 v.

— *Supplementum I-IV* (1886-1910). Bruxelles & Oxford, 1901-13.

<sup>20</sup> Morren, Edouard, and De Vos, André.

*Index Bibliographique de l'Hortus Belgicus . . . 1830 à 1880.* [Bruxelles] Fédération des Sociétés d'Horticulture de Belgique, 1887.



ally did for ornamentals introduced or cultivated in Belgium, and as the earliest notice often occurs in trade lists, which in many cases have utterly disappeared, it is particularly important that we, in indexing periodicals, should not fail to record plant novelties quoted from catalogs, as well as the names of firms whose catalogs are mentioned: for instance the lists in *Allgemeine Gartenzeitung* of plants offered for sale by Deegen of Koestritz or Friedrich Adolph Haage, Jr., of Erfurt. The introduction of a given variety can often be traced to a certain firm, but there is sometimes great difficulty in discovering the exact date when it was first produced or distributed.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DATA

One of the facts strongly emphasized in my experience is the difficulty of obtaining biographical and bibliographical data in connection with special subjects like horticulture. In case of persons like Philip Miller or Loudon or A. J. Downing or Duhamel du Monceau or others similarly identified with the literature, one may expect to find all the essential data in horticultural reference books; but if, as frequently occurs, important contributions to horticultural knowledge are made by physicians, members of the clergy or monastic orders, business men and legislators (though the latter is not usual in the United States, it is necessary to call to our aid biographical and historical works dealing with the profession, the sect or occupation of the author. A case in point is that of Edward Sprague Rand, who wrote many floricultural treatises from about 1863 to 1884, when he lost his life in a steamboat disaster, altho Library of Congress printed cards give the date of his death as 1897. The information given in horticultural journals is very meager, but refers to Rand as a Boston lawyer, and one would be more likely to discover the essential facts about him in the records of the legal profession than in those of gardening. On the other hand, general reference books of apparently remote interest often yield information on persons who are otherwise very elusive. Suggestive examples of this are

found in two recent papers by W. Roberts:<sup>21,22</sup> in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, the one dealing with botanists, the other with gardeners, both based on data obtained from a search of *Musgrave's Obituary*.<sup>23</sup> Of course one would naturally make use of local history, genealogies, and collected and individual biography, while there is also a vast amount of material on the lives and work of authors, plant breeders and collectors, etc., in horticultural journals and reports, which should either be brought together in the course of regular comprehensive indexing, or which might be made the object of special work in this direction. I used to dream of something similar to Britten and Boulger's "Index to British and Irish Botanists,"<sup>24</sup> for persons of horticultural interest, but after collecting quantities of biographical notes along this line, I doubt whether such a compilation would be worth while; the data, however, would be indispensable to the editor of a critical bibliography of horticulture, and a card index of such material would probably be frequently called upon to furnish information. A very natural and desirable outcome of the quest for biographical and bibliographical data would moreover be the production of a series of horticultural biographies—not merely such as are commonly published at the time of the death of a contemporary, but sketches compiled from more or less in accessible sources, of older, often almost unknown authors and horticulturists, after the fashion of the many excellent biographies published in *Le Jardin*, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, and *The Garden*.

#### HISTORICAL RESEARCH

There are many aids to historical research in the field of horticulture in existing works on the history of agriculture and gardening, and treatises of the kind of which Candolle's "Origin of Cultivated Plants"<sup>25</sup> is

<sup>21</sup> Roberts, William.

Some 17th and 18th Century Gardeners. *Gard. Chron.* III. v. 62, p. 235-236. Dec. 15, 1917.

<sup>22</sup> — Some little known botanists. *Gard. Chron.*, v. 65, p. 147. Mar. 29, 1919.

<sup>23</sup> Musgrave, Sir William.

Obituary Prior to 1800 (as far as relates to England, Scotland, and Ireland) London, 1899-1901. 6 v. (Publications of the Harleian Society, v. 44-49).

<sup>24</sup> Britten, James, and Boulger, G. S.

A Biographical Index of British and Irish Botanists. London, West, Newman & Co., 1893.

a conspicuous example, but these form only a small proportion of the sources to be investigated. Allusion has already been made to the trade literature, and there is of course much to be found in periodicals, but for study of early American horticulture, one of the chief sources of information is found in newspaper files. These of course will not be found in many of the agricultural libraries, tho they may occasionally be accessible in nearby collections. Tho difficult and tedious in the extreme, the search of local papers is sometimes rewarded by mention of experiments with crops, new and marvelous fruits and vegetables of local production, personal data, advertisements of seeds and "garden sass," which are not to be found anywhere else. Still more difficult than searching of newspapers is the examination of manuscripts, but journals, letters, account books, and even legal documents may yield significant bits of gardening history, as exchange of seeds and plants between correspondents (of great interest from the point of view of plant introduction and distribution), data on prices of seeds, tools and garden produce, or wages of garden labor, notes on climate in relation to plants, etc. Local history and natural history are also to be considered, as well as description and travel, biographies and published diaries and letters, also early popular and literary magazines, and miscellanies, to say nothing of the transactions of what we call learned societies, in early periods covering a wide range of economic and practical topics, as those of the American Philosophical and Royal Society of London.

An interesting research is detailed by P. L. Ricker<sup>25</sup> in *Science* for July 14, 1916. It was desired to locate a revised copy of William Coxe's "View of the Cultivation of Fruit Trees," with many important additions, known to have been left in manuscript at the time of the author's death in 1831, which had completely disappeared from common knowledge, and Mr. Ricker undertook to apply genealogical methods to the task. Various local histories and genealogical sources were examined and a

number of Coxe's descendants discovered, to whom letters were sent, and from one of them was obtained a chart of the family which, while it did not give the addresses, did give places of birth, and with this clue telephone and other directories were searched and addresses found for some 25 other descendants. Letters were in turn sent to these, and one of them proved to have the precious manuscript in his possession. This work, which is now in the Library of the Department of Agriculture, is especially valuable for its data on a number of fruit diseases, made prior to any published accounts of the same.

In hunting for clues to the authorship of an early American book I have myself personally examined hundreds of volumes, including local newspapers prior to the Revolution, files of literary and miscellaneous periodicals of the latter 18th and early 19th century, personal diaries, local history and description of Virginia in Italian, French, German and English, book notices and catalogs of libraries existing before or shortly after 1800, even sermons and poems; and while yielding slight results as to the particular object of inquiry, the search has turned up some very interesting bits of gardening history, and is an excellent illustration of the diverse sources wherein the latter may be found.

For early European interest in plant introduction, we turn not only to agricultural books, but to such travels in the Levant as Busbecq's "Epistolicae Turcicae,"<sup>26</sup> or Belon's "Observations de Plusieurs Singularitez et Choses Memorables Trouvées en Grèce, Asie, Indée, Egypte, Arabie et Autres Pays Estranges,"<sup>27</sup> or to the life and

<sup>25</sup> Ricker, P. L.  
A Valuable Unpublished Work on Pomology.  
*Science*, n. s., v. 44, p. 62-64. Jl. 14, 1916.

<sup>26</sup> Busbecq, O. G. de.  
Epistolicae Turcicae Quatuor. Parisiis, E. Beys, 1589.

<sup>27</sup> Belon, Pierre.  
Les Observations de Plusieurs Singularitez & Choses Memorables, Trouvées en Grèce, Asie, Indée, Egypte, Arabie & Autres Pays Estranges. Anvers, C. Plantin, 1555.

<sup>28</sup> Gassendi, Pierre.  
Viri Illustris Nicolai Claudii Fabricii de Peiresce . . . Vita. Parisiis, S. Cramoisy, 1641.

<sup>29</sup> Peiresce, N. C. F. de.  
Lettres de Peiresce, Publiées par Ph. Tamesey de Larroque. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1886-98. 7 v.

letters of Peiresc,<sup>28,29</sup> the friend of Clusius and other naturalists of his day (1580-1637), who was zealous in the introduction of new plants at his estates in Provence.

#### CRITICAL WORK ON OLD BOOKS

Unhappily the really old gardening books, especially English ones, appear to be in such demand from collectors, that our agricultural libraries, with their modest funds, are not likely to compass very many of them. A census of 16th and 17th century books in the United States might reveal many choice volumes in private hands, while showing regrettable deficiencies in this particular line in our library collections. Many of these works moreover, printed in time when labor was relatively cheaper than paper and ink, were issued in such small editions as to be today practically non-existent. "The Profitable Instruction for Kitchen Gardens," of Richard Gardner (London 1590),<sup>30</sup> was said by Mrs. Cecil in her "History of Gardening in England,"<sup>31</sup> to have been mentioned by Lowndes, but no copy had been traced by her, so that the one advertised by Quaritch a year or so ago may be practically unique. This issue of small editions naturally led to frequent reprints, and together with the common practice of anonymity, helps to explain the extensive production of plagiaries. It thus occurs that we rarely find two copies of certain works precisely alike, while on the other hand, similar or practically identical contents often masquerade under several different authors or titles. All these factors render it difficult, when we get references to some of these books, and even sometimes in handling the volumes themselves, to identify the author or original source of the work. If we could have access to all other publications on the subject for about the same period, the difficulty might be settled by comparison, but in absence of the books themselves, we seize upon all sorts of notes and allusions to assist in identifying our titles and establishing their relationship to others. In particular I recall an article by R. P. Brotherston<sup>32</sup> in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, giving a digest of a very rare carnation book: "Le

Jardinage des Oeillets," par L. B. (Paris, 1647),<sup>33</sup> which I have been unable to locate in this country, but from this summary one may easily recognize the "Traité des Oeillets" in Pierre Morin's "Remarques Nécessaires pour la Culture des Fleurs" . . . Nouvelle édition,<sup>34</sup> as derived from the same source, if indeed not entirely taken from the earlier work. This is but a single instance of the utility of studies of this kind, and it is worth noting that there have been many by Brotherston, Gibault, Payne, Bunyard and others in England and France, which are absolutely without a counterpart in this country, and made primarily from the literary or bibliographical standpoint, rather than that of the scientific or practical horticulturalist. This is not to say that practical and scientific knowledge do not play an important part in such work, but merely to suggest the possibilities open to the zealous bibliographer in the study of books as books. And while we in this country have comparatively few of these critical old books to deal with, it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the majority of those which come into our hands present some difficulties. When the latter have been successfully cleared up, it is all the more important, therefore, that the results should not be lost; in case cards are to be printed, rather full explanatory notes may sometimes be given, but in many other cases the publication of a more extended bibliographical note is clearly advisable. Even if the point brought out proves not to be absolutely new and original, the chances are good that no one has called attention to it for a hundred years or so. Every once in a while I discover discrepancies explained by some early authority, as Haller's "Bibliotheca Botanica" (1771-72),<sup>34</sup> but overlooked by later bibliographers.

<sup>30</sup> Gardner, Richard.

Profitable Instructions for the Manuring, Sowing and Planting of Kitchen Gardens, London, Allde for E. White, 1599.

<sup>31</sup> Brotherston, R. P.

The Carnation in French Literature. *Gard. Chron.* v. 39, 97. Feb, 1906.

<sup>32</sup> Le Jardinage des Oeillets, par L. B. Paris, L. Roulanger, 1647.

<sup>33</sup> Morin, Pierre.

Remarques Nécessaires Pour la Culture des Fleurs. Nouvelle ed. Lyon, C. Amy, 1686.

<sup>34</sup> Haller, Albrecht von.

Bibliotheca Botanica. Tiguri, Orell, Fuessli et Soc., 1771-72. 2 v.



## EDITING

I wish to call attention to one field of activity which is not strictly bibliographical, although it requires a high degree of bibliographical insight and experience; this is the editing, indexing and translating of the agricultural classics, which are essential to a knowledge of the history of plants under cultivation. The early Latin and Greek authors have been many times edited, and there are English versions of the *Scriptores* and *Geoponika*, but there are many important writers down into the 18th century, who are little known, partly because of their rarity, and partly because they have not been exploited. Colerus<sup>25</sup> and Hohberg<sup>26</sup> are indeed rare; Herrera<sup>27</sup> has I think, been translated only into Italian, although there is a comparatively modern Spanish edition; even the work of Crescenzi,<sup>28</sup> which was richly represented among incunabula, and between 1500 and 1851 had possibly two score editions in Latin, French, Italian and German, is comparatively little known.

Even if all the wisdom of these old writers has been condensed into the modern treatises, which I venture to doubt, the individual flavor of their work cannot be thus transmitted, and without this our conception of the literature of agriculture and gardening is apt to be dry and dull. The rarity of these books is a strong argument for bringing them to wider notice, and while modern editions or complete English translations are utterly impracticable in most cases, it would be inspiring to have summaries of the portions on plants and cultivation, with well chosen and carefully translated extracts.

In this connection I would also mention the value and interest of matter relating to gardening excerpted from old books other than agricultural, and commonly supposed to have no bearing on the subject. An example of this kind recently appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* under the title: "On the Walled Garden," being a translation with explanatory notes, by F. M. Graves,<sup>29</sup> from *Le Menagier de Paris*,<sup>30</sup> a late 14th century manuscript published by the *Société des Bibliophiles* in 1846. This gives a

suggestion of what might be done for American horticultural history, by a series of contributions to accessible journals, comprising the material on gardening to be found in books on American history and description of the colonial period, or to be gleaned from manuscript sources, etc. While the works from which coherent garden documents could be extracted may not be very numerous, there are quantities of fragmentary items which might be used in interesting notes on the horticulture of particular periods or localities, or special aspects of cultivation. An example of the abundance and interesting use of such material is found in Miss Tabor's "Old-Fashioned Gardening,"<sup>41</sup> the historical portion of which is largely composed of data on early American gardening, painstakingly collected from a large number of miscellaneous sources.

## PRACTICABILITY

It is perhaps superfluous to suggest the two factors indispensable to such undertakings as I have outlined: (a) the library worker with a passionate zeal for research and great persistence in the prosecution of aims which lie somewhat outside the range of everyday routine, and (b) the library sufficiently catholic and far-sighted to realize the advantages of bibliographical thoroughness and specialization. One cannot lightly recommend to already overburdened librarians tasks which involve considerable time, nor is it practicable for the average

<sup>25</sup> Colerus, Johann.

*Oeconomia Ruralis et Domestica*. Mayntz, N. Heyl, 1645-51. (1st ed. Wittembergae, 1597.)

<sup>26</sup> Hohberg, W. H., Freiherr von Hochberg.

*Georgica Curiosa Aucta*. Nürnberg, M. Endters, 1701-15. 2 v. (1st ed. Nurnberg, 1687.)

<sup>27</sup> Herrera, G. A. de.

*Agricultura General*. Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1818-19. 3 v. (1st ed., "Obra de Agricultura," Alcala de Henares, Arnao Guillen de Brocar, 1513.)

<sup>28</sup> Crescenzi, Pietro de.

*Trattato della Agricoltura. Ridotto a Migliore Lezione da Bartolomeo Sorio*. Verona, Vicentini e Franchini, 1851. 3 v. (1st ed. "Opus Ruralium Commodorum," Augsburg, Joh. Schüssler, 14 Kal. Mar. 1471.)

<sup>29</sup> Graves, F. M.

On the Walled Garden. *Gard. Chron.*, v. 65, p. 105-106. Mar. 8, 1919.

<sup>30</sup> *Le Menagier de Paris*. Paris, J. Pichon pour la Société des Bibliophiles Français, 1846. (Written between June 1392 and Sept. 1394.)

<sup>41</sup> Taber, Grace.

Old-fashioned gardening; a history and a reconstruction. New York, McBride, Nast & Company, 1913.

library to grant its assistants unlimited leisure for research which may seem unproductive so far as the library is concerned. But I would call attention to the fact that in this country much of the bibliographical work in the field of horticultural botany is not being done by those specially trained for that kind of work, but by the scientists. Are we essentially incompetent to handle it, or is it not rather through sheer inadvertence that we have overlooked the opportunity? Do not misunderstand me if I say in this connection that there is danger of dwelling too much on cooperation and too little on specialization; the former too often aims only at visible and tangible results, and necessarily fails to take into account individual adaptations for peculiar lines of work. Let us therefore encourage the spirit of personal research, endeavoring to direct it into channels of ultimate usefulness, and by coordinating the work of individuals, make it as generally available as possible. It should be evident that a large fund of special personal qualifications in various departments of science and literature is a rich asset to any library, and as for the individual rewards, I am convinced that the literature of agriculture and horticulture offers to librarians and bibliographers opportunities for monuments of scholarship no less dignified even if less conspicuous, than some of those which have already been established by fellow librarians in general literature and history or in other sciences.

Even if the interest of such work does not result in exhaustive researches in horticultural history and bibliography, there is a distinct gain, if when any rare material is discovered, any confused identity of books or authors cleared up, or new light thrown on garden plants, it can be put on record, to save others the tedious search for the same information. This to a great extent implies publication, and brings out the fact that whereas horticultural journals in this country seldom get beyond reviews of current literature, there are several of the British and French ones which give a good deal of consideration to bibliographical research. The inference is that save in connection with horticultural monographs, little research is going on in the United States, but there is certainly an abundance of material to work upon, so fascinating that some of our journals might be only too glad to make use of it.

#### CONCLUSION

The maintenance of a check list of American horticultural books; making indexes for important periodicals; compiling a list of all known horticultural serials; collecting data on the nursery and seed trade, on authors and books, and on the plants and processes of horticulture; together with the interpretation of such data, and publication of notes and documents for the aid of other students; these and other fields of investigation are before you, and I greatly envy you the joy of discovery which may await you there.

## BINDING AND ARRANGEMENT OF BRITISH BLUE BOOKS

BY WILLIAM TEAL, *Superintendent of Delivery, John Crerar Library, Chicago*

In presenting this paper before the College and Reference section of the American Library Association I realize that there are perhaps not very many libraries which subscribe to the British Parliamentary Papers, but from the number of requests that we have received concerning them I judge the number is increasing and I am informed that they have trouble in keeping them

arranged so that they may be of use before being bound. It is therefore with the hope that by explaining how they are arranged at The John Crerar Library and thus help in solving their difficulties that I have been asked to prepare this paper.

To those who are not familiar with the British Blue Books, as the Parliamentary papers are commonly known, let me explain

that they are in two series, namely: Sessional Papers of the House of Lords and Sessional Papers of the House of Commons. The former is composed of the House of Lords papers and bills and papers by command. The latter consists of House of Commons Reports and Papers, House of Commons Bills and Papers by command. The Papers by command are listed in each series as they are presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of His Majesty. Each division of each series has a distinct method of numbering, as for instance the House of Lords Papers and Bills have their numbers enclosed in parentheses, the House of Commons Bills have the word "Bill" preceding the number, the House of Commons Reports and Papers have the number only, and the Papers by Command have Cd preceding the number and the whole enclosed in brackets. Since this paper was written some of the 1919 Sessional Papers have arrived and I notice they have changed the Cd to Cmd. The Papers by Command are numbered continuously through several sessions until they reach five figures or the Sovereign changes when they begin to renumber from one. The other divisions renumber for each session. Having learned this method of numbering one can tell at a glance when seeing a paper to which series and division it belongs.

A check list is published monthly and quarterly. Each quarterly list cumulates from the beginning of the year, so that the last quarterly list is the check list for the year.

These are shelved at the Delivery Desk in that Reading Room. When the papers are received and turned over to me I arrange them in order according to the series and division for checking. In going over them I watch for Reports of Committees and Royal Commissions or any bill which I think may be called for and turn them over to the reference librarians that they may make note of them. Just at present we are making not of all the Reports from the Ministry of Reconstruction. The Fisher Educational Bill is very much in demand at

present writing. These reports and bills are kept near the Delivery Desk so that they are easily accessible when wanted.

After the papers are checked they are taken to the shelves and placed in boxes which are specially made for them. These boxes are made of light wood and are  $34\frac{3}{4}$  inches long,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide and  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches high with two partitions inside. You will readily see from these dimensions that a box will just fill a shelf and accommodate the quarto size papers. The front side of the box is hinged at the bottom with a flap on the top of the box to keep it in place when the box is closed. In shelving the papers in the boxes they are arranged in numerical order exactly as they appear in the check list with space left for those papers reserved at the Delivery Desk. The boxes are then labeled with the first and last number of the series and division.

The papers can not be bound until the title pages, tables of contents, and the indexes have arrived which is generally about a year and a half after the close of the Session. The volumes are then made up and sent to the bindery. The index forms the last volume of each series.

As was stated in the beginning the Papers by Command are printed in each series, but, as we subscribe for only one set they are bound in the House of Lords series. . . . If not called for by the House of Lords index, the Paper is inserted in its place in the House of Commons series. There are not more than three or four Papers by Command that are not bound in the House of Lords series. In the table of contents of those volumes of the House of Commons series from which the Papers by Command are missing a written reference in red ink is made to those volumes of the House of Lords series that contain the missing papers. A printed pink slip is also inserted in front of each table of contents in which such reference is made, explaining the reference. Because of these missing Papers by Command and in order to make volumes of sufficient size it is frequently necessary to run several volumes of the House of Commons series into one. When all the



papers of a volume are missing the table of contents is bound with the preceding volume. In two or three of the volumes an octavo is bound with the quarto but in general the octavo volumes are separated from the quarto.

After the books are returned from the bindery they are turned over to the Card Department to be sent to the Classifiers for Library of Congress Analyticals. They are then shelved, and when the cards are filed in the Public Catalog the Blue Books are in demand.

The Catalog of Parliamentary Papers 1801-1900 and its Supplement 1901-1910 published by King & Son is of great assistance in locating material in the Blue Books. It would be a great help though if

they gave the number of the paper and the year instead of the year only. Each item is numbered and placed in brackets which at first glance makes one think it is a Paper by Command.

Before drawing this to a close let me call to your attention that often a paper is called a Blue Book when it does not belong to the Parliamentary Papers but to the Official Publications which are issued by the official branches of the government such as the Home Office, the Admiralty and the Board of Trade. They also issue a monthly and quarterly check list similar to the Parliamentary Papers. Sometimes an Official Publication is made a Parliamentary Paper and in such cases the number of the paper is given in the check list.

## ARE SUBSCRIPTION CIRCULATING LIBRARIES NEEDED?

"For some reason or another the circulating library system has not taken root in America" says the *Christian Science Monitor*. "Attempts have been made, but with small success. Perhaps the reason is the efficiency of the American public libraries. The public libraries of America, as every one knows, allow their readers to take books to their homes. Some of the assistants even help clumsy readers to pack the parcel. All of the public libraries in Great Britain also allow readers to take books home. The London Library, a veritable circulating British Museum, permits its subscribers to take away as many books as they need.

". . . Useful and agreeable as the American system of lending libraries is, it hardly takes the place of the English circulating library. The public libraries of America, with the best intentions, are seldom able to supply the newest books. A determined Englishman can make Mudie supply him with the newest books. Besides, calling for a book and having it left at your house are very different things. To many people in England a compensation for living in a remote part of the country is the arrival of the weekly Mudie box. The mere fact of

writing the postcard on the previous Sunday giving a list of the new books required forces the householder to be interested in current literature. . ."

A letter to the editor of the Review of New Books page of the *Chicago Daily News* voices the difficulty in obtaining new books experienced even by readers living within reach of an efficient large public library.

"Here am I, too poor to buy these many gorgeously described books, which the page makes me long for. . . . Can't the book page do something for folks like me Can't some scheme be figured out by the good minds that contribute to the page whereby the poor men and women whose money is all used up buying food for the body can procure food for the mind? Couldn't some sort of club be formed of the book page readers, the initiation and dues of which would give the members the privilege of borrowing books? Or couldn't you persuade some bookstore to form a library with the books that become shopworn and charge a modest sum for membership or for a borrowing privilege? I wish the page and its contributors would interest themselves in the idea. Of course, there is the public library, but you know what the public library is. Put this idea up to your readers and see if it isn't hailed with delight and many good suggestions."

## BOOKS FOR WORKERS

BY ELLWOOD H. McCLELLAND, *Technology Librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.*

"Books for Workers" sounds like a topic of universal appeal, for almost everyone at least *thinks* he works; but probably this assemblage will sanction the interpretation that we are to consider primarily those who work with their hands rather than with their heads and that the books to be considered should be such as will tend to improve the handiwork by introducing or increasing the element of headwork.

If in this connection I invite your attention to my text as recorded in the 600 class of Dewey, it is not only because my observation has been largely in that field but because so many of the books on industrial pursuits belong there.

The best use of these books, however, presupposes a basis in the 500 or "pure science" class; that is, a worker in almost any technical or trade pursuit will work all the better for having some acquaintance with elementary mathematics and physics, at least.

But the selection of your books on pure science is less difficult. Books do not go out of date so rapidly. In many cases they are text-books which have stood the test of class work and been corrected and improved by revision, and a text-book that has acquired an extensive use is likely to be a pretty fair book in its particular field. In general, the authors are likely to be men of higher intellectual attainments than are the writers who produce many of our industrial manuals. Another point well worth noting is that in the books on pure science you are more likely to find dependable bibliographies of a general nature which will prove useful in book selection—not for new material, of course, but to fill in gaps and strengthen your collection. In mathematics, the first subdivision of Dewey's 500 class, we have in G. A. Miller's "Historical Introduction to Mathematical Literature," a little book which may be read like a story and which constitutes a valuable and dependable guide

to the literature—particularly the reference literature—of mathematics.

In astronomy, the "Beginners' Star Book," by Kelvin McKready, pseud. for E. G. Murphy) contains an excellent bibliography. This book, by the way, is the best popular guide to identification of stars and constellations.

Good annotated bibliographies of the elementary literature of physics are found in "A Textbook of Physics," edited by A. W. Duff, and the more advanced literature is noted in "General Physics" by W. S. Franklin and Barry MacNutt.

For biology and botany we have the rather old lists in "Teaching of Biology in the Secondary School," by F. E. Lloyd and M. A. Bigelow; also an excellent list on botany in W. S. Ganong's "Teaching Botanist."

In the unguarded moment when I made the rash promise to speak at this meeting, it was with the vague idea that my obligation could be most easily fulfilled by listing some of the books for workers and commenting thereon—but we have a multiplicity of lists of various kinds and the result of adding another to the number would probably be to confuse rather than to instruct; so, abandoning that idea before acting on it, I wrote to your president, Mr. Paine, about two weeks ago, suggesting an attempt to consider certain points in book selection and use, to the end that our books shall not only be dependable in themselves but that they shall, so far as possible, be adapted to the use of the particular reader to whom we give them.

What I have to offer is not a thoro or logical treatment, but merely a group of more or less haphazard suggestions, rather negative in tone, as they relate mainly to things to be avoided or to be approached with care. The hints offered are not based on experience in one library alone, but suggested by inquiries and requests from other sources. The books mentioned are given mainly by way of illustration, with no in-

\*Read before the New York Library Association at Richfield Springs, Sept. 11, 1919.

tention of offering a list of titles on any subject.

Judicious selection of books in the 600 or "useful arts" class, is not an easy matter. The diversity of subjects is great and constantly increasing and the literature for our guidance in selection is quite scanty. The current library publications which give information regarding new technical books are so well known that they need not be considered here. Numerous special lists have appeared, but in many cases these must be used with discretion. Sometimes they are issued by those interested in the sale of books. Even the A. L. A.—to which we should be entitled to look for authoritative information—has, unfortunately, placed its imprint on some special lists in which certain books are very unwisely chosen for the purpose they are *apparently* intended to serve.

In both our library school training and our public library practice much attention is given to selection of fiction. Books are read or closely examined before purchasing and those which are at all likely to be harmful are carefully safeguarded by a "minor label" or some other device. Our technical books, however, are in many cases bought simply by title, and the good and bad are put together on the shelves with no "warning device," and no attempt to help the public in discriminating between them. Yet the man who reads a worthless novel probably loses nothing but his own time, while the man who consults an inaccurate book for a technical formula or an industrial process is in danger of losing both time and money.

I wish I could give you a definite code for book selection; I wish I could find such a code for my own use, but, unfortunately, there is no royal road to selection of technical books.

You have no doubt been told to consider the author carefully; and the standing and experience of the author do afford valuable clues under certain conditions but you will find this evidence valuable only so long as the author confines his efforts to the field in which he is trained. When an author produces a new book every six months, each in a different field, there is justification for

challenging the merits of these books and examining them before buying. It is unwise to jump at the conclusion that a new book on gas-engines must be "O. K." solely because the author has previously written a good one on wireless telegraphy or on poultry. The work of the "hack" writer constitutes one of the greatest obstacles to building up a clean-cut, dependable technical collection and, as his work is made possible largely thru the commercial instincts of certain publishers, the publisher of technical books is a highly important matter. Books published by McGraw, Wiley, Van Nostrand, The Ronald Press, or the Chemical Publishing Company, for example, are very likely to be reliable from the technical standpoint and satisfactory from the standpoint of English expression. Some of these books are too highly technical for the "practical" man but they can usually be examined before buying and one publisher at least, expressly stipulates that money will be refunded for books found to be beyond the technical grasp of the purchaser. Many good books for workers are published by Drake or by Henley. These are characteristically "practical" and therefore written in less scholarly fashion, in many cases necessitating considerable attention to editing if they are to be free from faulty English. This is important, because it is the man untrained in English who has the greatest need of clear and explicit instruction. To give a poorly written technical book to a workman handicapped by a limited acquaintance with English expression, is as unwise as the policy of the farmer who intentionally planted his corn in crooked rows because the hired man would probably be drunk when he cultivated it.

Of course some good books are published privately and by minor publishers. I am endeavoring only to make the point that the publisher who confines his attention to technical books, is not only better able to evaluate the importance of various subjects but is likely to have higher standards in regard to technical accuracy and correct expression. The percentage of technical books you can afford to buy from the standard technical publisher is higher than in the case of the general publisher.



Some of our best books are British works published by such houses as Longmans and Griffin, but, in general, for the use of amateurs, whether juvenile or adult, the American book is to be preferred; not only because of differences in terminology but because statements which are facts in England may be fallacies in America. In a British book on gardening you will probably recognize the vegetables mentioned but will not be able to identify the varieties recommended; and you will, of course, find that the dates of planting and harvesting are all wrong for America. A British draftsman customarily represents his drawings in a manner entirely different from that employed in America. For our terms "gasoline" and "kerosene," respectively, the British engineer uses "petrol" and "paraffine". British works on geology do not designate the geological strata in accordance with American practice.

These few comments are not criticisms of the British book *in itself*, but in relation to American conditions. Our books would be equally objectionable in England for *amateur readers*. It is largely a matter of geography and we should differentiate in the same way among American books on certain subjects. Some of you may have in your libraries, a very attractive little work called "Home Vegetable Gardening from A to Z" (by Adolph Kruhm) but as it is written with special reference to Pacific Coast conditions you have probably found it less directly valuable than books by Edith L. Fullerton or Liberty Hyde Bailey, written right in your own state.

In these days the possibilities in book illustration are so great that most books which are at all adapted to it are illustrated in some way, and the nature of these illustrations affords at least a slight clue to the fitness of the book for its purpose. Photographic reproductions in half-tones are the best illustrations for certain purposes; for example, showing wild flowers or methods of gardening, or showing the position of the workman's hands in holding woodworking tools, but for illustrating mechanical equipment the half-tone is of slight value except for the absolute beginner who cannot interpret

any other kind of illustration. The engineer or trained machinist works from a blue print, and books for his purpose should be illustrated with line drawings, either zinc etching or wax engraving.

In the field of technical literature use discretion in buying books in sets or series. Very often a number of books which have been published on the same general subject, will later be grouped together and uniformly bound as a library or cyclopedia of that subject. Regardless of the merits of the separate volumes and the fact that all may be on parts of the same subject, it is very likely that they will fail to cover that subject with any thoroughness or uniformity, and they may vary widely in date. With a set of this sort you achieve about the same result you would by assembling a dozen county and state maps, old and new, and cataloging them as an atlas of the United States. Many of the so-called "cyclopedias" of technical subjects are partly made up of monographs which are also available separately at a low price, and which will in this form better serve the purpose of a lending collection.

Every now and then we have a valuable series of technical books, but sometimes the very excellence and success of the series constitutes an inducement to the publishers to continue the series indefinitely even at the expense of quality.

The general hints here given are, naturally, subject to numerous exceptions. For instance, Halsey's little book on machine shop work (mentioned below) is illustrated mainly with half-tone cuts which are intelligently selected and will be of much aid to the beginner. A recent book on "Steam Engine Troubles" by H. Hamkens may be recommended, in spite of defects in English, because of the merits of its text in other respects and its drawings. (The book is concerned mainly with defects in engine design—not with remedying troubles in operation.) Regarding the remissness of some general publishers in the matter of technical books, a gratifying exception is D. C. Shafer's "Beginning Electricity" an excellent elementary book published by Harpers. Regarding the fallacy of purchasing "cyclopedias" and "sets," notable exceptions

are "Modern Business" published in 24 volumes by the Alexander Hamilton Institute; and "Machinery's Encyclopedia" (7 v. Industrial Press) which is one of the most valuable reference works ever published.

The problem of selecting business books is one of considerable difficulty. "Business" is a broad and fertile field and there are many good books within its boundaries. Usually, it will be found that the most helpful books are those dealing with specific subjects rather than with the entire field. For example: the good books now available on business correspondence, indexing and filing, office management, auditing, etc., are likely to be of greater value than books with such titles as "How to be a Cracker-jack Business Man." Of course, books of the inspirational sort are in considerable demand, and some of them are worth while. We are, however, in danger of getting an exaggerated idea of the real value of some of the business books, because our statistics of the use of books are inflated by the endeavors of the man who comes back for a second book in the hope of finding in it what he failed to find in the first. Many of these books are like the "war quality" safety match—it takes four or five to accomplish what one is supposed to do.

We should at least demand that our business books shall be businesslike. One never-failing source of wonder is the array of "business" books which are devoid of methodical arrangement, unprovided with table of contents, and published with no index at all, or with one lacking in all the principles of proper index-making.

Book selection should be influenced by the books already in the collection—probably not so much by the number of books as by their nature, for in the average library it is more important to have books considering the subject from several angles than to have a large number all written from the same angle. This consideration perhaps concerns the use rather than the selection of books, but you cannot use the books if you do not have them.

In the rather scanty advice that has been given on technical book selection, one point that has usually been stressed is "Get the new books." This is highly important if the new books themselves are important; but

merit, and not newness alone, should be considered. Probably most of us could cite instances of certain fads in connection with which we bought new books that may have pleased our patrons at the time but certainly did them no permanent good. One instance some of you may recall was a widely heralded scheme of intensive poultry culture offering great possibilities as it provided for raising approximately one hen per square foot of ground. Many libraries bought this book and in certain library publications it was recommended as being low in price and of great interest to readers. Now that the system is pretty generally discredited those libraries which did not buy the book can have the satisfaction of knowing that they probably saved both time and money for some amateurs.

A point to keep in mind is that not everything which purports to be new and desirable is necessarily new. In view of the present zealous attention to the literature of trade and vocational education, some of you may be interested and perhaps surprised to know that engineering as a vocation was considered more than half a century ago in an excellent little book which has something to say about many problems which we are prone to consider as quite recent developments—problems such as thoro English instruction for engineers; lack of proper engineering text-books and remedies therefor; executive control of men; and system in shops and factories. These problems are not treated at great length, of course, tho the author admits that he may be thought to have given too much attention to "system" and defends his course on the ground of the importance of the subject.

The book itself is entitled "How to Become a Successful Engineer." (1) I don't know when it was first published but it had reached a third edition in 1867. Tho the book is characterized by good English and good sense, and the general standard is higher than in many modern vocational books, it would not be the best book to give the beginner to-day because of the vastly changed conditions during the last half century; but it affords evidence of the fact that things which some of our writers herald as new, and attempt to settle promptly, were not unconsidered at a much earlier date.

In these days so many hurriedly written technical books are appearing that if we attempt to buy them merely by title we are bound to go wrong with some of them. It may be better to wait for a review in a reputable journal, or perhaps someone qualified to judge will be willing to give the library his opinion. In any case some knowledge of the book is essential to good service later.

It does not always take an extensive knowledge of the subject to see that some of the books are worthless. There is a book on popular astronomy which, in a recent library publication, was recommended for Boy Scout work. In this book the instruction is far from clear, names of stars are misspelled and absolutely incorrect statements are made. A Boy Scout who is handicapped by this book and learns his astronomy in spite of it deserves some credit. Yet it is a very simple matter to check up some of the defects of this book. All that is necessary is to compare some of the author's crude sketches of the sky itself and it is at once evident that one or the other is wrong. A little book on chemistry which has just appeared and which, unfortunately, has been reviewed without adverse criticism, in at least one journal, is absolutely misleading and it is a very harmful book to give to the amateur for whom it is avowedly intended. Yet it takes no knowledge of chemistry to condemn this book. A knowledge of the rudiments of arithmetic is enough to disclose some of its errors.

Tho a knowledge of the subject is desirable in examining a book, we sometimes fail to use the general information we have. If in a book on geology we find the statement that two and two make five we let it go unchallenged because we know nothing about geology. We are sometimes afflicted with a sort of phobophobia—a fear that we will be afraid of the subject, and thus quite often we overlook the obvious, and fail to bring to our aid the general knowledge that we do have.

An author who makes a thoro study of any subject usually finds that there are some points he must leave unsettled, but in the case of some of our recent popular

books which seem expressly designed for misinformation of the inquiring mind, the authors are unhampered by any uncertainty. One of the most misleading books I have seen, published a few years ago, calls attention to the illustrations as being of as much value as the text. That may be true, but most of the illustrations are inaccurate. Some are from drawings which are inaccurate and some are from photographs which are incorrectly labeled. The author of the astronomy mentioned above admits it is quite good and the author of the book on chemistry says that to get a good introduction to chemistry all that is necessary is to read his book. The assurance with which some of these authors approach their subjects reminds one of the small boy who was very clever at drawing and had received much praise and encouragement. He was good and he knew he was good. One day he was working busily when his mother asked, "What are you drawing, Willie?" and Willie said, "Oh, I'm makin' a picture of God." His mother, aghast, replied, "Why Willie, nobody knows how He looks," and Willie made reply, "Well, all they gotta do is stick around. They'll know when I get *this* done."

In helping the worker in his work we should encourage him to read and study such things as will eventually lead him to the more solid technical literature. If the worker is a beginner in any vocation, of course, he should not be given things beyond his grasp, and perhaps he can use only the popular book, but the library is running the risk that he may know enough about the subject to detect fallacies. If in his first library experience he has the misfortune to get some obviously inaccurate book he may lose faith in the library; and in our library work we must be careful not to discourage the beginner. Some years ago in a discussion of botanical education a scientist was quoted as saying "While the high school is not for the training of specialists, it certainly is not to kill them off," his grievance being that high school instruction was frequently such as to deter a student who might otherwise have made botany a profession.

The youth who is partly decided on a



vocation is apt to be pretty enthusiastic about it; and if the literature he gets reveals only the rosy side he may be led into a pursuit in which he will be unhappy and unsuccessful. As the new vocational literature comes along, put greatest trust in that which is not overflavored with salesmanship, which does not attempt to convert every reader to the work it represents, but which sets forth both the opportunities and the difficulties, the advantages and the drawbacks and provides unbiased data upon which to base a sane and intelligent decision.

Not many years ago we had what might be termed an epidemic of popular books on how to be happy and prosperous on a small farm, and, as a result, a good many city residents were lured into work for which they were in every way unfitted. Most of you would recognize the titles of some of the books if I should mention them. If you will compare them with Edward O. Dean's "Opportunities in Farming," I think you will find that the latter is a much more valuable asset in the permanent collection of any public library. It is a judicious treatment which should serve to counteract the influence of the other type of book.

The misleading book is worse than useless, and in public library work, whether reference or circulating, one of the most important things is getting the right book to the right patron—fitting the book to the request. What would probably be the most illuminating statistics of library service are seldom kept and never officially published. Figures showing the proportion of satisfied patrons or the percentage of questions satisfactorily answered should give a better idea of what the library is doing for the community than can be obtained from statistics of the number of books issued, because the figures of book use are likely to be to some extent inversely as the character of the service rendered; that is, with high-grade service the figures of book use are likely to be lower.

We have heard much of the necessity of preparing for library service to returned service men. The demand from this source has not been at all impressive in Pittsburgh, but I think we are to hear to-day some

interesting things about this service, from those who have been in close and gratifying contact with it. But whether the number of requests from ex-service men is large or small, one thing we should keep in mind is that the returned soldier has been accustomed to doing what he is expected to do and to doing it thoroughly, in spite of everything, with the equipment at hand. Now that he is back, there is not much doubt of his ability and efficiency and, while he is endeavoring to make his peace time occupation as important as his military duties, he is entitled to expect those of us who stayed at home, to be able to handle our work capably. In insuring capable library service I should like to venture the suggestion that the size of the technical collection is often less important than an intimate acquaintance with what we have, and an intelligent attention to the needs of readers.

A request for "a book on steam engines" is as indefinite as the request of a man who goes into a store and asks for a brush. To fill either of these requests satisfactorily necessitates either a little more information or a lot of luck. If the customer sends an un-instructed messenger for his brush, the salesman will probably try to find out whether the prospective user is an artist, or a sign painter, or a bootblack, or whether he has bought a new hat or will try at least to get some clue as to the intended purpose of the brush. If a customer calls in person he is likely to examine the brushes and get what he wants. The library patron, on the contrary, does not always examine his books but is sometimes inclined to take what you give him.

Many a man who would be hard to swindle in a business proposition is easy to cheat when he comes to the library. With gas-engines, or steam-engines, or boilers, or dynamos, for example, there are several distinctively different kinds of information that may be wanted:

First: Information for the student who should be grounded in the principles of theory and operation and for whom a standard college text-book is indicated.

Second: Information for the engineer interested in design and construction, who will want mathematical theory, primarily.

Third: Information for the man who erects and installs equipment, and who will want practical millwrighting methods.

Fourth: Information for the practical operator, who will be interested in troubles and remedies and who in many cases, is not particularly interested in "studying" his equipment until something goes wrong with it.

In many libraries the richest field in technical literature is represented by engineering, but we do not always use this literature to the best advantage. Frequently a young man comes to the library for a book to help him become a civil engineer or a mechanical engineer. The library catalog shows little new material on either of these subjects—the reason, of course, being that the subjects to-day are too comprehensive to be fully treated in anything except a cyclopedia—but the catalog will probably show the so-called "pocket-books," and very often the young man is given "Frye"<sup>1</sup> or "Merriman"<sup>2</sup> or "Trautwine"<sup>3</sup> to begin his work in civil engineering, or "Kent"<sup>4</sup> or "Marks"<sup>5</sup> to start him on the way to mechanical engineering.

In the case of the average amateur this is not satisfactory service. These books are among the most valuable and important publications in all engineering literature, but they are reference works for the professional engineer.

Altho we do not usually think of them in that way, the "pocket-books" in civil, electrical, mining, or mechanical engineering are in reality cyclopedias of their respective subjects.<sup>7</sup> I have estimated the contents of some of these works and found that if they were published with the same type and paper as the average correspondence school work, one of the pocket-books would form ten or twelve quarto volumes. (The size of those in the sets published by

the American Technical Society, for example.) Furthermore, the actual material is much condensed and in many cases expressed in the form of graphs or numerical tables—and this is the kind of work that is frequently handed to the beginner.

The youth who aspires to be a civil engineer should be led to realize that one of the chief essentials is a good groundwork in mathematics. If he cannot undertake this more\*thoro education there is no book which the library can give which will immediately make him an engineer. The best we can do is to offer those books which will in some degree fit him to work with engineers, where by diligence he may perhaps sometime become a practical engineer. The chief avenues of approach to civil engineering work are the drafting room, the surveying crew and the construction job, and in making his choice the young man will probably be influenced by his opportunities as well as his inclination.

If he starts with a surveying crew it will probably be as an axeman or lineman; subordinate positions on which little has been written. There is a set of small practical manuals,<sup>8</sup> published some ten years ago which take up separately the work of each member of an engineers' corps. Nothing of just the same character has appeared recently. Other elementary works are Ernest McCullough's "Practical Surveying," and the International Correspondence School course in railway surveying.

The beginner who is to approach civil engineering thru the drafting room should not be started off with a work on machine or structural design which dives immediately into mathematics and mechanics. T. E. French's "Manual of Engineering Drawing for Students and Draftsmen" will be of service to the beginner preparing for either civil or mechanical work. Also C. L. Svensen's "Essentials of Drafting" and C. C. Leeds' "Mechanical Drawing for Trade Schools"; for mechanical drawing is drawing by means of mechanical aids and instruments and not drawing confined to the work of mechanical engineers as it is sometimes erroneously interpreted in libraries.

An approach to the work of mechanical engineering may be made thru either the drafting room or the machine-shop. In

<sup>1</sup>Bernard Stuart. *How to Become a Successful Engineer*. Nimmo, Edinburgh.

<sup>2</sup>A. I. Frye. *Civil Engineers' Pocket-book*. Van Nostrand.

<sup>3</sup>Mansfield Merriman, *ed. in chief*. *American Civil Engineers' Pocket Book*. Wiley.

<sup>4</sup>J. C. Trautwine. *Civil Engineer's Pocket-book*. Wiley.

<sup>5</sup>William Kent. *Mechanical Engineer's Pocket-book*. Wiley.

<sup>6</sup>L. S. Marks, *ed. in chief*. *Mechanical Engineers' Handbook*. McGraw.

<sup>7</sup>Brief notes on these "pocket-books" appear in the *Monthly Bulletin* of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Nov. 1916.

prescribing for the needs of a beginner in shop work, confusion sometimes arises because several of the well-known books which have rather similar titles, and which at a hasty glance seem somewhat alike in character are in reality quite different.

For example, "Machinery's Handbook" is really a reference cyclopedia for the machinist. "The American Machinists' Handbook" by F. H. Colvin and F. A. Stanley, is a less formidable volume but primarily a reference book. It has been much used by beginners and is an excellent work to have at hand but not a book to be read consecutively and not the best work for a beginner to use in getting a systematic view of shop-work. It contains, however, a "Dictionary of Shop Terms" which is a very useful illustrated guide for the beginner, but which is published separately with almost the same material, under the title "Machine Shop Primer". "The American Machinists Shop Note Book" is a compilation from the columns of the *American Machinist* illustrating and describing short-cuts and ingenious methods for the machine-tool operator, and is an interesting and instructive work for the expert but not a balanced systematic book for the beginner.

Each of the books just mentioned is of value for its particular purpose but it will probably be better for the beginner to start with some elementary, systematic book, such as W. B. Hartman's "Machine Shop Practice"; F. A. Halsey's "Methods of Machine Shop Work for Apprentices and Students"; or W. J. Koup's "Machine Shop Practice."

It will be noted that not all of the above books are new. The new ones should invariably be considered, but the older ones should not be ignored when they will more fitly answer the question at hand.

It seems to be generally conceded that now is an opportune time to further the service of the library in the community. If this library service is to be built with books as the chief material, it behooves the librarian to have a knowledge of the nature and possibilities of this material. Without some measure of the books they cannot be advantageously built into the structure of our library service, and the logical time to

take the measure of the books is before purchasing.

The points I have tried to make, then, are that library service will be enhanced:

First: By using discrimination in book buying; dealing cautiously with the work of the faddist, the enthusiast and the un-informed.

Second: By an intimate knowledge of the resources at hand.

Third: By careful attention to the exact needs of the reader.

Having your collection of books you will want to let it be known, but let your publicity be such as you can justify by your service. You will find an abundance of literature on how to conduct your advertising and I am merely going to offer a suggestion as to what not to do. Even with a good collection, do not advertise that the Blankville Library will answer all questions—it can't be done—not if you have the right kind of inquirers. You would not believe a patent medicine "ad" that claimed 100 per cent of cures; nor the claims of a book store that advertised a stock containing all books published.

The most that the bookseller can do is to try to fill the more difficult orders and he will have to be on the job to succeed. Similarly, the librarian will have to be on the job, if with his most diligent searching, in answering his questions, he expects any percentage approaching that of the purity of Ivory Soap.

Whatever other advertising you may do, it will be well to keep in mind the publicity methods of Roger Mifflin in Christopher Morley's "Haunted Bookshop." He says, "My business is advertised by the minds I stimulate and no advertisement on earth is as potent as a grateful customer."

This method of advertising may be slower but it is likely to be a lot more permanent. Regarding his business, Roger Mifflin says further: "I am not a leader in merchandise but a specialist in adjusting the book to the human need. Between ourselves, there is no such thing, abstractly, as a 'good' book. A book is 'good' only when it meets some human hunger or refutes some human error. A book that is good for me would very likely be punk for you."



A few months ago I found in one of our more important State Library Commission publications the elaboration of an idea I have had vaguely in mind; and since it is there so much more aptly phrased than I might hope to put it, I have stolen it and will read it to you as a sort of benediction to my scattered remarks of this morning.

#### "Publicity vs. Piking"

"The worm i' the bud of advertising is failure to deliver the goods advertised. A newspaper article on 'what the library can do for you' proves a boomerang if the reader is stirred to visit that fount of all wisdom and information the next day to learn what to use for spraying his apples and is handed a nineteenth century book on fruit growing. Perhaps the fault is in the book collection, perhaps in the catalogue which has failed to point the way to certain recent government publications on apples, perhaps in the spirit

of the librarian who serves by standing and waiting.

"A form of publicity which presents evidence of things achieved not merely of those hoped for and not seen, is refreshing to the public, jaded by much advertising of many things. This is one of the values of a store window display, it places examples of the book stock itself before the possible patrons and inspires faith in unseen stores. Make the suggestion vivid by opening one or two books at pages that the man on the street cannot resist reading and which will whet his appetite for more, and then make sure that you are not a Library Piker. In case our readers are not familiar with that classic of the man on the street, George Ade's *Forty Modern Fables*, we venture to quote: 'This man was what Edward Clarence Stedman would call a Piker. A Piker is one who gets into the Game on Small Capital and Lets On to be holding back a huge Reserve . . . A Piker always has his entire Stock of Goods in the Show Window.'

## THE NEW YORK A. L. A. WAREHOUSE

GENEVIEVE MICHAELY, *Assistant to Louis J. Bailey, Dispatch Agent.*

The New York Dispatch Office found itself crowded to the ceiling with books and cases from the book drive which was held last May. The news came that work was diminishing at Paris Headquarters and many camps being abandoned and that an avalanche of books would soon drop into the New York Dispatch Office which was already overcrowded. There was but one thing for Louis J. Bailey, the Dispatch Agent to do, namely to open a warehouse.

On August 1st, 1919, 3290 cases of books were returned from Overseas. And by November 13,479 cases have been received from Overseas and from abandoned camps. The first floor of the warehouse consists of the receiving, sorting, preparation and shipping departments. On an average, two hundred cases a day are unpacked, sorted into the various classes and sent to their proper places.

On entering the building one is struck by the vast number of vari-colored books. On the first floor are approximately 250,000 volumes of fiction, 90,000 being the gifts of the last book drive. On the second and third floors the books are shelved according to classification ready to fill the orders con-

stantly sent in for camps, ships, etc. These two floors are devoted to non-fiction alone and hold about 830,000 volumes. Every month shows an increase in consignments. For the latter part of August and the month of September the warehouse records having shipped to various points 42,418 volumes, and the month of October shows an increase of 1643 volumes over the September record.

Not only are the camps and hospitals supplied, but also all United States Army Transports and United States Shipping Board boats. The total number of books supplied to United States Army Transports since the opening of the warehouse has been 11,712 volumes and 3570 magazines. The total number supplied to United States Shipping Board Boats comes to the mark of 7185 volumes.

To read well, that is, to read true books in a true spirit, is a noble exercise, and one that will task the reader more than any exercise which the customs of the day esteem. It requires a training such as the athletes underwent, the steady intention almost of the whole life to this object.

*THE APPEAL FOR THE RESTORATION  
OF THE LIBRARY OF LOUVAIN*

The Committee does not attempt to define closely the sort of material needed. The University has chairs of philosophy, letters, law, medicine, theology, and science, including technology. Books are needed in all of these departments,—and indeed in all branches of knowledge of concern to an active faculty and student body in a modern university.

The publications of learned and scientific societies and files of scientific and technical periodicals will, of course, be appropriate.

Rarities from private collections are eminently desirable. The Committee is confident that collectors will be disposed to contribute some of them not only as replacing at least in kind material of distinction destroyed, but also as an evidence of American connoisseurship.

The Smithsonian Institute has undertaken to forward thru the International Exchange Service any material accepted.

The packages should be strongly packed or cased, plainly marked "The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., for the University of Louvain," and sent prepaid.

HERBERT PUTNAM,  
*Librarian of Congress,*  
(For the Committee.)

*STAFF ORGANIZATION AT THE  
PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY*

As the result of the enthusiasm gained at the A. L. A. at Asbury Park this year, the members of the staff of the Providence Public Library met in July to form a Staff Association along the lines adopted by the New York Public Library Staff Association. So well was the plan received that over 90 per cent of the members of the staff have already joined.

The aim, as stated in the constitution, is "to advance the interests of the library and to promote the professional, cultural, educational, economic, and social relations of its members."

One of the activities of the winter is to be a course of lectures on foreign literature by Miss Frances Lucas, Principal of the Lincoln School.

A. C. W.

NOTICES

Mr. Howard Townsend of 27 Cedar Street, New York, has a complete set of Rebellion Records which he will give to any library willing to pay transportation charges.

The Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, Limited, of Kobe, Japan, thru its director, Mr. Hachiro Fukuhara, offers to American libraries a copy of its book describing the welfare work among the employees and workers of that company. It is printed in English, contains something over one hundred pages and will be of interest to those who are engaged or concerned in similar lines of welfare work in America. So long as the limited supply lasts, copies may be had free on application to the Secretary of the American Library Association, 78 East Washington Street, Chicago.

GEORGE B. UTLEY

*PUBLICITY FOR THE A. L. A. ENLARGED  
PROGRAM*

Temporary headquarters for the financial campaign for the Enlarged Program have been established at the New York Dispatch office, 31 West Fifteenth Street, New York City.

The Committee on Enlarged Program is taking the preliminary steps toward organizing the campaign. In order to get magazine publicity a number of librarians came on to New York in December for two weeks to interview editors and authors. These include Matthew S. Dudgeon, Paul M. Paine, Azariah S. Root, Bessie Sargeant Smith, Herbert S. Hirschberg, W. H. Kerr, and Elizabeth West. C. H. Compton and M. W. Meyer are assisting Carl H. Milam, who is giving part time to this work and part time to the continuation work of Library War Service.

"The librarian must never stop learning, and equally he must never grow away from people—must never let his books or the mechanism by which he makes them available to the public hide living men and women from his view."—*H. L. Koopman.*

# RECENT MOTION PICTURES BASED ON BOOKS

These pictures have been selected for listing by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures

**Atonement, Pioneer, 7 reels.**

A melodrama based on Tolstoy's "The Living Corpse."

**Back to God's Country, First National, 6 reels.** Star—Nell Shipman.

James Oliver Curwood's story of "Wapi, the Walrus," is the source of this out-of-doors melodrama with animals.

**Beating the Odds, Vitagraph, 5 reels.** Star—Harry Morey.

Romance taken from Irving R. Allen's novel "The Money Maker."

**Damsel in Distress, A. Pathé, 5 reels.**

Stars—June Caprice and Creighton Hale. Philip Granville Woodhouse's light novel of this name turned into a motion picture.

**Destiny, Universal, 6 reels.** Star—Dorothy Phillips.

Rural and society drama from the story by Charles Neville Buck.

**Colonel Brideau, Entente Film Corporation States Rights, 6 reels.** European cast.

Historical drama from the novel "La Rabouilleuse," which also furnished the basis of Otis Skinner's stage success, "The Honor of the Family."

**Cressy, Pathé, 6 reels.** Star—Blanche Sweet.

A fine picturization of Bret Harte's mountain feud story.

**Dawn, Pathé: Blackton, 6 reels.** Star—Sylvia Breamer.

A "heart drama" based on the novel by Eleanor H. Porter.

**Desert Gold, Pathé-Hodkinson, 7 reels.** Star—Elmo K. Lincoln.

A Mexican romantic drama from the novel by Zane Grey.

**Dragon Painter, The, Exhibitors' Mutual, 5 reels.** Star—Sessue Hayakawa.

Screen version of a romantic Japanese drama which has also been given literary form by Mary McNeil Fenollosa.

**Erstwhile Susan, Realart, 6 reels.** Star—Constance Binney.

Rural drama picturized from the novel "Barnabette."

**Gay Old Dog, The, Pathé, 6 reels.** Star—John Cumberland.

An entertaining problem drama from the story by Edna Ferber.

**Guardian of the Accolade, The, Vitagraph, 2 reels.**

Another O. Henry story in motion picture form.

**His Official Fiancée, Famous Players-Lasky: Paramount, 5 reels.** Star—Vivian Martin.

English society romance adapted from the story by Bertha Ruck.

**Illustrious Prince, The, Robertson-Cole, 5 reels.** Star—Sessue Hayakawa.

An adaptation of E. Phillips Oppenheim's story of the same name.

**In Mizziouri, Famous Players-Lasky: Paramount, 5 reels.** Star—Robert Warwick.

Western rural romance from stage drama of same name by Augustus Thomas.

**Isle of Conquest, The, Select, 5 reels.**

Star—Norma Talmadge.

Problem drama of marriage adapted from Arthur Hornblow's novel "By Right of Conquest."

**Last of the Duanes, The, Fox, 7 reels.** Star—William Farnum.

Texas frontier bandit melodrama adapted from the novel by Zane Grey.

**Long Arm of Mannister, The, Pioneer, 7 reels.** Star—Henry Walthall.

Melodrama from the novel by E. Phillips Oppenheim.

**Male and Female, Famous Players-Lasky: Paramount, 9 reels.** Star—Thomas Meighan.

Society problem drama based on James M. Barrie's play, "The Admirable Crichton."

**Man Who Won, The, Vitagraph, 5 reels.** Star—Harry Morey.

Mystery melodrama picturized from the tale by Cyrus Townsend Brady.

**Mystery of the Yellow Room, Realart, 6 Reels.** Star—Ethel Terry.

A Parisian murder mystery adapted from the novel by Gaston Leroux.

**Over the Garden Wall, Vitagraph, 5 reels.** Star—Bessie Love.

Society romance from the novel by Millicent Evison.

**Soldiers of Fortune, Realart, 7 reels.** Star—Robert Edeson.

Richard Harding Davis' widely read novel is here finely translated to the motion picture screen.

**The Band Box, Pathé: Hodkinson, 6 reels.** Star—Doris Yenyon.

Crook drama adapted from the novel by Louis Joseph Vance.

**The Spender, 5 reels, Metro.** Stars—Mary Anderson, Bert Lytell.

Frederick Orin Bartlett's "Saturday Evening Post" story presented as a motion picture comedy-drama.

**The Sign of the Cross, 4 reels, Famous Players-Lasky: Success re-issue.** Star—William Farnum.

Noteworthy screen rendition of Wilson Barrett's play depicting the early struggle between Christianity and paganism.

**Twenty-three and One-half Hour's Leave, Famous Players-Lasky: Paramount (Ince), 5 reels.** Star—Doris May.

Mary Roberts Rinehart's amusing story of soldier like makes an equally entertaining motion picture comedy.

**Upstairs, Goldwyn, 5 reels.** Star—Mabel Normand.

The pranks of an ambitious irresponsible kitchen maid furnish good entertainment in this adaptation of Perley Poore Sheehan's novel.

**You Never Saw Such a Girl, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky: Paramount.** Star—Vivian Martin.

Happiness story adapted from George Weston's novel, "The Kingdom of Heart's Desire."

**You're Fired, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky.** Star—Wallace Reid.

From the O. Henry story, "The Halberdier of the Little Rheinschloss." Business and society romance.

**Vengeance of Durand, The, Vitagraph, 7 reels.** Star—Alice Joyce.

Domestic and society drama of jealousy picturized from Rex Beach's novel.

**When Bearcat went Dry, World, 6 reels.** Star—Vangie Valentine.

Cumberland moonshine melodrama from the novel by Charles Neville Buck.



## IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

### Massachusetts

According to a constitutional amendment, the one hundred state boards and departments in Massachusetts have had to be consolidated into twenty, and on December 1st the Free Public Library Commission becomes a division of the Department of Education, retaining, however, its status as now organized and functioning as heretofore according to all laws relating thereunto.

E. L. J.

### New York

*Albany.*—Of the \$1,250,000 named for the restoring the collections of the Library which were practically destroyed in 1911, \$895,275 have been appropriated to date for books, periodicals and binding.

The Library collections now number: Bound volumes, 505,000; pamphlets (received since the fire), 478,911; manuscripts and maps, 11,730; manuscripts saved and restored, (estimate), 10,000; total, 1,005,641.

The staff of the Library, 93 persons in 1912, is 106 in the present year. The Library budget for 1912 was \$95,340; in 1919, it is \$118,940.

While primarily a reference library, rendering the larger part of its service within its rooms and by correspondence, yet over 100,000 books are sent out annually to every county in the State. 8741 traveling libraries have been loaned in the past seven years, containing a total of 344,650 books.

*New York.* Ten women employees of the Queen's Borough Library Board have resigned, according to the *New York Tribune*, "because of dissatisfaction with their superiors." Among those who have resigned are a branch librarian and an assistant librarian.

### Ohio

*Youngstown.* The Public Library, as a result of a staff petition taken up with the City Council by the Library Board and Chamber of Commerce Committee, has received a transfer of city funds enabling increases of salaries to be made, varying from ten to fifty per cent thruout the staff.

A Library Distributing Branch has been installed in the Waiting Room on the Public Square by permission from City Council. The circulation from this is approximately 400 per day.

The two High Schools have established a course on the use of books in libraries, as part of the English course. Each pupil in the school receives instruction, given by the

English teachers. As a basis for this, each pupil buys copies of the pamphlets prepared by Miss Hopkins, of the Detroit Central High School.

Thru the appropriation of sufficient funds by the School Board, a project of home reading with school credit was begun September 1st. The books remain the property of the School Board, though handled by the Public Library. Each pupil in the Fourth to Seventh Grades, inclusive, must read at home eight out of forty books during the school year and receives school credit. A certificate is given for reading more than the required number.

J. L. W.

### Alabama

An act has been passed by the Legislature providing that the Court of County Commissioners, the Board of Revenue or other governing body of the counties of the State shall have the right to establish and maintain, or aid in establishing and maintaining, free public libraries, for the use of the citizens of their respective counties, either separately or in connection with free public libraries or subscription libraries already established therein, or in connection with the public schools, and to that end may accept gifts, donations and bequests of lands, buildings or money therefor, and may make appropriations from the county treasury in support thereof in such sums as they may deem proper, not to exceed five thousand dollars annually. For the management and control of these libraries in counties not already having free public libraries in operation a County Library Board is provided for. The Department of Archives and History, which is now charged with the library extension activities of the state, will give free advice on organization and maintenance of the new libraries established.

### Georgia

*Atlanta.* A Bill providing \$6000 a year for the work of the Georgia Library Commission was passed by the General Assembly during the session just closed. The Georgia Library Commission was created twenty-two years ago but no funds were provided for its work. However, the Commission has been an active body from the beginning and has been able to do effective work thru its headquarters, the Carnegie Library of Atlanta. Since 1907, the Commission has had as organizer to carry on its work; Mrs. Percival Sneed, (now Mrs.

Blewett Lee) principal of the Atlanta Library School, served from 1907 till 1915 and she was succeeded by Miss Susie Lee Crumley, assistant librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, who is still performing the duties of organizer.

The Commission has had a Bill before the General Assembly for the past three years. This year the results of the active campaign for the measure that has been carried on during these three years was shown in the almost unanimous support that the Bill received, there being only seven dissenting votes in the House and none in the Senate.

Mrs. John King Ottley of Atlanta, who has been chairman of the Commission from the beginning has been untiring in her work for the Bill, and it was largely thru her efforts that the Bill was passed. T. D. B.

### California

*Los Angeles.* Extensive changes in the organization of the Los Angeles Public Library were made during the summer. One of the principal of these is the replacing of the old Circulation and Registration Departments by the following: A General Literature Department, limited to the non-fiction books of the old Circulation Department; a Fiction Department, which includes current circulating magazines, and a Registration and Loan Department, comprising the two desks that for the registration of readers and the other for the technical processes of charging and discharging books. This last named department is a department where only clerical and technical work is done. Its force consists chiefly of junior attendants. The grade of Junior Attendant has only recently been created. The Library School conducts a six weeks' course for young women desiring to enter this grade, the initial salary being \$50 a month. The Library thinks that it should not be necessary to ask highly trained senior attendants who are graduates of library schools, to do the clerical work of libraries. In accordance with this idea, the new grade of junior attendant has been created, and already there are about twenty employees working in this grade. The innovation has been successful. Of course, in the Registration and Loan Department there is a principal with two senior assistants, who supervise the work of the younger junior attendants.

A School and Teachers Department, long since planned, but, owing to lack of funds, delayed, has now been established. This new department is designed especially for the

four thousand school teachers in the City system and for all the teachers in private schools. It has already proved its value. It has a double function, to furnish pedagogical literature for the professional reading of teachers, and recreational reading for the deposit stations in the public and private schools, which, of course, are for the benefit of the students.

The Science and Industry Department is seeking to develop so as to prove to the practical business men of the City the Library's ability and willingness to assist them. A full-time employee is now in charge of publicity work with newspapers, thru exhibits and the other usual channels. The work is barely started, but already there have been interesting developments. E. R. P.

*Riverside.* The Riverside Public Library has just received the architectural library of the late John Correja. Mrs. Correja makes this gift as the foundation of the John Correja Collection of Architecture and Design. The collection contains about five hundred volumes of remarkably choice and expensive books in excellent bindings, containing many large folios with a wealth of illustrations.

### FOREIGN

#### China

The Boone Library at Wuchang, with its small collection of 15,000 volumes, is extending its usefulness thru its traveling library system. During 1918 2,300 books were circulated in this way, usually in parcels of about one hundred sent to mission and government schools as well as to other organizations, such as the Canton Hankow Railroad, the Hanyang Iron Works and the Yangtse Engineering Works.

The Library has given University Extension courses ever since its foundation, the audience sometimes numbering nearly 1,000. As the next step forward it is hoped to start a training school for libraries, for there are in existence several collections which for want of proper administration are useless. In preparation for this work the Library sent two students to take the two years' course of the Library School of the New York Public Library. The second has just now returned to China. The other, Mr. Seng Tsu Yung has been lecturing on "The Need for Public Libraries in China" and has secured support of the Library School project by the President of the Kiang Su Education Association and of the Vice-Minister of Education. He has also translated and adapted the Dewey system of classification to Chinese books.

## LIBRARY WORK

## Notes of Development in Library Activity

## DRYING PRESS

A very serviceable and inexpensive press for drying mended books is in use in the Pomona (Calif.) Public Library. To make it, a stout box 12 x 12 x 22 inches was inverted, and the upturned bottom planed level and smooth. The lower side of a piece of planking 22 x 12 x 2 inches was likewise dressed down. A carpenter's bench screw was set into the center of the planking, the handle on the undressed side. The bushing for the screw was countersunk into the center of the planed surface of the box. A piece of round wood of convenient length was run thru the iron top of the bench screw for a handle. The screw was threaded into the bushing. Heavy covers from discarded books were trimmed to suitable size for clamping boards.

Books are to be stacked between box and planking, the backs projecting slightly. By making at least two stacks, and keeping these of equal height, a uniform pressure is exerted over the whole book except the back and the hinge. The height of the box is such that the screw and planking may be lowered right down to the box if it is desired to press a thin object. This will hold about 36 books of medium size. If one wished a larger press, it would be well to have two screws at the ends of a larger box and plank.

The screw cost \$1.00, the Library owned the box, and the janitor much enjoyed putting the press together. S. M. J.

## CLIPPINGS—FILING

Filing Clippings. *Filing*, Sept., 1919, p. 460.

"A simple and efficient method of filing clippings so as to make them easily accessible and at the same time entailing a minimum expenditure, is thru the adoption of a system carried out on general lines as follows:

"To begin with, the equipment should consist merely of some running shelving—the shelves to be placed 6½ to 7 inches apart (filing cabinets may be used if preferred)—envelopes of heavy manila stock, 4 x 9½ inches, and guide cards of various colors cut to a size so that they extend on the shelves anywhere from a half inch to an inch beyond the edges of the envelopes used as containers for the clippings.

"The clippings are cut and folded to a size permitting the placing of from two to three

dozen in an envelope. The filing is done direct in the envelopes according to subject designations. There is no particular need for card indexing in connection with this filing unless it is desired to keep a key index as a guide to the arrangement of the collection."

## AMERICANIZATION

A library for Bohemians. Eleanor E. Ledbetter. *Czechoslovak Review*, Sept., 1919, p. 258-260.

"The Broadway Branch of the Cleveland Public Library is situated in the heart of the Bohemian section of the city, where it was erected upon petition of the residents of the neighborhood. There are three reading rooms, one for children and two for adults; one of those for adults contains only English books, the other shelves books in Bohemian, Polish, and other languages. The city library system contains books in twenty-three modern languages, and eighteen different languages have been circulated from the Broadway Branch."

The daily attendance during the winter is often from eight hundred to one thousand, with 1200 on Saturday. About sixty-five per cent of these visitors are Bohemian people, and their American born children and grandchildren. At the beginning of the war, the Library contained over four thousand Bohemian books, carefully chosen to constitute an excellent representation of Bohemian literature. It was especially rich in folk-lore and romance, as is suitable in a neighborhood where most of the reading is for recreational purposes. The books were ordered directly from Prague, and in quality of type, paper, binding and general attractiveness are much superior to the average American or English publication. The best literary experts of the neighborhood assisted in the choice of titles and the editorial staffs of the Bohemian newspapers rendered particularly valuable help. *Zlatá Praha*, *Svetozor*, *Národní Listy* and other European publications were received regularly until the fall of 1914.

"Assistants who speak Bohemian and who know the Bohemian literature are always at hand to assist the stranger or the English speaking child who wants a Bohemian book for his mother. The library staff consider the library . . . as a place of hospitality, and their duty first to act as hostesses, . . . to ex-



tend courtesy to the stranger, the new comer, and the 'foreigner' who wavers on the doorstep. Such a one is addressed in his own language, invited to enter, shown the Bohemian books and newspapers, and is made free to look about for himself. He sees on the walls a large framed picture of Golden Prague and the beautiful Czechoslovak recruiting posters, and on the bulletin board news in his own tongue from the wonder new Ceskoslovenská Republika. It is to these strangers and to the old people that the Bohemian books mean the most. For them the library books take the place of living friends, and are thus a priceless boon. The young people, on the contrary, seldom read anything but English, and parents often wish their children to read in English translation a book which the parent loves in the Czech original; while on the other hand children often wish to find for 'my mother' a Bohemian translation of a favorite English book. It is partly for the sake of these young people that the library tries to secure all worth while publications about Bohemia and the related Slav peoples, and their literatures. Notices of such books are furnished to the Bohemian newspapers and are invariably followed by requests from young people who say, 'My father wants me to read this book about his native country.' Thus the library books form a link in the chain which connects the best in the past to the building up of the future."

#### PAPER—RESTORATION

Restoring books and papers injured by fire. *Library Miscellany* (Baroda), July-Oct., 1918. p. 65-68.

This article, quoting from the *Scientific American Supplement*, which in turn quotes from *Je Sais Tout* describes the technique of Francis Marre, chemical expert attached to the Assizes and Tribunal of the Seine.

Bundles of parchments must be handled differently from books or bundles of papers. "This is due to their essential nature. While our modern papers are made from a cellulose pulp suitably manipulated and dried, parchment is made from the skin of the sheep or lamb, and vellum from that of stillborn calves. The fresh skins, after being stripped of wool, are treated with lime, then stretched on frames and dried slowly in the shade. They are afterwards scraped and pumiced, but not tanned nor curried. Hence they are partially transformed into gelatine under the action of heat, at the same time undergoing a sort of distillation which causes their surfaces to exude a veritable animal tar which speedily unites

the superposed leaves into a blackened block, completely shriveled and almost vitrified. The first step, therefore, is to put this block in a closed oven where it is kept in prolonged contact with steam at a low temperature which slowly brings about a parting of the leaves. The parted leaves are separated one by one, cleaned with the utmost care by means of a fine sponge saturated with warm water to which a little formalin has been added, then gently stretched in every direction. These operations must be conducted, too, with the nicest possible care to avoid diluting the ink of the text . . . by an excess of water.

"When this is accomplished the sheets are plunged into weakly alkaline baths of potassium acetate or potassic soap (of one per cent); by this time they have recovered almost all of their original flexibility and may be stretched anew until they return almost fully to their original dimensions. Finally the treatment is ended after suitable bathings and dryings, by a truly artistic operation, which consists of tracing the characters, or drawings with a brush dipped in certain solutions, tannin or ammonium sulphide, to revive the colors and render the legibility as perfect as possible."

The restoration of paper documents, especially legal documents, is occupying much attention in the Western war zone. A packet of papers which had been "completely carbonized" has been sufficiently restored by a French chemist to be photographed. "A package of papers in an enclosed space submitted to the sufficiently prolonged action of a high temperature, first turns brown, then undergoes an actual distillation, in the course of which it disengages volatile products. The residue consists of superposed sheets more or less shriveled up, and more or less completely transformed into carbon. On the surface of these fragile black sheets the printed characters appear in lighter tones, being at times difficultly legible. If by means of a very soft brush we apply a coat of ricinated collodion (containing castor-oil) to the upper surface of the top sheet, the characters remain visible thru the transparent coat. When the collodion is dry the leaf it protects is separated by the blade of a razor from the one beneath it, and the lower surface is then similarly coated. Each leaf is then treated and carefully numbered." If a document is in fragments, the pieces are placed in their proper order between two pieces of glass which are cemented together, and can then be easily handled, preserved and photographed.

# LIBRARY ORGANIZATION

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association was held Thursday evening, October 23d, in the Lecture Hall of the Public Library. The meeting was called to order at 8.15 p. m. by the acting president, Arthur K. Blessing.

George H. Bowerman gave his report of the two committees: On Reclassification, and On Defining library positions.

The Committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the District of Columbia Library Association on Reclassification held several meetings to study the best method of presentation of library claims.

As it was discovered that the A. L. A. Committee to investigate salaries was only covering the Library of Congress and the Public Library, Dr. Bowerman was asked to send out questionnaires to all other government libraries in the District of Columbia, compile the data and write a special report to form part four of the report of the Committee to investigate salaries of the A. L. A. This report "Government department libraries: a plea for better salaries" was published in the *Bulletin* of the A. L. A. for May, 1919, and has been reprinted for distribution to members of the Association. Dr. Bowerman urged the A. L. A. in their session at Asbury Park to take action in the matter and the following resolution was the result: Voted, that the Committee of five on library service be requested to cooperate with the committee of the District of Columbia Library Association in presenting to the Joint Commission of Congress on Reclassification a statement as to the work of librarianship and as to the salaries that are appropriate for various library positions in the Federal and District of Columbia governments.

By agreement with Arthur E. Bostwick, chairman of the Committee of Five, Charles C. Williamson, Chief of the Economics Division, New York Public Library, was appointed a sub-committee to represent the Committee of Five in its cooperation with the District of Columbia Library Association committee. Dr. Williamson is now at work securing information concerning salaries paid in special libraries in New York.

The second committee, on Defining library positions or descriptions of occupations was called into being by the fact that the Bureau

of Labor Statistics was including in its series of pamphlets on descriptions of occupations, one on the library profession and desired the help of librarians in formulating the definitions of the work of the various library positions. The material is now in the hands of the printer. A copy of the definitions was also given to Mr. Houghton, who reports that it has been of considerable service in connection with the work on reclassification.

The Association then proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the establishment of a Library Information Service. Edith Guerrier, of the Boston Public Library, and the originator of the idea, in presenting the subject, said that the library information service plan was formulated because of three facts: the ignorance of the people generally as to the work of the Federal departments, the many valuable publications presenting the work of these departments and the opportunities offered by libraries for the wide dissemination of printed matter.

The Depository libraries for government documents are the only ones receiving automatically all government publications. The central office of the Library information service would assist other libraries in keeping up their collections. It would receive publications as issued and the Director of the service would decide to what libraries they should be automatically routed. A card index of libraries would be maintained giving their location, special interests, etc., with a subject classification covering the latter points. Consultation of this list would enable the office to send publications only to such libraries as would be interested in them, thus preventing waste. If an individual writes from a particular town for a publication he can be referred to his town library in which the report will be found. Special attention will be paid to government information sections in High School and College libraries, also.

Mr. Meyer offered a resolution that the Association endorse the Service and urge the passage of the bill.

C. C. Houghton raised the question as to the proper location of such a Service and asked why the Office of the Superintendent of Documents was not considered the proper place rather than the Bureau of Education, as the former was already in possession of

much of the necessary machinery for carrying on such work.

A. P. Tisdel, assistant superintendent of documents presented the matter from the point of view of that office. He commended the project to popularize the government publications; an immense amount of money is expended for compiling and publishing documents, comparatively little effort or money is used in informing the public of the great educational work of the government. This lack has been recognized and some measures urged to remedy the lack in the reports of the Superintendent of Documents and the matter has been discussed at the meetings of the American Library Association but so far there has not been the needed concerted action to bring results. After a careful study of the Service as proposed, Mr. Tisdel felt that it could not be carried on without to a large extent duplicating the work of the Superintendent of Documents Office. In both offices the following duties would be performed:

1. Collecting and organizing information relating to Government publications.
2. Maintaining a current file of government publications.
3. Preparing bibliographical material.
4. Distributing government publications to libraries.
5. Answering requests for information from libraries.
6. Routing requests where they belong.

The resulting overlapping and duplication of work would inevitably result in an increase rather than a decrease of waste of printed matter.

Mr. Tisdel further called attention to the difficulties in obtaining material for distribution arising from the limited editions in which many publications are issued. The Superintendent of Documents Office is not satisfied with the service it has been able to render to the libraries; but expansion in that line has been prevented by legal limitations. It would recommend that a library information service be established but that it be provided for in the new printing bill by enlarging the functions of the Superintendent of Documents Office by giving it added personnel, and appropriations for the work. The Office has already much of the necessary equipment, an organized and trained personnel, the greatest library of the United States public documents in the world, and a reference card catalog. It already is engaged in supplying information to the

general public and the libraries—last year the letters answered mounted to the number of 265,172, and this in addition to inquiries through other channels. It distributes documents to the depository libraries and mails publications upon the orders of the issuing offices to other libraries and the general public. All these lines of work could be extended and expanded with an increase of appropriations and could be done more economically than by creating a new agency.

Mr. Tisdel also took exception to some statements in the hearings on the bill for establishing the Service, which he felt reflected on the Superintendent of Documents Office. That Office had done what it could to correct the wasteful system of distribution of public documents, suggestions being incorporated in every printing bill before Congress in recent years, but as yet no action had been taken in the matter. He felt also that the work of the office was belittled when their various publications were characterized as merely trade or price lists and cited their bibliographical use in libraries and other institutions. Although the Office has not as yet done any strictly "educational extension" work it is compiling the publications which must be the tools used in such work. He also corrected the statement that the Library of Congress maintains a public documents library. No such library *per se* is maintained in Washington save in the Documents office and Mr. Tisdel stated his belief that no such service as the bill contemplates could be carried on except in connection with such a library. In closing he reiterated that the office of the Superintendent of Documents did not oppose the proposed library service but rather the creation of a new office to do work which it felt was its natural line of expansion.

Miss Guerrier having begged that no action be taken on Mr. Meyer's resolution until the members of the Association had time to consider the question more fully, the resolution was not brought to vote. Miss Guerrier again stressed the point that the service was to be educational and therefore more properly belonged under the Bureau of Education than under the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, which she felt, in spite of all that had been so well said by Mr. Tisdel, was primarily a distributing center and stands in relation to the Library Information Service as a book store stands to the library.

The following officers were elected:

President: Herbert Putnam, Library of



Congress; 1st vice-president: George H. Bowerman, Public Library; 2nd vice-president: Claribel R. Barnett, Dept. of Agriculture; Secretary: T. P. Ayer, Federal Trade Commission; Treasurer: Helen C. Silliman, Sup't. of Documents Office; Executive committee: F. W. Ashley, Library of Congress; Cornelia Notz, Tariff Commission; C. C. Houghton, Federal Trade Commission.

The new president, Dr. Putnam, was then called to the chair. Dr. Putnam thanked the Association for both the honor and the opportunity. He dwelt upon the fact that this is an extremely important year in the history of the Association and in the library world, and that the Association owes a duty to the American Library Association as its organized representative in the Capitol city.

Alice C. Atwood, *Secretary*.

#### CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fall meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held at the public library, Derby, Friday, October 17. Miss Child, president of the Association and librarian of the normal school, Willimantic, presided. The first address of the morning was by Frank K. Walter, vice-director of the New York State Library School, who spoke on the "Relation of the Librarian to the Trustee," which was printed in the November LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Dr. Frank P. Hill of Brooklyn then presented interestingly and in detail the Enlarged Program of the American Library Association.

The resolution of the American Library Association on inadequate salaries was read by the president and accepted by the Connecticut Library Association. The standard for high school libraries adopted by the New England School Library Association, was also endorsed.

In the afternoon after the business was transacted, Miss Margaret Jackson, instructor in the New York Public Library School, spoke in an instructive and most charming manner on Book reviews and reviewers, limiting her comments to twenty periodicals and newspapers with important reviews.

The large number in attendance, the unusual interest of the addresses, the delightful autumn weather, and the charm of the Derby Library, made this one of the most successful meetings ever held by the Connecticut Library Association.

Dorothy Whiting, *Secretary*.

#### BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

The autumn meeting of the Bay Path Library Club was held in Historical Hall, Northborough, November 7, 1919. The president, Virginia M. Keyes, called the meeting to order and introduced George Sherman, trustee of the Northborough Free Public Library, who extended to the club a very cordial welcome.

Book reviews conducted by Robert K. Shaw of the Worcester Public Library were an interesting feature of the program and many worth while books were brought to the attention of the club.

Following the book reviews "Library work with schools from the standpoint of the teachers" was taken up. Mary H. Barker, supervisor of kindergarten in the Worcester public schools, spoke from the viewpoint of the teacher in a large city having access to a large and splendidly equipped city library; the Rev. Josiah Kent of Northborough, substituting for Laura Varnam, who was unable to be present, spoke of the relations between the public schools and the Northborough Public Library, telling of measures taken to benefit the schools through the use of the library; and Hannah W. Fuller formerly supervisor of rural training schools, State Normal School, North Adams, spoke for the rural teacher in remote country districts and entered a strong plea for active, persistent, and even aggressive effort on the part of the librarian to place the resources of the library at the disposal of these remote districts.

In the afternoon the club listened with great interest to an address by Dr. Arthur Gordon Webster of Clark University on "Our Colleges; do they need reconstruction?" Dr. Webster contrasted the American college student with the European student to the detriment of the former, criticized the motives which impelled him to enter college and the life he led after entering; said that most American boys and girls were sent to college while in Europe they made great sacrifices to go and went because they really wanted to learn. He stated that in recent tests for the Rhodes scholarships, the American students had not measured up to the European students.

Mabel E. Knowlton, *Secretary*.

#### SPRINGFIELD MEETING

A joint meeting of the Massachusetts and Western Massachusetts Library Clubs was held in Springfield, October 23, 24 and 25.

An address of welcome was given by Nathan D. Bill, President of Board of Trustees, Robert Frost read a number of his poems and commented upon what he characterized as the oral interest in poetry; Eleanor A. Wade spoke of the Art Museum and its rich collection which had generously been given to the city by Mr. and Mrs. George Walter Vincent Smith; Grace Pettis Johnson, of The Museum of Natural History and its diversified work with the young people of the city, and Cordelia C. Sargent described Museum work with children.

At the evening session (on Thursday) Albert Parker Fitch gave an address on "The Present World Crisis," pointing out that librarians, by virtue of their critical reading and opportunities, should be among the first to face the problems of the time and help people to think things thru.

On Friday Dr. Frank P. Hill discussed "The Enlarged Program of the American Library Association"; June R. Donnelly submitted some requirements for a standard high school library; and Alice G. Chandler read a protest against a recent ruling of the third assistant postmaster-general requiring that periodicals which publish reviews shall omit prices of books or have the reviews classified as advertising matter under the zone system of postage. A letter of protest was sent to the Postmaster-General.

Round Tables were conducted, simultaneously, on the following subjects: Adult books, Mary L. Lamprey; Technical books, Clarence E. Sherman; Children's books, J. Ethel Wooster; Reference work, Grace W. Wood, Loan desk problems, Nellie M. Whipple, Americanization, J. Maud Campbell.

At the opening of the afternoon session J. Randolph Coolidge spoke on "The Library and social service activities during the readjustment period," after which George H. Evans submitted a report on the subject of "Certification of librarians and standardization of library work." The Committee found that because of a national plan for certification it would be unwise for separate states to make plans which might subsequently need revision. Whatever plan is adopted would not affect those now in library work. It would not be retroactive. As a part of the report on standardization the Committee suggested the formation of a group to be known as the Massachusetts Library Conference Committee whose purpose would be to act as a medium of communication between the professional organization of librarians and the

Free Public Library Commission, or other governing bodies. Sheets giving a classification and minimum requirements of free public libraries in towns and cities of over 2,000 population was also submitted.

For the Committee on Pensions, Katherine P. Loring reported that the system already adopted by the Commonwealth is the most desirable plan to consider. There is some possibility that the pension system now effective among teachers may, by legislation, be extended to include librarians.

FRANK H. WHITMORE, *Recorder.*

#### NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twelfth annual meeting of the North Carolina Library Association was held November 19th and 20th at Raleigh, N. C. The first session was called to order by Miss Eva Malone, acting President. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved and the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were heard and approved.

Among the talks and papers given at the earlier general sessions were: "Echoes from the American Library Association Conference held in Asbury Park," by Annie F. Petty; "Standardization, Service and Salary," by J. P. Breedlove of Trinity College; "Library Needs of North Carolina," by Minnie L. Blanton, and Ernestine Noa, of the University of North Carolina, told of the Social Service Library which Dr. E. C. Branson and his associates have collected at Chapel Hill.

The Librarians divided into two groups Thursday morning, the College Library Section and the Public Library section. "The College Library and Reconstruction" was the subject of the discussion of the College Library section, with an introduction by Ethel Taylor Crittenden of Wake Forest. Louis R. Wilson, Librarian of the University of N. C. discussed "The New Conception of the Library," Mrs. Blanton discussed "The Layman's Point of View," and there was a round-table discussion on "Solving Reconstruction Problems in the Library."

The topics under discussion at the Public Library section were "Co-Operation with Club Women," Mary Faison DeVane, Goldsboro Public Library; "Publicity Methods," Pamela Bynum, Winston-Salem Public Library; and "Free Material," Mary B. Palmer, Secretary and Director Library Commission.

The last session was held Thursday afternoon and was devoted to a book symposium led by Mrs. J. S. Atkinson, Raney Library,

Raleigh. Mr. H. P. Coor, head of the Bureau of Social Hygiene of the State Board of Health, discussed the sex education campaign being conducted by the Government in co-operation with the State. The Librarians heartily endorsed the campaign and agreed to co-operate in it. The Association went on record as advocating that the State Library Commission and the State Department of Education outline a policy for the upbuilding and administration of the libraries of the State-supported High Schools of the State. The Association also endorsed the policy of establishing a system of county libraries for the State and pledged itself to work for the enactment of legislation to this end.

New officers were elected as follows: President: Ethel Taylor Crittenden, Wake Forest; 1st Vice-President: J. S. Atkinson, Raleigh; 2nd Vice-President: Pamela Bynum, Winston-Salem; Secretary: Carrie L. Broughton, Raleigh; Treasurer: Eva Malone, Durham.

CARRIE L. BROUGHTON, *Secretary*.

#### OHIO LIBRARY MEETING

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Ohio Library Association was held at Youngstown, October 13-15, with an attendance of about 150.

James P. Wilson opened the session with a very cordial address of welcome, saying it was the first time Youngstown had been honored with an assemblage of this kind.

Olive Jones, president of the Association, then gave a brief history of the Association for the past quarter of a century and outlined some plans for the coming one, and an informal reception held in the Library Loan Room closed the Monday session.

Tuesday morning was given over to business and section meetings. Alice Tyler presided at the Small Library Section, which discussed the following topics: "Vocational Books," "Work With the Schools," "Local Recruits for Library Service," "Proving Our Worth to the Business Man."

At the evening session greetings were read from Governor Cox, and Herbert A. Miller, of Oberlin College and president of the Mid-European Union, gave a splendid address.

Several hundred teachers assembled with the librarians Wednesday afternoon to hear Alfred E. Hallquest, of the University of Cincinnati, and Charles R. Stone, superintendent of the Munhall, Pa., Schools, speak on "The Library in the Newer Methods of High School Teaching," and suggestions in

the newer methods of teaching, and "Home Reading," respectively.

Mr. W. W. Bishop took for his subject "The Value of the Library in Conserving and Advancing the Results of Formal School Education," and Mr. George B. Utley gave the closing address on the program. He spoke on the subject "The Enlarged Program of the A. L. A."

At the business meeting held on Wednesday morning, the following officers were elected—President: Joseph L. Wheeler; Youngstown; first vice-president: Roena Ingham, Lakewood; second vice-president: Mary J. Hirst, Cincinnati; third vice-president: Charles G. Matthews, Athens; secretary: Ida E. Sloan, Niles; treasurer: A. S. Scott, Oberlin. HELEN J. FOX, *Secretary*.

#### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The regular meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held at the People's Gas Building on Thursday, Nov. 12th, May Masee presiding.

Miss Masee announced the names of the Social Committee, appointed by the Executive Committee, with Pearl I. Field as chairman. Miss Field began her new duties at once by calling for volunteers from the Club to man a bureau of information to be held at A. L. A. headquarters during the mid-winter library meetings, Dec. 31st, 1919, and Jan. 1st to 3rd, 1920.

Miss Masee called attention to the outline plan of the Survey Committee, galley proofs of which had been distributed to the members. She said a few words on the methods to be adopted by the Committee in gathering information and then turned the meeting over to Mary Eileen Ahern who had charge of the program.

The meeting was planned to be a trustees' meeting and it was hoped they would respond to the special invitations sent them and would join in the discussion of the plan of the Survey Committee with suggestions and criticisms. The reputation of the Club for interesting meetings was not known to them (or was perhaps too well known) for only one trustee availed himself of the invitation. When called upon he spoke for a few minutes, but said he had not understood the purpose of the meeting until he arrived that evening. Miss Ahern told of her difficulties in trying to secure speakers for the meeting and called on Louise B. Krause, chairman of the Business Libraries Division of the Survey Committee. Miss Krause said



Miss Day was to be her assistant in the work and she or Miss Day meant personally to interview every business firm in the city that had a library.

Grace Kelley was asked to say a few words on staff organizations and gave a concise and clear statement of its value and importance in library work and standards.

Ernest D. Burton of the Chicago University Libraries, taking the Survey plan of work as a text, gave his views on the value of such a plan and said he thought the Chicago University Libraries would be willing to answer all questions and accept criticisms. Dr. Burton's views were most sympathetically expressed and were encouraging to the Club in the work it is undertaking for the year.

George B. Utley, when called on, said the failure of the trustees to respond to the invitation of the Club, must be due, not to any lack of interest on their part, but to the failure of the Club and library organizations in general to provide the right form of interest, and he recommended giving trustees more to do, as a means of interesting them. He cited as examples the library associations of Great Britain, which gave to them positions of honor.

MARGARET FURNESS, *Secretary*.

#### KANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The eighteenth annual conference of the Kansas Library Association was held at Pittsburg, Kansas, October 20, 21, and 22. The liberal hospitality of the city and the Kansas State Manual Training Normal School combined to make the meeting an exceptionally pleasant one.

The Enlarged Program of the A. L. A. as presented by Mary E Ahern, Editor of Public Libraries was the keynote of the conference. Helpful addresses and discussions of ways and means of successfully meeting this new era of service were given by President Brandenburg of the Normal School, Hattie Moore Mitchell, Dean of Women of the Normal School, Gertrude Buck, Librarian of the College of Emporia, Grace E. Derby of the Kansas State Agricultural College and Nora Daniels, Librarian of the Emporia City Library.

An account of "Some duties of the reader to his library" by Alice Graham of the Ottawa City Library, caused great enjoyment and amusement; Alice I. Hazeltine, head of the children's department of the St. Louis Public Library exhibited a number of children's books and told of many others which

should be on the shelves in the children's room; a symposium on war work overseas and at home was participated in by Willis H. Kerr, Hattie Osborne, Miss Ahern and others.

A heartfelt memorial was held in honor of Mr J. L. King, state librarian, whose death a few days previous, saddened the conference.

Among resolutions adopted were: hearty endorsement of the Enlarged Program of the A. L. A., support of the Smith-Towner Bill, increase of library revenues, and consideration of county libraries.

Officers for the ensuing year are: President, Julius Lucht, Librarian Wichita City Library; Vice-President: Virginia S. Edwards, Librarian Lawrence Public Library; 2nd Vice-President, Mary Cornelia Lee, Librarian Manhattan Public Library; 3rd Vice-President, Jeanne Severance, Librarian Garden City Public Library; Secretary, Ida M. Day, Hutchinson Public Library; Treasurer, Lulu Bice, Hays Normal School. IDA M. DAY, *Secretary*.

#### NORTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The members of the North Dakota Library Association met at Valley City November 10th-11th for the fourteenth annual meeting. The fact that no meeting had been held for three years, added zest and enthusiasm to this occasion.

Bess Lowry of the Valley City Normal School gave a very helpful address on the co-operation of the school and the library from the Normal standpoint, and R. L. Brown, the principal of the local high school followed with a talk on the co-operation of the school and the library from the public school standpoint. Discussion followed, during which the possibilities of a combined public and school library was emphasized. It was suggested a legislative committee be appointed to push the work with the schools and county extension.

At the Monday afternoon session Margaret Green outlined an ideal situation in the state in regard to County Extension. After discussion it was finally decided to draw up a petition for each county, so that each librarian may secure signatures from those in favor of county extension.

Separate sessions were then held, the college librarians, led by Alfred D. Keator of the University of North Dakota discussing the subject of library unions and the Librarians of public libraries led by Hester Camp

of Grand Forks discussing the subject of library budgets.

Tuesday morning, Alice Paddock of the Jamestown Public Library led a round table discussion on vocational books and child welfare material. She was followed by Lillian Mirick of the Wahpeton School of Science who told of her plan for caring for pamphlets.

The librarians then met with the faculty and the students of the Normal School to hear Adam Strohm of the Detroit Public Library on the timely subject, "The enlarged program." His address under the title "Laying Our Course," was given as the leading article of the November LIBRARY JOURNAL.

In addition to the business sessions, the librarians were especially fortunate in having time for informal talk and discussion and the social features were among the most pleasant recollections that each guest took home with her.

The officers for the next year are as follows: President: A. D. Keator, University of North Dakota; Vice-President: Margaret Green, Minot Public Library; Secretary and Treasurer: Helen Griffiths, Valley City Public Library; Executive Committee: Bessie Baldwin, Williston Public Library and Lillian Mirick, Wahpeton Science School.

It was decided to hold the 1920 meeting in Jamestown.

HARRIET PEARSON, *Secretary*.

#### LIBRARY SECTION OF THE NEBRASKA STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

The librarians of Nebraska, under the direction of Edith Tobitt, conducted a Library

Section at the State Teachers' Association in Omaha, Oct. 24, 1919.

The use of the library in teaching history was presented at the Superintendent and Principal's meeting by C. N. Anderson of the State Normal School at Kearney, Nebr., C. A. Judd of Chicago University showed the need of the library in stimulating the reading of boys and girls. Jessie Town explained the advancement in English work in the Omaha schools since the establishment of the High School Library, four years ago. Principal Masters discussed the High School Library in its relation to the school system, and explained the exhibits. Suggestive book lists on History, Fiction and Reference books were distributed.

The Library Section is to be a permanent part of the State Teachers' organization.

ANNA V. JENNINGS, *Secretary*.

#### INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The officers for the current year are: President: Margaret A. Wade, Anderson, Ind.; vice-president: W. M. Hepburn, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.; secretary: Lulu M. Miesse, Noblesville, Ind.; treasurer: Esther McNitt, Archives Department, Indiana State Library. LULU M. MIESSE, *Secretary*.

#### CZECHOSLOVAK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Czechoslovak Library Association (Spolek Ceskoslovenskych Knihovniku) was established in Prague on June 3d., with Dr. Josef Volf, as President. At the first meeting, held the same day, more than 50 persons were present.

LLAD. T. ZIVNY, *Secretary*.

## NOTES FROM THE LIBRARY SCHOOLS

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Mr. Frank K. Walker, vice director of the school for the past eleven years, resigned the first of November to accept a more lucrative position as librarian and director of the information service of the General Motors Corporation of Detroit. Mr. Walker's long connection with the school, his wide knowledge of library affairs and his keen interest in developing the work of the school and keeping it abreast of changing needs and conditions, make his place very difficult to fill. We regret his leaving, but wish him success in his new field.

Until the vice-directorship is permanently provided for, the following readjustments have been made:

Miss Jean Hawkins, who resigned last

June to take a position in the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, but was prevented from filling it because of illness in her family, returns this month and will conduct the courses in Junior Book Selection and Shelf Work. She will also share with Miss Anna G. Hall the course in Loan Work and the Junior and Senior Library Seminars.

Mr. Frank L. Tolman, reference librarian of the State Library, will take charge of the Junior Reference Course.

Miss Elizabeth M. Smith, chief of the Order Section, will take over the course in Bookbinding.

Mr. G. G. Champlin, assistant reference librarian and a practical printer of many years' experience, will conduct the course in Printing. He will be assisted by Miss Hyde.

Dr. Wyer will be in direct charge of the school, and the registrar will attend to the executive details.

Although he announced his retirement as library lecturer some months ago, Mr. W. R. Eastman consented to return for the Library Buildings course, which he conducted in his usual admirable way Nov. 7-13. Dr. W. H. Chenery, who is spending the year at the school in special study, followed Mr. Eastman with two illustrated talks on the architecture of library buildings. Dr. Chenery graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Department of Architecture) and was for several years librarian of Washington University, St. Louis.

Mr. George Hubert Clarke, in the preface to his Treasury of War Poetry, second series, made special acknowledgment of the aid rendered him by three students of the school—Lucy E. Fay, '08; Mary U. Rothrock, '14, and Ellen A. Johnson, of the present junior class.

EDNA M. SANDERSON, *Registrar*.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The annual reception given by the Graduates' Association to the class was held Nov. 6. Over 80 were present, including representatives of all but four of the 29 classes that have passed thru the school.

The returns from the questionnaire are coming in with gratifying promptness. Full tabulation has not yet been made but the indications show an encouraging advance in salaries. In 1916 there were only 10 salaries between \$1,501 and \$1,909, fifty have been reported to date. Only 12 graduates received salaries of \$2,000 or over in 1916; so far 25 such salaries have been recorded. The average salary of the graduating class in 1916 was \$763; today the members of the class of 1919 are getting an average salary of over \$1,070. This is equal to the average of classes that had been at work for four or five years, as shown by the 1916 figures.

The vice-director visited Toronto on October 14 and 15 at the invitation of the Department of Education and the Toronto Public Library. She spoke on Reference tools before the students of the three months' library course and on Fiction at a joint meeting of the school and the staff association of the Library.

Dr. Frank P. Hill opened the course of lectures on November 4 by a talk on the

Brooklyn Public Library from which he digressed to the new forward program of the A. L. A., of which he gave an interesting resumé.

Miss Sarah B. Askew was with us on November 11. She gave a talk on "Our Way and How We Do It," and after tea, a story hour, wherein the students were introduced to Uncle Remus and the famous "chicken." JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Vice-Director*.

#### SIMMONS COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The School, tho it took its annual census last March, found the "turnover" of the months since had been so rapid that it has asked for fresh information from all its people whose reports were even a few months out of date. The Western contingent has not at the time of writing had time to get its returns in, but some two hundred replies from the Eastern half of the United States give a very good indication of the upward trend of salaries, increases ranging from \$24 to \$496 a year on individual salaries.

The survey of the past year shows decided increase in the positions of responsibility and of the administrative type which have fallen to the lot of Simmons this year, and a widening of the range of opportunities.

This year the library science collection of the School is being freshened and strengthened by the samples, which at our request the alumnae are sending us, illustrative of the methods of their libraries.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director*.

#### SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

Mr. John A. Lapp, formerly librarian of the Indiana Bureau of Legislative Information, lectured before the Library School on the morning of Thursday, December 4. He discussed the subject of special libraries and also some of the broader aspects of library work, particularly those which relate to the potentialities of the library as an organic part of the public school system and of the business and technical activities of the community.

The practice work of the Library School, which was already broad and varied, has been extended to the well-equipped library of the Central High School and to the branches of the Syracuse Public Library. The students participate in the story telling at the North Side Branch and will soon begin the same work at the branch now being opened at Delaware School.



Plans are now being considered for establishing combination courses between the Library School on the one hand and the new School of Business Administration opened this fall by the University and the School of Pedagogy on the other. The growing demand for high school and business librarians promises to give these courses marked value.

E. E. SPERRY, *Director*.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA

The Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, opened on September 15th with nine students with the following states represented: Georgia 4, North Carolina 2, Alabama 2, Tennessee 1. While the enrollment is a little below normal the class has entered upon its work with an earnestness and enthusiasm that is reassuring for the future. After two years of uncertainty and unrest the atmosphere seems to be clearing and the necessity of adequate training and preparation for sustained work realized.

TOMMIE DORA BARKER, *Director*.

#### ST. LOUIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

In addition to the usual schedule, the following lectures were given the past month: "Library Conditions in Switzerland," by Dr. Hermann Escher, of Zurich; "The County Library of Portland, Ore.," by Miss Zulema Kostomlatsky, assistant librarian of the Portland Library Association; "Branch Libraries in School Buildings, Kansas City," by Mr. Purd Wright; "State Library Commission Work," by Miss Elizabeth B. Wales; "The Library and Civic Activities," by Mr. L. F. Budenz, secretary of the St. Louis Civic League; "Vocational Education," by Mr. G. P. Knox, assistant superintendent of schools, St. Louis, and "The A. L. A. Enlarged Program," by President Chalmers Hadley.

Visits were made to two local bookstores during Children's Book Week and also to the Industrial Arts Exposition to see the exhibit of the Ben Franklin Club covering the history of printing and illustrative processes, with notable examples of books printed in the 15th century.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Director*.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The class spent a profitable day at the Book Fair in Chicago, October 17, studying carefully the exhibits of the various publishers represented and learning by observation what would require many lecturers on books

and publishers to convey. By leaving Madison on a special sleeper, the party arrived at 7:45 a.m. and had a full day at its disposal. Brief visits were made to the Chicago Public Library.

On October 16, B. W. Huebsch, the New York publisher, visited the school, lecturing on "Book Distribution from the Publishers' Point of View."

Lectures given by members of the University faculty, included:

How history is written, Prof. Frederic Paxson; Bibliography of American history, Prof. Carl Russell Fish; Source material in history, Dr. M. M. Quaife; Municipal government, Prof. Ford MacGregor; Control of foreign affairs in a democracy, Graham H. Stuart.

Miss Hazeltine's friends throughout the profession will be glad to learn that she is steadily making definite progress toward the recovery of her former excellent health, although she is not yet able to undertake her accustomed work. Meantime, the staff of the Wisconsin Library Commission has distributed and assumed her duties, Miss Turvill leading in matters connected with the Library School, and Miss Welles having charge of the field work throughout the State.

The class has elected as officers:

President—Charles R. Flack, Edmonton, Canada; Vice President—Amy M. Anderson, Paducah, Ky.; Secretary—Lillian M. Froggatt, Albertville, Wis.; Treasurer—Isabel Farrand, Houghton, Mich. HELEN TURVILL.

#### CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

During the month several outside lectures were given. J. C. Whitman, chief examiner of the State Civil Service Commission, gave a sketch of the organization of California State government, and explained the development and purpose of Civil Service. George Wharton James, of Pasadena, gave a most enjoyable talk of California literature. Mr. Pease, as the second of his series of lectures, spoke on strategic economies, urging the librarian's duty to present the best in literature on the great economic problems of the day. Professor Krehbiel, of Stanford University, spoke on "The Content of Life," showing that understanding is to be desired rather than an accumulation of facts as the result of education.

During the Red Cross drive the members of the class joined with the staff in giving the State Library an 100 per cent enrollment.

MILTON J. FERGUSON, *State Librarian*.

## AMONG LIBRARIANS

ABRAMS, Eva, Carnegie diploma 1919, has been made librarian of the Chamber of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ANDERSON, Rachel Rhoades, Pratt 1911, Library School of the New York Public Library 1916-17, has been made manager of the Bibliographical Branch, Research and Library Department of the Interchurch World Movement.

BEMENT, Constance, Pratt 1910, of the Detroit Public Library staff, has been appointed librarian of the public library at Port Huron, Mich.

BLESSING, Arthur R., B. L. S., New York State Library School, 1917, will leave the District of Columbia Public Library the first of January to become assistant to Mr. C. H. Brown, who is in charge of library work for the Navy Department.

CARR, Flora Fay, Carnegie 1910-11, has been appointed acting librarian, beginning January 1, 1920, of the Wasco County Library, The Dalles, Ore.

CARSON, Helen Katharine, Carnegie diploma 1918, has resigned as first assistant of the Lawrenceville Branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, to become high school librarian, Canton Public Schools, Canton, Ohio.

CALVERT, Hero, Pratt 1918, has resigned from the library of the Cincinnati General Hospital to accept the position of assistant librarian of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

CLIZBEE, Azalea, Library School of New York Public Library 1919, has resigned from the editorship of the Readers' Guide Supplement in order to catalog the rare books for the auction catalogs of the American Library Association, Madison Square, New York.

COOK, Lillian E., Wisconsin 1912, is now librarian to the State of Minnesota Department of Education, with headquarters at St. Paul, Minn.

DAVIS, Winifred L., Wisconsin, 1916, has been made chief of the Traveling Library Department, Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

DAVIS, Earl H., Wisconsin 1914, on his return from overseas, has been made chief of the Applied Science Department of the St. Louis Public Library.

DE FORD, Estella, California State Library School 1915, librarian of the Tehama County Free Library, has been appointed librarian of

the newly established Napa County Free Library, which begins operation in January.

DE LEON, Florence, Library School of the New York Public Library 1916-18, who has been connected with the Americanization Study of the Carnegie Corporation, has been appointed head of the catalog department of the Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas.

DICK, Christian R., New York State Library School, 1915-16, has resigned as head cataloger of the Allegheny Free Library of Pittsburgh to become assistant librarian at the University of North Dakota.

EMERSON, Martha, Simmons 1908, has been appointed head cataloger, Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N. H.

EWING, Ellen W., Library School of the New York Public Library 1912-1913, has gone to work in the Hampton Institute Library, Hampton, Va.

EWING, Constance, Pratt 1919, has been acting head of the School department of the Portland, Oregon, Public Library.

FISH, E. Mildred, Pratt 1904, for some years first assistant in the children's department of the Queens Borough Public Library, has returned to the staff of the Pratt Institute Free Library.

FOSTER, Helen, Simmons 1917, has been appointed librarian of the Deering High School, Portland, Maine.

FULLERTON, Margaret, Pratt 1910, formerly of the staff of the Ohio State Library, is in charge of the library of the Civilian Relief Department, Lake Division, American Red Cross, Cleveland.

GOODNOW, Mildred, Wisconsin 1917, has resigned as extension librarian in the Lincoln Library, Springfield (Ill.) to become librarian of the Plymouth (Ind.) Public Library.

GREER, Sarah, Pratt 1914, has been appointed librarian of the Bureau of Municipal Research, New York City.

GUNTERMANN, Bertha, head of the Order Department in the Louisville Free Public Library, resigned on November 1, to accept a position with G. E. Stechert & Co. of New York.

HAHN, Katherine A., Wisconsin 1909, died October 2 at Ironwood, Mich. She had been forced by failing health a year ago to resign as librarian of Stout Institute, Menomonie, Wis., a position she had filled since graduation with notable success.

HALEY, Lucia, Pratt 1912, librarian of the public library at La Grande, Oregon, goes to the State University, Missoula, Montana, as assistant and teacher of cataloging.

HASSE, Adelaide R. In reporting the death of Mrs. Adeline Hasse at Los Angeles, the *New York Tribune* inferred that it was her better known daughter who had died, and thus a painful rumor of the death of Miss Adelaide R. Hasse shocked library circles. The entire profession will be glad to know that Miss Hasse survives her mother and will hope that she may be spared many years to continue the good work she has already accomplished in her library career.

HATCH, Ruth, Simmons 1915, has been made reference librarian of the New Bedford (Mass.) Public Library.

HEIMER, Margaret, Simmons 1916, has been appointed instructor in Library Methods, University of Montana, Missoula, Montana.

HORTON, Helen D., Wisconsin 1907, is organizing the library of Milwaukee School of Engineering.

HULL, Ruth, Pratt 1915, has been made librarian of the Department of Public Instruction, Harrisburg, Pa.

INGRAM, Lottie Nell, Wisconsin 1914, formerly librarian at Wellington, Kansas, has taken charge of the Maywood (Ill.) Public Library, succeeding Grace M. Rogers, Wisconsin 1910.

JACKSON, Bettina, Wisconsin 1910, is instructor in the course for teacher librarians, Extension Division, University of Wisconsin.

JOGGARD, Louise, Wisconsin 1916, has been appointed reference librarian of the Wichita (Kan.) Public Library.

JONES, Mary L., B. L. S., New York State Library School, 1892, resigned her position with the Los Angeles County Library and has announced her retirement from library work to be with her family in South Pasadena.

KITTESON, Cornia, has resigned from the Los Angeles Public Library, having been appointed under civil service chief of the Los Angeles County Free Library.

LANGDON, Ethel M., Illinois 1913, assistant librarian at the State Normal School, Kearney, Nebraska, has accepted the position of librarian of the Wesleyan University, Lincoln, Nebraska.

LEAF, Harriet W., Carnegie certificate 1915, has been appointed assistant supervisor of Story Telling, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh,

and assistant instructor in Story Telling, Carnegie Library School.

LEITCH, Harriet E., New York State Library School, 1909-10, who has just finished a year of hospital library work for the A. L. A. War Service, has been appointed librarian of the Lakeside Hospital in Cleveland, Ohio.

LOMER, Gerhard R., has been appointed librarian of McGill University, Montreal, Canada. Dr. Lomer is a McGill graduate, he has taught for several years as instructor in the McGill Library Summer School, he held a fellowship at Teachers' College and was an instructor in the School of Journalism, Columbia University, and during the past two years has been engaged in editorial work, first on the new University Edition of the Warner Library, and as assistant editor of the *Chronicles of America*.

McMANIS, Rumana, Wisconsin 1915, who has been doing dispatch office work for the A. L. A., has been sent as librarian to Camp Shelby (Miss.).

MALONE, Lillian Sullivan (Mrs. Mary N. Malone) is consultant on children's books, Kaufmann's Book Shop, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARTIN, Helen M., Carnegie certificate 1914, has accepted the position of high school librarian, Hughes High School, Cincinnati, O.

MASON, Helen, Riverside 1919, has been appointed librarian of the Medical College, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

MAYNARD, Glyde, New York State Library School, '19, has been made librarian of the Technical High School Library, of Long Beach, Cal.

MIDDLETON, Jean Y., New York State Library School, 1891, has been appointed head cataloger in the Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.

OHR, Elizabeth, Wisconsin 1916, is now head of the School Libraries Division, Indianapolis Public Library.

PENDLETON, Amena, Carnegie diploma 1905, is assistant librarian, Academy of the New Church Library, Bryn Athyn, Pa.

PIERCE, Marian, Carnegie special certificate 1915, has become supervisor of the educational and recreational work with children, University Hospital, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

PINKERTON, Helen, for several years first assistant in the reference department of the Tacoma Public Library, has resigned to accept a position as branch librarian in the New York Public Library system.



PRICE, Phyllis, Carnegie certificate 1912, is first assistant, Alexander Hamilton Institute Library, New York City.

RHODES, Gertrude, Library School of the New York Public Library 1917-19, has been appointed librarian of the high school branch of the Fond du Lac (Wis.) Public Library.

ROBINSON, Elizabeth Nelson, Carnegie certificate 1906, has been made Chief of School Division, St. Paul Public Library, St. Paul, Minn.

RUGGLES, Ruth Field, Carnegie special certificate 1905, who has been in charge of the Extension Work, Educational Department, Cleveland Museum of Art, and Supervision of Home Libraries, Public Library, Cleveland, has resigned from the Cleveland Public Library to devote her entire time to the work of the museum.

SCHAER, Mildred, Los Angeles 1918, who has been head cataloger in the Kings County Free Library for the last year, has been appointed librarian of the Hanford Public Library.

SEEVER, William N., recently with the Library War Service at Newport News and previously of the New York Public Library (Municipal Reference Library) has been appointed librarian of the Woburn (Mass.) Public Library.

SEVERANCE, Henry O., has sailed for France for work with the A. L. A. Library War Service.

SEWALL, Willis F., Assistant Port Adjutant at Headquarters, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., was discharged from the military service on October 27.

SHAW, Caroline C., Wisconsin 1915, four years librarian at Marshfield, (Wis.), Public Library, has been appointed organizer for the Iowa Library Commission, Des Moines.

SHERRARD, Mary C., New York State Library School 1915, has been hospital librarian since October 1 at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Navy Yard, League Island, Philadelphia, Pa.

SIMPSON, Medora J., has just completed her fiftieth year as librarian of the Public Library of Chelsea, Mass.

SMITH, Barbara H., New York State Library School 1917, has resigned her position as first assistant at the Silas Bronson Library of Waterbury, Conn., to accept the librarianship of the Levi Heywood Memorial Library of Gardner, Mass.

SPAULDING, Forrest B., Library School of

the New York Public Library 1912-1914, has resigned the librarianship of the Des Moines (Ia.) Public Library to become assistant director of the A. L. A. enlarged program, having charge of the service to the Coast Guards, Lighthousemen and the Merchant Marine.

STORY, Alice B., Wisconsin 1915, has resigned her position at Huron (S. D.) to become librarian of the Lead (S. D.) High School.

STEWART, Rose D., Carnegie diploma 1919, is Librarian of the State Normal School, Clarion, Pa.

STONE, Walter, for the past eight years superintendent of the Library of the Business School Library of Harvard University, has resigned in order to give his full time to teaching.

SWANTON, Helen, Simmons 1918, has been appointed assistant librarian to the United States Rubber Company, New York City.

VAN HORN, Mary E., Pratt 1910, has gone to the Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn., as head cataloger.

TARR, Anna M., New York State Library School 1910, has resigned the librarianship of the Clinton (Ia.) Public Library to become director of the circulation work for the Youngstown Public Library.

THATCHER, Lucy E., Wisconsin 1913, since graduation librarian of the Lead (S. D.) High School, has resigned to accept the position of librarian of the Whitewater (Wis.) State Normal School.

THOMPSON, Dorothy, Pratt 1918, head cataloger of the public library at Grand Rapids, has been appointed head cataloger at the Washington State College at Pullman, Wash.

TOBEY, Ruth H., Wisconsin 1917, is now librarian of the Stout Institute, Menominee, Wis.

WAPPAT, Blanche K. S., diploma 1919, has been made Librarian of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WATSON, Dorothy, Library School of the New York Public Library, 1917, has resigned her position as research assistant, in the library of the New Jersey Zinc Company, New York City, and has become librarian for the American Milk Products Company, New York City.

WRIGHT, Ruth M., Pratt 1903, recently librarian of the Van Wirt Ohio County Library has accepted the position of head of the school department in the Newark Public Library.

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

"A Brief Sketch of the Public Library of the City of Boston: The First Period," from material drawn from "The Public Library of the City of Boston: A History by Horace G. Wadlin, 1911," appears in the *Bulletin of the Boston Public Library*, July-September, 1919.

The "*Roman Revue-Revue*," which until 1914 continued the *Livres à dire et livres à proscrire*, by Abbé Louis Bethléem, and which was discontinued during the war, has recommenced publication, nos. 8 and 9 for August and September, 1919, following no. 7, of July 15th, 1914.

Beginning with No. 14 and until further notice, *Library News*, the semi-monthly bulletin of the Engineer School Library, will not be printed, but, as formerly, will be reproduced from copy by the mimeograph. It will be mailed from the present location of the Engineer School, Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va. Requests for this bulletin should be mailed as before to the Engineer School Library at Washington Barracks, D. C.

Viewpoints in Travel, an arrangement of books according to their essential interest, by Josephine A. Rathbone, vice director of the Pratt Institute (A. L. A. Publishing Board, price 50c.) "aims to present a selection of those books usually classed with the literature of travel that are interesting for other than merely geographical reasons, . . . i. e., for hunting, folk lore, nature or the personalities revealed." The list has "annotations largely taken or adapted from A. L. A. sources . . ."

"The American Citizen," being a selected list of books, pamphlets and periodical references prepared by the Detroit Public Library, ought to prove a valuable checklist to many libraries. There are twenty-seven pages of closely classified material on Americanization in general; English for future

citizens—methods of teaching, dictionaries, grammars, readers; aids to naturalization, Books for the new voter, Citizenship, the Flag, books about the United States, American Business methods, Patriotic plays and pageants, American patriots and leaders; Books about foreign-born Americans, (subdivided by nationalities); Books on the old homes of new Americans; and Americanization of women—citizenship, readers and housewifery.

The periodical reports issued by the Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture, with the exception of "The Seed Reporter," which is printed, are issued in mimeograph form. Upon receipt of request any of these reports will be sent, free of charge to any person showing a need for them. They are: *Daily Butter and Cheese Market Report*; *Weekly Butter Market Review*; *Weekly Cheese Market Review*; *Quarterly Dairy Production Report*; *Monthly Report of Milk Prices*; *Daily Egg Market Report*; *Reports on Foreign Markets for Agricultural Products*; *Daily Market Reports of Perishable Fruits and Vegetables*; *Weekly Car-lot Summary*; *Market Reviews and the Week-end Review*; *Raw Stocks of Hides and Skins amonthly*; *Semi-monthly Market Report on Honey*; *Daily Report on Meat Trade Conditions*; *Weekly Summary of Meat Trade Conditions*; *Weekly Live Stock and Meat Trade News*; *Monthly Report on Live Stock at Stock Yards*; *Daily Telegraphic Report on Chicago Live Stock Market*; *Daily Dressed Poultry Market Report*; *The Seed Reporter*; and monthly reports showing storage holdings of perishable commodities in the United States; *Quarterly Wool Stock Report* and *Monthly Wool Consumption Reports*.

The *Detroit Free Press* is printing short book lists on certain trades and businesses. These lists are furnished by the [Public] Library."

## RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

### GENERAL

A. L. A. Library War Service. Selected list of books, No. 6. (A list of recent books of interest, recommended to A. L. A. and L. W. S. representatives.) Washington, D. C.: A. L. A. Headquarters, Library of Congress. Sept 1919. 26 typew. p.

### FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

#### CHILDREN.

Stories for young children. List prepared by the Literature Committee of the International Kin-

dergarten Union and the Library Division, Bureau of Education. Washington: Govt. Ptg. Off. 8 p. O. (Education Bureau. Library leaflet No. 6).

#### FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Kansas City Public Library. Short lists. Books for Boy Scouts; The great war and freedom; "What and how to do" books; People worth knowing; Books for the grades. Each 1 p. (Bookmark.)

Reading list for seventh and eighth Grades. List on heroes and heroines. Books that will interest patriotic boys and girls. Sioux City Public Library. folders.

## HOSPITAL PATIENTS

Doud, Margery, *comp.* Five hundred books for hospital patients . . . *Monthly Bulletin* [of the St. Louis Public Library] July, 1919. p. 207-219.

## FOR PARENTS

A selected list of books for parents. New York: Federation for Child Study, 2 W. 64th St. 20 p. 16<sup>c</sup>. 25c.

## SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

## ACCOUNTING

Dana, J. C., *comp.* Books on accounting. *Nation's Business*. June 1919. p. 78.

ADAMSON EIGHT-HOUR LAW. *See* RAILWAY ECONOMICS.

## ADOLESCENCE.

Adolescence. In: A selected list of works for parents. New York: Federation for Child Study, 2 W. 64th St. p. 15-18.

AGRICULTURE. *See* VEGETABLE GARDENING, LIVE STOCK, FRUIT GROWING, WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE, FARMING.

## AGRICULTURE—TRADE AND INDUSTRY

U. S. Agriculture Dept. Bur. of Markets. Library. Selected list of publications on the marketing of farm products [General, Cotton and cotton seed, Fruits, Vegetables and miscellaneous crops. Grain and hay, Live stock, Meat and wool, dairy products, poultry and eggs, Markets, Transportation and storage.] Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. June 1919. 24 typew. p. Supplement to selected lists of publications on marketing . . . April 1918.

## ALASKA

U. S. Supt. of Documents. Alaska. Price list 60, 4th ed. 24 p. Feb. 1919.

## ALBANIA

Dako, Christo Anastos. Albania, master key to the Near East. Jamaica Plain, Mass.: The Author. 17 p. bibl. O. \$3.50.

## ALGAE

Collins, Frank S. The green algae of North America. Tufts College, Mass.: Tufts College. 1918. 6p. bibls. O. \$1 n. (Studies. v. 4, no 7. Scientific ser.)

## ALUMINUM

U. S. Standards Bur. Aluminum and its light alloys. Washington; Gov. Prtg. Off. 11 p. bibl. O (*Bur. of Standards Circular*).

## AMERICANIZATION.

The American citizen. A selected list of books, pamphlets and periodical references. Detroit: The Public Library. 1919. 27 p. 16<sup>c</sup>. A very comprehensive, closely classified list.

Powers, Wm. H. Americanization. [A list for small libraries.] *South Dakota Library Bulletin*. June 1919. p. 152-153.

## ANIMALS.

Donan, Margaret, *comp.* Animals of our Zoo. A selected list of books about wild animals for teachers and pupils. *Saint Louis Public Library Monthly Bulletin*. Oct. 1919. p. 316-321.

## ANTHRAX.

Ray, F. K., *comp.* Anthrax, 1914-1919. New York (State) Medical Library. 14 typew. p. 70c. (Obtained only through P. A. I. S.)

ARCHITECTURE. *See* CITY PLANNING; LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE.

## ART.

Art in everyday life. Comments upon a few books dealing with industrial art and handicraft. Selection and comment by artists and craftsmen. Buffalo: Public Library. 18 p. 12<sup>c</sup>.

## BIOGRAPHY.

Bacon, Corinne, *comp.* Standard catalog; Biography section. New York: H. W. Wilson Co. 79 p. \$1. (Standard Catalog ser.)

Sykes, W. J., *comp.* Selected list of the best biographies in English from the point of view of a Canadian public library. Ottawa: The Carnegie Library, 1918. 79p.

## BUSINESS.

Cleland, Ethel, *comp.* Five hundred business books. Washington, D. C.: A. L. A. Library War Service. Oct. 1919. 72 p. gratis.

## BUSINESS FINANCE.

Business finance. A selected list of books in

the St. Paul Public Library. St. Paul: The Library, 1919. 5 p. 12<sup>c</sup> (folder).

## CANCER.

Cancer literature for nurses. American Soc. for the Control of Cancer. *Campaign Notes*. July 1919. v. 1, p. 4.

## CHILD STUDY

Child Study. A selected list of books for parents. New York: Federation for Child Study, 2 W. 64th St. p. 3-8.

## CHRISTIANITY

Moore, Edward Caldwell. The spread of Christianity in the modern world. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago. 24 p. bibl. \$2 n. (Handbooks of ethics and religion.)

## CHURCH, THE

The Church and the New Era. A reading list. (With the compliments of the Detroit Public Library to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Oct. 8-29, 1919.) Detroit: The Library. 3 p. 24<sup>c</sup>.

## CIPHERS

Library of Congress. List of references on cryptography. 3 typew. p. 15c. (Obtained only through P. A. I. S.)

Supplementary to typewritten list of March, 1915.

## CITY PLANNING

Harvard Univ. School of Landscape Gardening Library. A brief list of books suggested for reading and study. Supplement to Official Register of Harvard University. v. 16, no. 28. July 1919. 1 p.

## COMMERCE

Babock, Charles E., *comp.* A reference list on commerce exporting and importing. Washington: The Pan-American Union, 1919. 19 p. O.

## COST OF LIVING

Estey, Helen G., *comp.* Cost of living in the U. S. Boston: The Compiler (38 St. Stephen St.) 16 p. 50c.

First published in *Special Libraries*, Nov.-Dec. 1918. Revised to date.

## ECONOMICS

Thompson, Charles Manfred. Elementary economics, with special reference to social and business conditions in the U. S. Boston: B. H. Sanborn. bibls. \$1.44.

## EDUCATION—PERIODICALS

Davis, Sheldon E. Educational periodicals during the nineteenth century. 7 p. bibl. O. Washington: Gov't Prtg. Off. (Education Bur. *Bulletin* 1919, No. 28.)

## EMPLOYMENT MANAGEMENT

[Employment management.] Bibliography. In: Bloomfield, Daniel, *comp.* Selected articles in employment management. p. IX-XX.

## EUROPEAN WAR

Books on the European War. Titles added . . . since the issuance of the April-June Quarterly Bulletin. *Bulletin of the Public Library of the City of Boston*. July-Sept. 1919. p. 267-279.

The war and after. Recent accessions. *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, August 1919. p. 535-538.

*See also* PEACE CONFERENCE.

FINANCE. *See* BUSINESS FINANCE.

## FARMING

Facts for farmers. A selected list of books and pamphlets on agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry. Los Angeles: Public Library. Sept. 1919. 43p. 16<sup>c</sup>.

## FICTION, SPANISH

Fiction in Spanish which may be taken for home use from the Public Library of the City of Boston. Boston: The Trustees, 1919. 27 p. 12<sup>c</sup>. (Brief reading lists, no. 10.)

## FIRE PREVENTION—PERIODICALS

Magazines on fire prevention (5 titles). *Municipal Reference Library Notes*. (New York). Oct. 1, 1919. p. 39.

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 April 30-May 1.—Joint meeting of New Jersey Library Association and Pennsylvania Library Club at Atlantic City.  
 June. First Week.—A. L. A. Conference at Colorado Springs.

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